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WORKING PLAN

FOR

THE HOSUR FOREST DIVISION

1st April 1982 to 31st March 1992

PART - I

By

Thiru V. SUBBIAH, I. F. S,

Deputy Conservator of Forests

Under the direction of

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

MADRAS-6

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Under the direction of
THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
MADRAS-6

59—4—A

FOREWARD.

The Hosur forest division as it exists to-day comprises of nine ranges, five ranges being functional at Denkanikotta—2, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Sholagiri one each and four being territorial ranges, namely,Anchetty, Denkanikotta, Hosur and Krishnagiri. In addition to these ranges, seven ranges one each at Anchetty, Denkanikotta, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Krishnagiri, Rayakotta and Thalli under Dharmapuri Soil Conservation division and two ranges, one at Krishnagiri and another at Rayakotta under Krishnagiri Crash plantation division and three ranges, one at Berigai, another at Krishnagiri and yet another at Palacode under Krishnagiri Social Forestry division are also functioning within the limits of Hosur forest division.

The forests of the division are covered by a Working Plan prepared by Thiru M. Harikrishnan, I.F.S for the period from 1972-73 to 1981-82. The revision of this plan was taken up from 1st April 1980 by Thiru C. Venugopal, I.F.S. with headquarters at Salem. Thiru P.S. Sankaravadivel was in additional charge of this division from 20th April 1980 to 25th May 1980. The undersigned took charge of this division on 2nd June 1980. The reconnaissance report was submitted on 29th September 1980 and discussed at Salem on 24th January 1981 and orders on reconnaissance report was issued by the Chief Conservator of Forests on 7th April 1981 in proceedings Ref. No. 118417/80-3. The draft chapters were submitted in batches. All the works were completed by 31st March 1982, the scheduled date for preparation of this plan.

The writer is deeply indepted to Thiruvalargal. K.A. Bhoja Shetty, I.F.S. and T. Achaya, I.F.S., Chief Conservators of Forests for their instructions and advice.

Thiruvalargal S. Sivasailam, I.F.S. and C. Venugopal, I.F.S., as Conservators of Forests, Working Plan Circle, directed the preparation of this plan. The writer is indebted to them for the guidance and useful suggestions and instructions given at all stages during the preparation of this plan.

The writer is grateful to Thiru A. Packiam, B.A., District Forest Officer, Hosur division and his staff for the wholehearted co-operation extended to Working Plan staff during the preparation of the plan.

Rangers Thiruvalargal G. Nagarajan, R. Adaikalaraj, A. Subbian, L. Rajkumar, R. Manickaraj, and Foresters Thiruvalargal G. Balasundaram, C. Rajamohan V. Jayapal, S. Syed Rahman, N. R. Selvarajan, R. Soundararajan, D. Dhanasekaran, S. Sheik Hussain and B. Rudrappa assisted the writer in preparing the working plan for the division. The writer wishes to place on record their unstinted co-operation and valuable assistance rendered by them to complete the plan on the scheduled date on 31st March 1982.

The writer wishes to thank the Assistants Thiruvalargal M. Sundaram aud A Mohamed Sultan, Draughtsmen Thiruvalargal. R. Umapathi, and V. K. Varadharajan and Steno-typists Thiruvalargal P. Mahalingam and M. Shanmugam for having assisted the writer in the Office in preparing this plan.

Salem,
31st March 1982.

V. SUBBIAH,
Forest working plan officer.

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WORKING PLAN FOR HOSUR FOREST DIVISION.

1982-83 TO 1991-92.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF FACTS ON WHICH PROPOSALS ARE BASED.

CHAPTER I.

The tract dealt with.

SECTION 1.

NAME AND SITUATION.

1. This working plan deals with the whole of Hosur forest division as constituted in 1969 as in G.O. Ms. No. 2954, Agriculture, dated 7th October 1968 and communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests' reference No. 17625/68 G2, dated 22nd October 1968.

2. It is concerned with the administration of forests under the control of the forest department in the revenue taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri and Denkanikotta within Dharmapuri district. It also concerns small portions of two reserves, namely, Kothur and Nandibanda in Krishnagiri range, that lie within North Arcot revenue district.

3 Hosur forest division lies between the latitudes 12° 7″ and 12° 44″ north and the longitudes 77° 30″ and 78° 27″ east. It is bounded on the north and west by the Karnataka State except in a part of Krishnagiri range that adjoins Andhra Pradesh in the north-eastern portion of the division. The river Cauvery that flows between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu States is the south-western boundary of the division. The division is bounded in the south by Karnataka State lying west of the Cauvery and by Dharmapuri forest division lying east of the Chinnar; on the east by Dharmapuri forest division; and in the north-east by Tirupattur taluk of North Arcot district.

SECTION 2.

CONFIGURATION OF THE GROUND.

4. The Hosur plateau dominates the division both by its size and its importance. It forms a more or less compact block of about 850 sq. km. lying between the Chinnar, the Cauvery and the Karnataka frontier. Within this vast block are large tracts of forests, many villages and extensive areas of cultivation, some of which constitute enclosures in the forest. As a rule, cultivation is confined to the flatter portions. Where the terrain exhibits abrupt changes of elevation it is generally absorbed in jungle.

5 Except in the valley of the Cauvery, where the ground sinks precipitously to about 300 metres, the plateau falls in elevation to the south and the east, leaving exposed in its fall great ribs of hill ranges running roughly north to south. Towards the south-east the plateau is thrown-up into a crowded mass of hills that run irregularly from north-east to south-west. These hills are known loosely as the Melagiris, after a peak 1243.28 metres (4,079 feet) in elevation located towards the northern extremity of the chain. The plateau achieves its highest eminance of about 1,250 metres (3,800 feet) on the Siddhapuram sub-plateau, a little to the south of the commencement of the Melagiris. Nearly 20 Kilometres further south, the Melagiris culminate in the impressive peak of Guttirayan Drug, 1395.11 metres (4,577 feet) above sea level. This is the highest point for considerable distances around.

6. Le Fanu has given an admirably picturesque and precise description of the Hosur plateau and its topography in the Salem District Manual of 1883. Extracts of it are reproduced below :—

"The north-western portion is comparatively plain; but broken by an interminable series of undulations, some almost ravines from their steepness, and others more gentle in their slopes. . The more northerly portion stretching through Atthipalli and across towards Sarajapuram and on towards Bagalur and the Maisur frontier is almost quite level; on the east commencing west of Sulagiri and towards Uddanapalli, and thence towards Kelamangalam, comes a series of rocky hills, almost deserving the name of mountains, which stretch away towards the Krishnagiri frontier forming part of the second line of the Eastern Ghats and resulting from the tremendous crushing which upheaved the central plateau on its bed of gneiss. On the south-east for about twenty miles, the Melagiris form an unbroken chain, separating the taluk from Dharmapuri. The whole north and western part of the taluk as far as Jaulikeri (Misnamed Jaulagiri) and Denkanikotta, is on the Maisur Plateau. Except where the comparatively scanty cultivation crowds round the village, the tract is generally bare and uninteresting. The gaunt ribs of gneiss crop up everywhere, and it is principally in the valleys, where water is longest, that green is to be seen, these latter being often gay with areca and other palms. Beyond Jaulikeri and Denkanikotta, in a line drawn from a little south of the former to about three and a half miles south of Denkanikotta and then onwards in a south-east direction to the Melagiris, is a most remarkable drop. The whole plateau seems suddenly to sink as if a sustaining hand had been withdrawn, and a new plateau at a level lower by several hundred feet, spreads out. A fresh line of hills bears up this plateau; and it is only on scaling the durgam at Kunthukota that the traveller recognizes that another depth yet lies before him. Here in a line, generally speaking parallel to the first and passing south of Kunthukota, there is another still more remarkable drop, which seems as though the level of Coimbatore was at last reached. To this lower depth access is gained by the so-called Anchetty ghat; *and even after that there are eight or nine descents before the level of Pennagaram and the Kaveri is attained (via) Natrampalayam. This series of rapid descents, with vast steppes spread out at the foot of each is very beautiful. So rapid are they that filled as the lower country is with an endless variety of forest-clad peaks and cones almost crowding out the little valleys between them, an unusually large spread of country is brought into view, and a feeling of vastness, such as is inspired by one of Martin's pictures is produced. Among the many beauties of the district, the view from Jaulikeri, looking south on a cold and blustering, but bright morning in January, is perhaps the most beautiful, the Royakotta ghat taking second rank. Jaulikeri itself is in keeping with its surroundings; the quaint roofs, something of the Swiss cottage style, with their bright red tiles, giving a home look to the picture which Indian scenery so often wants; the secret cord (sic) is touched and the exquisite pain in heimveh "rises in the heart and gathers to the eyes". On the east, the Melagiris and on the west some minor hills enclose a verdant vale spreading to the south. In the near foreground is the picturesque peak of Madagiri and like a shadow in the distant haze the Ponachibetta in Coimbatore, its height doubled by a film of snowy cloud which drifts half way up, fills up the background of the valley; while, in the middle distance, innumerable tree-clad peaks pierce the morning mist which hangs in the romantic but fever-stricken hallows. The country round has less the appearance of a tableland than of the summit of a mountain ridge, in its flora and general aspect it looks as if some hill top had suddenly been depressed, so as to merge in the plains while retaining its distinctive scenery. Very beautiful also is the view beyond Kunthukota. The hillside mels away into a thread in the far distance; the air is redolent with crushed wild thyme, and the musical tinkling of many notes is borne upwards on the breeze. It is difficult to conceive that these lovely scenes, and the glaring plains of Trichengode, trembling in the mirage of the midday sun, were created by same hand. Kunthukota is as it were the "Ultima thule" of civilization. A drop of 1,000 feet by Tippu's ghat leads to the wildest jungles. Here and there a squalid village struggles against the wild beasts and fever and the official is happy when he can turn his back, with a good conscience, on the unhealthy solitude which has claimed

* The Anchetty ghat referred to is not the present forest road, but a historic route, still to be seen which was never fit for cart traffic or even horses.

his temporary presence. The country south-east of Denkanikotta is jungly. Towards Kelamangalam on the east, the Thalli on the west, is the usual bare undulating spread of the Hosur plateau. It may generally be said that where the Balaghat* is least prepossessing as towards Bagalur, it is most healthy; and whenever it becomes beautiful it is unsafe to live in, at least for strangers".

7. A more detailed description of the tract is given below:—

" The group of hills lying to the south-east of Hosur taluk, on which, for the most part, the valuable forests of the division are situated, is known as the Melagiris. It is difficult to define the precise limits of the Melagiris, but in practice the name in applied to the broken country between the chinnar and the Cauvery. The Chinnar in its course from near Thalli to Hogainakal, where it falls into the Cauvery, describes a crescent the horus of which point westwards. A chord to this are is formed by a massive ridge of mountains, running north-east by north and south-west by south, which culminate in the Guttirayam (4579 ft.) This ridge determines the course of the Anaibiddahalla which drains its western flank and falls into the Chinnar at Muthur. The country between the Anaibiddahalla and Chinnar at Muthur. The country between the Anaibiddahalla and Chinnar is bnisected by a ravine running from west to east in the direction of Palakod. This ravine (the Kesarguli valley) at the head of which stands the hamlet of Kesarguli, is partly included in the Tirumalavadi Mitta. North of the Kesarguli valley is the Bettamugalalam plateau which contains an extensive enclosure and which, around Siddapuram; attains an average elevation of 3,800 ft. About half a mile south of Siddhapuram, there used to be an estate called Glenshaw belonging to one Mr. Shaw, who tried to plant coffee here but failed. The highest points in the coronet of hills that surrounds this plateau are Jenkalbetta (4118 ft.) and Ijalhattikal (4132 ft.) South of the ravine the hills sink a vast rolling plateau, about 1,800 feet in elevation guarded on the west by the high Guttirayan ridge, whose sides form an almost perpendicular wall, and on the east by the Kottaiyur Drug (3412 ft.) range. This extensive vale was once populous and cultivated, but is now, except for a few scattered hamlets, a lonely jungle. In the heart of the valley is the deserted site of Morappur village. Three miles south of the Guttirayun peak, and adjoining the ridge which runs as knife edge northwards, lies the Kodagarai enclosure with an average elevation of 3,400 feet".

8. The Guttirayan peak 1,395.06m (4,577 ft.) is easily accessible from Kodagarai where there is a tolerable forest inspection shed, the distance being five kilometres. The path passes through a dense patch of shola forest, in the midst of which is a large dark, pool of water. The summit of the peak is bare of tree growth and is surrounded by a belt of moorland, exhibitiog a magnificient view from the peak. To the west is wilderness of mountain and jungle, with patch of cultivation here and there. In the south the Cauvery is seen winding its way through the maze of hills, and further down can be seen the waters limpounded by the Mettur Dam, while to the east is a bird's eye view of the Morappur amphitheatre and the plains beyond.

9. To the south-west of the Morappur valley, the course of Chinnar (or Sanatkumara Nadi) is defleited westward by remarkable ridge known as the Pikkili hills. But for the obstruction offered by this ridge, the Chinnar would flow into the Ponniar and not into the Cauvery. Between he ridge and the river there is a level plateau or shelf on which the once prosperous village of the Pikkili with its hamlets is situated. The southern portion of the ridge rises to three peaks. Tambiroyan (3,367 ft.) Kuklimalai (3,183 ft.) and Addamalai (3107 ft.).

10. The forests of the Hosur plateau comprise a part of Hosur forest range, the entire forest ranges of Denkanikotta, Anchetty and major portion of Palacode range in Dharmapuri Forest division occupying the easttern portion of the plateau. The boundary between Hosur division and Palacode range running across the Hosur plateau from north-east to south-west in irregular and much broken up, running across the plateau from north-east to south-west. In the north this boundary runs roughly along the western crest of the Melagiris, separating the foreses of Denkanikotta and Palacode ranges. It

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* The word literally means "above" from the persian preposition bala above, and ghat a line of hills or pass between them. The term is a historic (not a strictly accurate) name for the Hosur Taluk.

then descends the western along the line of demarcation between Guttirayan reserved forest of Palacode range and Bilgundlu reserved forest of Anchetty range Crossing the Anaibiddahalla stream a little to the north of Anaibiddamaduvu, the boundary reaches the forest road linking Anchetty and Pennagaram. From here it proceeds south-east along the Anchetty–Pennagaram road separating Anchetty and Palacode ranges until it crosses the river Chinnar a little to the north of Muthur inspection shed (dismantled). The rest of the boundary is the river. Chinnar in its final stretch, flowing in a south-westerly direction between Woddapatti reserved forests of Anchetty range and Pennagaram reserved forests of Palacode range before it drops into the Cauvery at Hogenakkal.

11. The reserves of Hosur range and some reserves of Derkanikotta range (Denkanikotta, Noganur, parts of Sameri and Tholuvabetta) occupy the highest portions of the Hosur plateau in the northern part of Hosur taluk. The average elevation here is about 1,000 metres. Most of the reserves of Denkanikotta range occupy the centra portion of the taluk where the plateau begins to fall off towards the south. This decrease in altitude is often observed by the occurrence of ridges and spurs, some of considerable size and steepness. The forests of Anchetty range occupy the low ground (average altitude 400 to 500 metres) in the southern portion of the division forming a large and compact block of over 550 sq. km.

12. The forests of Krishnagiri range occupy the north-eastern portion of the division which are far away from the Hosur plateau. The reserves are scattered to the north and east of Krishnagiri town, while the ex-estate forests occur all over the taluk. The forests are generally confined to isolated rocks of hilly terrain in which the presence of large rocky boulders is characteristic. The general aspect of this taluk is one of cultivated plains and valleys interspersed with sharply raising bouldery hills. Many of these hills are spectacular in size and steepness being formed of huge, gneissic boulders and are often devoid of vegetation. The rock fortress namely, Sayed Basha Dharkha at Krishnagiri is one such prominent land mark. The boundary that separates the districts of Dharmapuri and North Arcot runs through the reserves of Kothur and Nandibanda, so that small portions of them totalling about 12 sq. k.m. lie within North Arcot District. The average elevation of Krishnagiri taluk is about 400 to 500 metres, but a few of the rocky hills are over 1,000 metres in height.

SECTION 3.

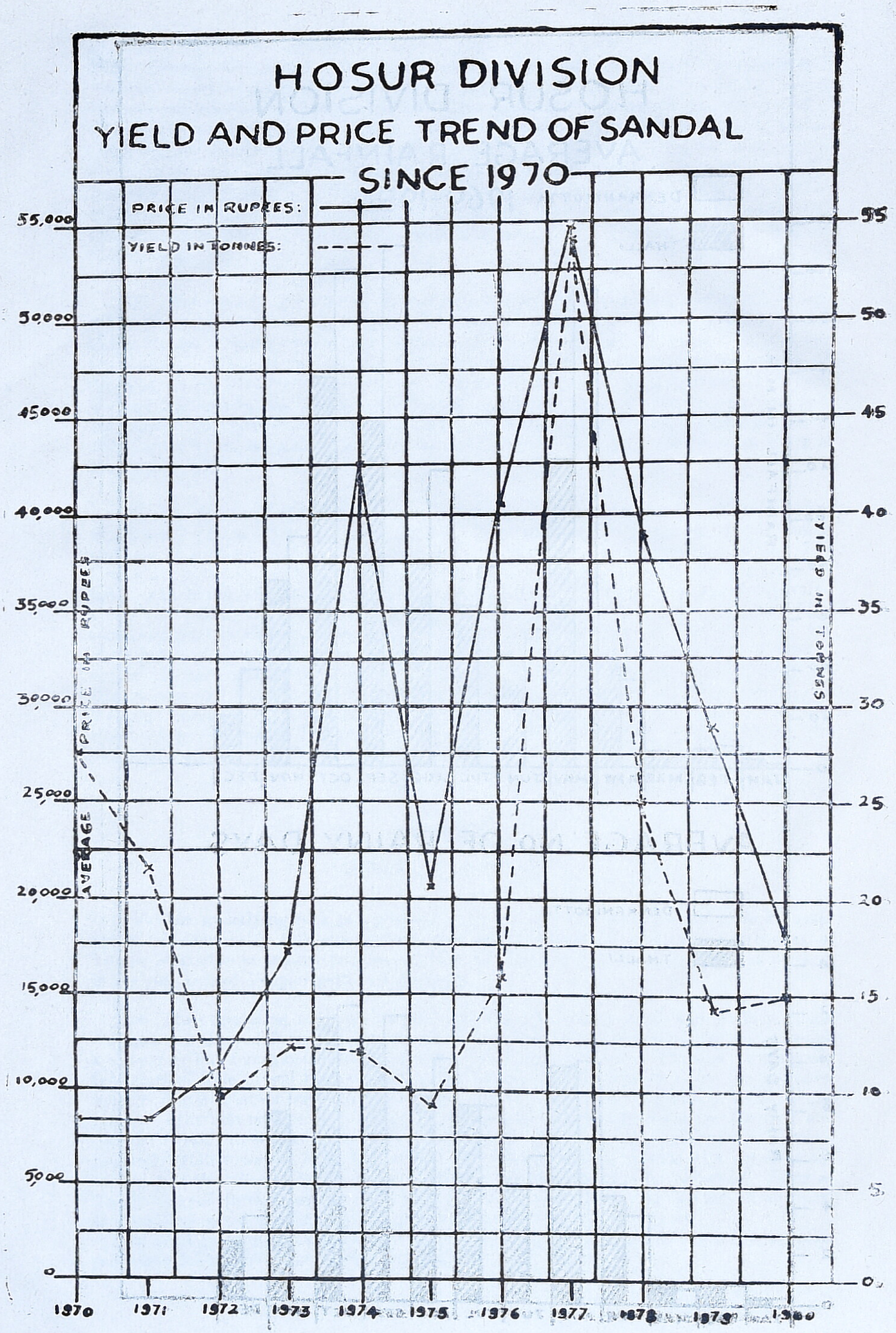
Geology, Rock and Soil.

13. The underlying rock is a gneissic formation of Archean origin traversed by trap dykes. A remarkably fine quartz reef exists near Gummalapuram to the north-west of Thalli, Magnetite seems traverse several hills in Krishnagiri taluk. Iron ore was worked in the past around Veppanapalli and Anchetty.

14. The commonest soil type is a red sandy loam varying in depth and fertility. Such red soils are derived from the decomposition and weathering of underlying rocks which are more or less ferrugineous, especially the hornblendic varieties. There is a generally deficiency of lime in soil that support sandal forests. In Krishnagiri range the red soils are mixed to a great extent with gravel and boulders. Black soils are seldom found in the forests. Alluvium is very rare, being confined to narrow portions along the Cauvery and Chinnar rivers. Koalin in which soils, as well as samples of laterite, are found in Javalagiri and Thalli reserves. The Kaolin soils are subject to gully erosion and are deficient in tree growth. Shorea talura is one of the few species that inhabits sub-soils. Parts of Thalli reserved forests contain a fertile but shallow soil resting on impenetrable rock, as a result of which the forest supports a mixture of dwarfed tree species.

Most of areas in ex-estate forests of this division present a look of rocks due to indiscriminate felling and exposure to sun and soil.

HOSUR DIVISION
AVERAGE RAINFALL
1969-1980
DENKANIKOTTA
THALLI
RAINFALL IN MM
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
AVERAGE NO OF RAINY DAYS
DENKANIKOTTA
THALLI
RAINY DAYS
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC


HOSUR DIVISION
YIELD AND PRICE TREND OF SANDAL
SINCE 1970
PRICE IN RUPEES:
YIELD IN TONNES:
AVERAGE PRICE IN RUPEES
YIELD IN TONNES
55,000
50,000
45000
40,000
35,000
30000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5000
0
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980

SECTION 4.

Climate.

16. In the northern portions of Hosur plateau, where the average elevation is about 1,000 metres or above the climate is generally salubrious and pleasantly cool, for about 9 months in the year. The weather is reminiscent of lower plains during March to June. Even during summer the maximum temperature seldom reaches 35°c in the hottest days. In the cold season (December-January) the minimum temparature is often below 10°c while the maximum temperature is generally under 25°c. The decrease in altitude is accompanied by an increase in temperature. The lower portions of the plateau in Anchetty range, especially in the Cauvery valley, are clearly warm. At Anchetty and Hogenakkal the maximum temperature in summer often exceeds 38°c (100°F) and the weather is oppressively warm except during the cool season (November to Ferbruary) In Krishnagiri range the climate is generally warm and dry, with the maximum temperature commonly exceeding 35°c in summer while the minimum temperature seldom goes below 15°c even in the cool season. The variation in temperature is shown in a graph with monthly mean minimum and maximum. A statement showing the average temperature is given in appendix I.

Rainfall.

17. The benefit of both the monsoons over the tract varies with the localities. The average rainfall varies from 450 to 950mm. The northern portions of the Hosur plateau (Hosur, Denkanikotta) receive a fairly high annual rainfall (about 900 m.m.) In the southern portion of the plateau (Anchetty, Hogenakkal and Urigam) the average annual rainfall is very low and seldom exceeds 700 m.m. In Krishnagiri range also the average annual rainfall is very low in contrast to the northern part of the Hosur plateau, receiving about 650 to 850 m.m. annually. Most of the rainfall is between June and December; September and October are the most rainy months.

18. The south-west monsoon is fairly active in many parts of the division, notably on the higher altitudes of the Hosur plateau. But the north-east monsoon is distinctly more effective of the two. There is definite period of dry season from December to April, especially January, February and March are the months in which very little or no rain is received. The effect of the dry period is toned down considerably by dew-fall in low temperatures in the cool season (December to January) particularly at higher elevations on the Hosur plateau. Detailed and abstract statements of annual rainfall recorded in forest and non-forest rainguage stations of this division is furnished in appendix II.

19. The general climatic pattern is therefore one of rainfall and temperature conditional largely by attitude.) The highest portions of the Hosur plateau are relatively cool and receive a fair annual rain fall. As the plateau falls off to the south and the east the rainfall decreases and the temperature increases, so that places like Hogenakkal, Urigam and Medugampalli that receive the least rain also have the warmest climate.

SECTION 5.

Water Supply.

20. There are numerous streams traversing through the forests of this division. Most of the streams are small and flow of water in them is seasonal. The two major perennial rivers of the division are the rivers Cauvery and Chinnar. These two rivers are reliable and neverfailing sources of water for people and cattle in the southern part of the division. where most of the cattle pens in the division are situated. The river Ponniar is also a perennial river, which flows through Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks, but it does not pass through or along any of the reserves in Hosur forest division.

21. There are several semi-perennial streams flowing through the forests of the division, notably on the Hosur plateau. The most important of them are Anaibiddahalla (Denkanikotta and Anchetty ranges), Hebballa (Denkanikotta range), Doddahalla, Kallumaduvuhalla and Anaikalvanka (all in Anchetty range). Flow of water in these streams are generally found for six to nine months in the year and they are of sufficient importance that their banks to be protected from erosion.

22. Most of the departmental buildings are provided with or located near sources of water supply such as draw-wells, step-wells, village tanks or streams. In general water obtained from step-wells and village tanks (e.gs, Devarbetta, Gerhatti, Sulakunta) is unwholesome and not fit for drinking. Many draw-wells that are attached to buildings provide wholesome water and are reliable sources of water supply. Appendix XXXIII gives details of then nature of water supply for departmental buildings in Hosur forest division.

SECTION 6.

Distribution and Area.

23. The total area of the division is 1310.95 sq. kms., The head-quarters of the division is Hosur Cattle Farm. There are four territorial ranges.

24. The following abstract statement gives the distribution of area range-wise.

	Range	*Headquarters*	*Area of reserved forests in ha.*	*Area of reserved lands in ha.*	*Total area in ha.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Anchetty	Anchetty	55,796.67	—	55,796.67
2	Denkanikotta	Denkanikottai	27,120.43	—	27,120.43
3	Hosur	Hosur	14,024.59	7,856.20	21,880.00
4	Krisnagiri	Krishnagiri	14,819.12	11,478.42	26,297.54
		Total	1,11,760.81	19,334.62	1,31,095.43

25. There are 68 reserved forests in the division. Particulars relating to their rangewar location and area and details regarding their notification under section 16 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act are given in appendix III.

26. There are 17 blocks of forest other than reserved forests in Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges of the division. Details concerning these forests are furnished in appendix IIIa.

27. The division consists of 41 territorial beats. The names of the beats, the forest they comprise and other details are given in appendix IV.

SECTION 7.

State of boundaries.

28. The boundaries of the reserved forests are generally demarcated by cleared lines that should be 5.5 m wide. Rough stone cairns are set up at salient angles and intermediate points which should be intervisible. The boundaries are not kept cleared except in areas where plantations have been raised, generally due to insufficient staff and the great length of boundary lines involved.

Demarcation of newly notified areas is in progress.

29. A joint verification of the frontier between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu States (a distance of about 62 Km.) proposed in 1931–32 has been done on 5th December 1977 by the District Forest Officers of Hosur forest division and Bangalore forest division, the frontier line separating Urigam and Bilikkal reserved forests on Tamil Nadu side and Chavarakkal reserved forest on Karnataka side. Joint verification of the frontier spread over three years, a third should be done every year.

SECTION 8.

Legal Position.

30. All the reserved forests are notified under section 16 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act and are the absolute property of the State, subject to the exercise by the people of certain rights and concessions recognised at the time of settlement.

31. The ex-estate forests of the division are notified under section 4 of the Tamil Nad . Forest Act 1882 and they are yet to be notified under section 16 of the said Act.

32. During the last plan period section 16 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1882 has been declared in the case of 22 blocks out of 39 blocks, the details of which are furnished in Appendix III b.

SECTION 9.

Rights and Concessions.

33. The rights and concessions recognised at the time of settlement are detailed in the section 16 notification relating to each reserve. Most of the rights and concessions relate to customary rights such as rights of way, access to temples and shrines, access to enclosures etc. They are indicated in notifications referred to in appendix III.

34. At the time of reservation of Ubrani reserve in Anchetty range, the Ubrani Agraharam, 1600 acres in extent which was a "Trishrakam" village was included in the reserve. The agraharamdars are entitled to receive a share of the net revenue from that reserve.

CHAPTER II.

The Forests.

SECTION I.

Composition and condition of the crop.

General :—

The forests of Hosur division exhibit considerable variation in composition, quality and condition. The bulk of the crop is predominantly either of the southern dry mixed deciduous type (Type 5AA/C3 of Champion and Seth), or has been derived from it by set backs caused through thefts, overgrazing and fire and to a rather low annual rainfall, except a few small patches of shola forests comprising mainly ever green species in parts of Denkanikotta range. Degradation of the original dry deciduous forest is attributed to persistent removals of useful tree growth. This is clearly seen around Housr and Dekanikotta in Sanamavu, Noganur and Denkanikotta reserves and in the reserves of Krishnagiri range. In erstwhile ex-estate forests and now reserved lands of Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges, the destruction of the growth has been even more indiscriminate and degradation is greater than the reserves mentioned above.

The floristic compositions of the forest both in quality and in condition is governed by altitude and rainfall which have a distinct relation to each other. The effects of altitude and rainfall on the vegetation could be noticed by the marked better development of flora on the upper slopes than those on the lower slopes and plains. On the upper slopes the character of vegetation tends to almost dry ever green shola in depressions on the plateau areas and upper slopes of Kempakarai, Manchi, Tholuvabetta and Gulhatti reserves in Denkanikotta range. On the lower slopes and plains of this plateau and in the ex-estate forests the original dry mixed deciduous growth had degraded to such a crop constituted of generally thorny species and if any coppice growth of tree growth is noticed is stunted and scattered.

37. The species that comprise the dry deciduous forests of Hosur division are mostly useful only as firewood. Sandal, bamboos, tamarind and other minor forest produce yielding species are notable exceptions and are largely responsible for the commericial importance of the forests. In the Hosur plateau sandal and bamboos flourish best on higher altitudes (500 metres and above) Sandal occurs sporadically on lower elevations on the Hosur plateau and in some reserves of Krishnagiri Range (Nandbanda, Hargur and Thogarapalli) Recognised timber species like teak, rosewood and vengai are restricted in their occurrence, being confined to parts of Kempakarai, Manchi, Tholuvabetta and Gulhatti reserves in Denkanikotta range. Bamboos are totally absent at elevations of below 450 metres on the Hosur plateau and in Krishnagiri range. Tamarind occurs at elevations of 400–500 metres on the Hosur plateau especially in the Chinnar and Anaibiddahalla valleys and in the reserves of Krishnagiri range. It is fairly common even at higher elevations on the Hosur plateau.

38. Hardwickia binata occurs extensively on the slopes draining into the Cauvery and Chinnar, often forming gregarious stands. Shorea talura occurs pure in a number of small patches in Thalli, Javalagiri, Tholuvabetta and few other reserves.

39. There is general absence of luxuriant tree growth in the forests of the division due to the unfavourable locality factors and to human influences. The effect of human interference is more conspicuous on the composition and condition of the forests than the effect of altitude and rainfall. The records of the division show that the forests had abundant resources of timbers where the present stocking of timber is negligible. This is due to the fact of uncontrolled and reckless fellings for Madras railway during nineteenth century. On the pretext of providing sleepers for the railways during nineteenth century. On the pretext of providing sleepers for the degraded growth, had never recovered of its original growth due to proximity of forests to expanding cultivation, theft, fire and over-grazing.

FOREST TYPES.

40. The above description will give a general picture of the forest growth. The revised classification of the forest types of India by Champion and Seth (1963) is adopted to describe the various types of forests met with in the division. The line of distinction between two type is not abrupt but they are quite characteristic and distinguishable.

41. The chief types and sub-types generally seen are :

(i)	Type 5A/C3	—	The southern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest.
(ii)	Type 5E/E4	—	The Hardwickia binata sub-type.
(iii)	Type 5E	—	(Sub-type not classified) the Shorea talura sub-type.
(iv)	Type 5/2 S1	—	The secondary dry deciduous forest.
(v)	Type /DS1	—	The dry deciduous scrub forest.
(vi)	Type 5/IS1	—	The dry tropical riverain forest.
(vii)	Type 7/C1	—	The tropical dry evergreen shola forest.
(viii)		—	Man made forest.

(i) The southern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest.

42. This is the most common forest type met within this division. These forests cover extensive areas in Anchetty and Denkanikotta ranges. Parts of Javalagiri and Thalli reserves in Hosur range are of Maharajagadai reserve in Krishnagiri range also contain forests of this type. This type of forest is the most valuable commercially because of sandal, bamboos, fuel and small timber, tamarind, other species yielding minor forest produce and grazing resources. This type of forest occurs in flat and undulating terrain at elevations between about 500 metres and 1,200 metres above m.s.l.

43. The composition of the crop in this type is determined by altitude rainfall, edaphic and biotic factors. Except in luxuriant and better developed growth, stratification could not be distinguished. Both top and lower canopy are deciduous. The canopy is of irregular distribution and is of varying density with considerable variety of associations.

44. *Sandal occurence.*—Sandal is an important constituent of this type of forests, as the conditions both physical and floristic are regarded as optimum for sandal. It grows on in a most all types of soil. In the areas invaded by lantana sandal spreads and establishes inspite of the fact that lantana is a bad host. The natural regeneration of sandal in areas under lantana is profuse. Sandal occurrence in deciduous growth tends to disappear with the improvement of growth in density and in height. In moist and fertile tracts, sandal is completely absent.

45. The forests of this type, occur in limited areas in the reserves of Manchi, Kempakarai, Tholuvabetta and Gulhatti in Denkanikotta range, where the annual rainfall is about 1 000mm. and human activity is restricted by the remoteness of the localities. The dominant species are Tectona grandis, Pterocarpus marsupium Delbergia latifolia, Albizzia odoratissima, Terminalia alata, Adina cordifola and Grmewia tiliasfodia. The Anogeisus Iatifolia, Albizzia edoratissima and Anogeissus Chloroxylon associations occur in parts of Gulhatti, Sameri, Tholuvabetta Manchi, Taggatti, Hulibanda and Bilikkal reserves which are sightly inferior in quality to the stands of timber species described above. Forests confirming to this description occupy large areas in the reserves of Aiyur N.S.. Agraharam. Sameri, Tholuvabetta, Manchi, Kempakarai, Gulhatti, Pane, Anchetty, Ubrani, Urgam, Hulibanda Taggatti, Bilikkal. Biligundha. Natrapalayam. Kesttus, Mallahalli, Woddapatti and Javalagiri Sandal, bamboos and tamarind are prominent and important constituents of these

A detailed floristic composition of the type is given below:—

I. Chloroxylon swietenia, Anogeissus latifolia, Albizzia amara, Santalum album, Canthium dicoccum Tamarindus indica, Hardwickia b,nath, Acacia leucophloea, Acacia suma, Acacia sundra, Albizzia lebbeck, Albizzia odoratissima, Albizzia procera, Azadirachta indica, Bauhinia racemosa, Boswellia serrata, Butea monosperma Cedrela toona, Buchanania lanzan, Cassia fistula, Dalbergia Paniculata, Diospyros species, Feronia elephantam, Ficus species, Gardenia latifolia, Garuga pinnata, Gmelina arborea, Grewia tiliaefolia, Holaptelea integrifolia, Kydia calycina, Morinda tinctoria, Commiphora iaudata, Givotia rottleriformis, Lannea coromondelica, Emblica officinalis, Polyalthia cerasoides, Premna tomentosa, Sapindus emarginatus, Mitragyna parvifolia, Schleichera oleosa. Sterculia villosa, Stereospermum chalonoides, Strychnos potatorum, Strychnos nuxvomica, Terminalia bellerica, Terminalia paniculata, Vitex altissima, Wrightia tinctoria, Zizyphus xylopyrus, Gyrocarpus jaequini.

II. Erythroxylon monogynum. Alangium, salvifolium, Dichrostachys cinerea, Cipadessa bacciferra, Gfewia disperna, Holarrhena antidysenterica, Ehretia buxifolia Saccopetalum tomentosum, Euphorbia tirucalli, Flacouria ramontchi, Gymnosporia spinosa, Memecylon umbellatum, Linociera ramifolia, Dolichandrone falcata, Wendlandia notoniana, Zizyphus trinervia, Bridelia retusa, Capparis grandiflora, Careya arborea, Cordia dichotoma, Hesperethusa crenulata. Mallotus phillppinensis, Memecylon edule, Atalantia monophylla, Streblus asper, Zizyphus mauratania.

II. a. Dendrocalamus strictus, Bambusa bamboos.

III. Lantana species, Dodonaea viscosa, Solanum torvum, Acalypha fruticosa, Pavetta indica Randia dumetorum, Jasminum rigidum, Gmelina asiatica, Carissa opaca, Carissa carandas, Argyreia cuneata, Helicteres isora, Indigofera species, Securinega leucopyros, Mundulea suberosa etc.

IV-a. Cassia tora, Sida acuta, Mimosa pudica, species of Desmodium, Indigofera, Crotolaria, Phyllanthus, Euphorbia, Evolvulus alsinoides.

IV-b. Aristmida depressa Eragrostis species, Aplnda mutica and other grasses.

V. Acacia canescens, Acacia pennata, Pterolobium indicum, Zizyphus oenoplia, Tondalia asiatica, Capparis Sepiaria, Capparia stylosa, Dioscorea oppositifolia, Abrus precalerius, Ichnocarpus fruescens, Ventilago maderaspatana, Secamone emetica-Asparagus racemosus, Scutia myrtina, Derris scandena, etc.

47. Epiphytes are uncommon, except for occasional orchidas like Venda tessellata. Partial stem-parasites such as species of Loranthus, Elytranthe and Viscum are quite common.

48. The occurrence of Albizzia amara in dense stands is generally an indication of the slightly dry conditions that accompany loss in elevation. In Maharajagadai, Ubrani and Woddapatti reserves there are several patches in which this species is predominant though not to the extent of forming a distinct sub-type. A rather peculiar association is found on laterite patches in Thalli reserve; The dominant species are Acacia leucophloea, Albizzia odoratissima and Canthium dicoccum with a dense undergrowth of Memecylon.

(ii) *The Hardwickia binata sub-type.*

49. The is a distinct sub-type of the dry deciduous forest. This classification commes into prominence by the predominance of Hardwickia binata. This species occurs gregariously and often in complete occupation of the ground on the slopes that drain into the Cauvery, the Chinnar and the Anaibiddahalla. Hardwickia forests form a well defined and compact block in the southern portion of the plaeau at elevations of below 300 metres to above 500 metres. They occupy large areas in the reserves of Woddapatti, Biligurndlu, Natrapalayam and Mallahalli. In the reserves of Kestur and its extension, Taggatti, Bilikal, Ubrani, Anchetty and Urigam this sub-type found in lesser extent.

50. The most striking feature of these forests is the gregarious and universal occurrence of Hardwickia binata in them. The growing stock is of recent origin though big, gnarled trees of great age are also found scattered in many parts of the forest. The annual rainfall in the Hardwickia zone is considerably less than in tracts that contain the best dry mixed deciduous forests, the rainfall generally under 800 mm. Temperatures are also high and variations in temperature are large. These climatic factors alone do not account for the dominance of the species as many other species are known to flourish in areas of similar climatic conditions. The fact that the chief associates of Hardwickia are fire-hardy species like Boswellia serrata, Chloroxylon swietenia and Anogeissus latifolia points towards the typically habitual ground fire occurring in these localities as the chief reason for the formation and perpetuation of this sub-type. The slopes draining into the Cauvery, Chinnar and Anaibiddahalla are heavily grazed year after year, on account of their proximity to water. In the grazing interest these localities are also burnt annually. The Hardwickia seedlings grow very little above the ground level in the earliest years, as the energies are absorbed in establishing a good root system. As a result they are not swept away by the annual ground fires. After an adequate root system has developed the plants shoot up in one year above the surrounding grass and there after is hardly affected by the fires. The heavy periodical seed years enable the species to invade new areas gregariously. This type covers an approximate area of 250 Sq. k.m. The factors that sustain the existence of these forests do not encourage the growth of a number of other species. Thus Hardwickia binata has relatively not many associates, both floristically and numerically. The chief of them being Chloroxylon swietenia, Boswellia serrata, Acacia sundra, Dichrostachys cinerea, Diospyros species and Azadirachta indica.

(iii) *The shorea talura sub-type.*

51. This sub-type is confined to soil rich in Kaolin on the highest portions of Hosur plateau, at an elevation of about 1000 metres and above. The terrain is often steep and much broken up by gully erosion. This sub-type occurs gragariously in such localitiesi n patches of limited size, seldom exceeding 20 ha. in extent. The largest concentration of such patches are in the reserves of Thalli and Javalagiri, while groups of trees are also found in Tholuvabetta, Denkanikotta, Pane and Aiyur reserves. An ocular estimation of this sub-type of forests in Hosur division will be about 1000 ha. The general growth of this species are stunted and missshaped and hence the timber is of little falue. But the Shorea talura is a good host for lac breeding. The longicorn borer hoplocerambyx spinicornis causes heavy mortality to these trees in this division. The annual fires in such forests result in much destruction on account of residuous nature of the trees.

(iv) *The secondary drp deciduous forests.*

52. This is a secondary seral type of forest. derived from the original mixed deciduous formation by continuous exploitation of such mixed deciduous forests. They occur in plains and in lower slopes where forests had been systematically worked for fuel and small timber by contractors, and are found in and around all the fuel series of the division. The vegetation in this type is generally constituted of the species that were either not allowed to be removed as per agreement such as sandal, tamarind and other minor forest produce bearing trees or useless to the contractor.

53. These forests in Sosur dihision are found in portions of Maharajagadai Woddapatti, Pane, Kempakarai, Sanamavu, Denkanikotta, Billigundlu and Taggatti reserves, where fuel felling series were wavied in the part. Thefloristic of the type is given below :—

I/II. Azadirachta indica, Tamarindus indica, Sapindus emarginatus, Commiphora, berryi Cordia monocia, Crataeva unicularis, Dichrostachys cinerea, Elaeodendron glaucum, Salvalora persica, Euphorbia antiquorum, Commiphora caudata Ficus species, occasional sandal and coppice shoots of Albizzia amara, Chloroxylon, etc.

III. Lantana species, Acalypha fruticosa, Randia dumetorum, Jasminum rigidum, Solanum torvum, Securinega leucopyros, Pavetta indica, Carissa carandas, Jetropha glandulifera, Capparis horrida, Carissa opaca, Canthium parviflorum, etc.

IV. (a) Euphorbia hirta, Stachytarphaeta indica, Vicoa indica, Cassia tora, etc. (Scanty).

IV (b). Heteropogon contortus, Aristida depressa, etc. (Scanty).

V. Pterolobium indicum, Acacia caesia, Acacia canescens, Zizyphus oenoplia- Toddalia asiatica, Scutia circumcissa, Capparis sepiaria, Secamone emetica, Ichnocarpus frutescens, Ventilago maderaspatana, etc.

(v) *The dry deciduous scrub forests.*

54. This type of forest is notably found in the near vicinity of towns and villages. This type is brought about by maltreatment, meted out by repeated felling lopping, grazing and fires were no effective restriction can be imposed. Felling and removal of useful species are subjected to a high degree of degradation over a prolonged period of time, by which all tree growth virtually disappears, and are not allowed to grow beyond the height of a shrub and thus the forest becomes a open layer of shrubby growth with an odd tree worth calling scattered here and there. In Hosur forest division blanks caused by such fellings are rapidly run over by lantana is dense masses, which can be seen in the reserves of Noganur, parts of Aiyur and its extension, parts of Denkanikotta, Sanamavu, Javalagiri, Thalli, N. S. Agraharam, Sameri, Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta, Ubrani, Urigam, Pane etc. This dry deciduous scrub forest covers extensive areas in Hosur plateau and all the erstwhile ex-estate forests and now reserved lands of Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges. Major portions of reserves in Krishnagiri range also contain only such scrub jungle. The dry deciduous scrub forest in Hosur division is now second in extent only to the primary type from which it has been derived.

The general floristic description of the type are as follows :—

I/II. Coppice shoots of Albizzia amara, Canthium dicoccum, Acacia laucophloea, Cassia fistula, Butea monosperma, Gmelina arborea, Bauhinia racemosa, Feronea elephantum, Emblica officinalis, Dalbergia paniculata, Erythroxylon monogynum and Zizyphus mauratania trees, saplings and seedlings of Santalum album, scattered trees of Ficus bengalensis, Coppice shoots of Cipadessa baccifera, Dichrostachys cinerea, Diospyros species, etc.

III. Lantana species, Dodonaea viscosa, Randia dumetorum. Ehretia microphylla, Flacourtia sepiaria Ipomaea species, Argyreia cuneata, Jasminum angustifolium, Jasminum rigidum, Pavetta indica, Canthium parviflorum, Securinaga leucopyros, Azima tetracantha, Carissa carandas, etc.

IV. Herbs and grasses very scanty.

V. Toddalia sculeata, Pterolobium indicum, Acacia canescens, Sentia circumcissa, Carissa opaca. Zizyphus oenoplia, Capparis stylosa, Vantilago maderaspatana, Hugonia mystax, Secamone emetica, etc.

56. In its meet degraded form the scrub forest in this division becomes totally devoid of any tree growth and is just an open layer of shrubs and thorny climbers such as Dedonaea viscosa, Anona squamosa. Acalypha fruticosa, Euphorbia antiqucrum, Lantana, Pterolobium, Acacia canescens, etc., where goat browsing is a common feature. Such growth covers large areas of reserved lands in Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges, where total barrennes of several huge rocky hills of irretrievable stage can be noticed.

(vi) *The dry tropical riverain forests.*

57. The forests confine in the narrow strips along the rivers Cauvery and Chinnar and streams, semiperennial streams in the ghat sections in the valleys and extend more along the banks with the widening of valleys all over Hosur plateau. Due to availability of fairly deep soil and favourable moisture conditions, the growth generally tends

to evergreen. In the lower reaches of these streams, where the slope of the bed is gentle, the soil is often bare sand and is first colonised by shrubs or grass. This is conspicuous in the Cauvery and Chinnar rivers around and above Hogenakal. The most characteristic tree species of the type are Terminalia arjuna, Syzygium cumini and Pongamia pinnata. Tamarind also shows a distinct preference for the valleys of rivers and streams, Terminalia arjuna and tamarind attain a huge size. Even sandal attains a good size in such locations, though its occurrence here is occasional.

58. The floristic of the riverain forests are as follows :—

1. Terminalia arjun,, Syzygium cumini, Pongamia pinnata, Tamarindus indica, Azadirachita indica, Mitragyna parvifolia, Barringtonia acutangula, Polyachia cerasoides, Ficus bengalensis, Ficus mysorensis, Albizzia lebbeck, Albizzia procera, Scheleichera oleosa, Chukrasia tabularis, Holoptelea integrifolia, Vitex altissima Cedrela toona, Ficus glomerata, Canthium dicoccum, Strychnos nuxvomica, Bombax ceiba, Bauhinia racemoso, Elaeodendron glaucum, etc.

II. Alangium salvifolium, Crataeva unilocularis Salvadora persica, Atalantia monopylla, Memecylon angustifolium, Streblus asper, Cordia dichotoma, Hesperethusa crenulata, Capparis grandiflora, Euphorbia tirucalli, Santalum album (scanty) Ficus tomentosa, Oleadioieca Pittorporum fioribundum Cipadessa bacciferna Mallotus Philippinsis, Antidesma diandrum, etc.

II. a. Bambusa bamboos.

III. Lantana species, Carissa carandas, Homonoia riparia, Vitex negundo, Webera corymbosa,, Solanum torvum, Phyllanthus polyphyllus, Jasminum angustifolium, Grewia hirsuta, Acalypha fruticosa, etc.

IV. a. Leea aspera, Biophytum species, Impatiens species, Pouzolzia bennettiana, Ageratum conyzoides, Blumea species, Justicia species, Peristrophe bicalyculata, Stellaria media, etc.

IV. b Arundo donax, species of Carex, scirpus, Cyperus, Kyllinga, Saccharum and Cynodon dactylon.

V. Pterolobium indicum, Acacia pennata, Cayratia carnosa, Calycopteris floribunda, Ichnocarpus frutescens, Ventilago maderaspatana, Stephania japonica, Combretum ovalifolium, Caesalpinia mimosoides, etc.

(vii) *The tropical dry evergreen shola forest.*

59. These forests are found to occur in patches of limited extent in sheltered pockets and folds of the reserves of Aiyur, Sameri and Tholuvabetta on the Hosur plateau and in the unreserves around Siddapuram and Kodagarai at an elevation exceeding 800 metres and above, where the rainfall exceeds 1000 mm. The principal factors responsible for the strictly local occurrence of this type of forest as islets in an ocean of dry deciduous forest are the higher rainfall and the special configuration of the ground in higher altitudes which turns such rainfall to good account by retention of moisture derived from it to the maximum possible account.

60. This forest has a low but closed canopy of about 10 to 15 metres high and is composed of mostly cariaceous leaved evergreen trees with short boles and spreading crowns. The canopy is complete, so that growth of shrubs, herbs and grasses is discouraged. Bamboos are totally absent. The chief tree species met with are Memecylon malabaricum, Memecylon edule, Manilkara hexandra, Syzgium gardneri, Eugenia alternifolia, Diospyros montana, Alphonsea sclerocarpa, Pleurostylia wightii, Litsea wightiiana, Alseodaphne samaearpifolia, Nothopegia species, Linociera malabarioa, etc. The Manilkara-Memecylon association is typical of these shola forests, Ecologically they are probably an edaphic post-climax formation, brought about by increased retention of moisture. The forests are commercially of little value. But they are of climatological importance as they are situated at heads of streams or in their catchments, their preservation is essential for conservation of soil and moisture (i.e.) in the interest of water supply.

(vii) *Man made forests.*

61. Besides the natural forests described above, there exists in the division considerable area of man-made forests composed of various species of eucalyptus, bamboo, tamarind matchwood, fuel species, teak, bursera, etc., raised under the various schemes such as "Farm Forestry, Drought Prone Area Programme" Afforestation under Soil Conservation and regular plantations have been raised by the division. The success of these plantations vary depending upon various factors such as techniques, suitability of species, timely planting, grazing, illicit felling, etc.

62. The total area of regular departmental plantations raised under various schemes of various species in the division from time to time with yearwar details are given in the appendix XVII to XXVII in Part III.

SECTION 2.

INJURIES TO WHICH THE CROPS ARE LIABLE.

63. The most serious injuries caused to the crop are those caused by man, by diseases and other natural causes.

64. The damages caused by human agencies assumes various forms. The chief among them are theft, fire, irregularities committed by lessees and over grazing.

65. *Natural causes*—(i) *Wind.*—This division is comparatively free from wind damages. Further damages caused by occasional wind-falls by gusty winds are not significant.

(ii *Drought.*—This division generally as a whole is a drought prone area During summer it is very acute. The watertable sinks on the plateau and foothills steadily. Stagheadedness of many species, particularly sandal observed in many localities is attributed to this cause.

(iii) *Wild animals.*—The wild animals population though includes elephant, the damages caused to plantations and to natural growth are insignificant. Elephants greatly relish the tender culms of sprouted bamboo seedlings and therefore inhibit natural regeneration. Sambhar, deer and boar also cause some damage to seedlings. Squirrel and rat eat the seeds of sandal and many birds, including the koel eat its rfuits. Bonnet monkeys and common langur consume and destroy large quantities of tamarind in season, causing considerable damage to the fruits before they are ripe for collection. So usually the lessees of tamarind farms have to necessarily engage watchman to keep down such damage. Bulbuls are to some extent responsible for the dispersas of lantana as they eat its fruits with relish. But the total damage caused by wild animals are very limited in relation to that caused by cattle grazing and goat browsing.

(iv) *Insect and disease.*

66. The damage due to insects is insignificant, that it does not warrant any special mention. The sandal trees as they are now, are free from spike disease, a name given by Mr. McCarthy, the Deputy Conservator of Forests in 1899 to the killer disease of sandal. This disease was first observed in the division in Javalagiri reserve in 1913 by Mr. McCarthy. By 1926 this disease spread to sizable proportion of sandal crop in Noganur, N. S. Agraharam and Sameri reserves of Dehkanikotta range. Considerable research has been done on the problem of spike over sixty years. The sandal research centre at Bangalore is very active in its efforts.

67. The spike disease by itself is not a factor which contributes to the mortality in sandal and therefore the yield of sandal from spiked trees is insignificant. A comparison of the stock mapping now done with those of the previous plan would show that the incidence of spike disease, though in the wild form, is on the decrease, even in isolated small patches.

68. *Human agency.*—Proximity of villages and towns to the forests and the numerous enclosures of cultivation inside the reserves, the damages on the forests are both considerable and recurrent.

69. *Fire.*—Fires are an annual feature in this division, especially in the Hosur plateau and on slopes draining into the Cauvery in Anchetty range. On the Hosur plateau, especially in the bamboo areas, fire becomes quite destructive and damags sandal samplings. Fire generally destroys all natural regeneration particularly ruinous to sandal and bamboos. Hardwickia binata is an exception.

70. Sandal regeneration is completely wiped out in the fire burnt areas, but fire seldom kills the roots of the grass. It causes destruction of microflora and progressive deterioration of soil. Continued fire gradually eliminates even the fire hardy species leaving only grass and phonix. Fires all over the division are principally caused by graziers in order to stimulate the growth of tender grass during summer. Fires are also caused by residents of the hill villages and others, accidental or other wise. Most of the fires occur between February and May. A statement of fires and areas burnt since 1969–70 to 1980-81 in each range is given in Appendix VI.

71. *Grazing.*—The damage by grazing is two fold. By browsing the tender seedlings and shoots of many valuable species, the greatest damage being to sandal regeneration. Extensive grazing can be noticed even in the current year regeneration areas. The repeated grazing by trampling down seedlings and hardening the surface of the soil left the ground bereft of any tree growth. A statement of grazing incidence and grazihg revenue is furnished in Appendix VII.

72. Goat browsing is a common affair in this division, especially in the ex-estate forests of Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges. It is being done stealthily and at times with the connivance of the staff by adjoining villagers and by the inhabitants of the enclosures. It is the most detrimental damage to the forests. The damages caused to the forests by grazing could be ascertained from the offences detected and revenue realised there from in each of the four ranges of the division since 1969–70 to 1980–81 is given in appendix V (b).

73. *Theft.*—People living in the near vicinity of forests get their entire requirements of fuel wood and small timber from the forests obtained by pilferage. This almost is a daily affair in villages and towns located near the forests, e.g., Denkanikotta, Anchetty and Hosur. The poorer sections get their requirements from the forests directly whereas the more well-to-do persons purchase them from the band of people usually belonging to the depressed classes with whom stealing of forest produce has become a way of life. The damage caused is heavy and is the least during the cultivation season when the people are more or less fully preoccupied with agricultural operations. The more accessible portions of forests abutting agricultural holdings have to bear the brunt of these continuous and reckless removals and as a consequence, once a healthy forest is reduced to the position of mere scrub jungle. The numerous unreserves in the division which act as buffer zone have laid bare of their meagre growth removing the best line of defence of our reserves and leaving them fully exposed with no restriction.

74. There is another category of theft rampant in this division especially in Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges, which is the result of greedy rather than need indulged in by lessees of forest produce principally fuel wood and bamboo coupe contractors. Since fuel felling has been given rest in this division as a Government policy to encourage growing stock of natural wealth, the theft of fuel wood by contractors is not met with. But the removals of bamboos by this agency are effected in lorry loads from outside their coupe limits is a common feature and this can easily be assessed when the lessee has offered a higher price than the actual growth in the coupe would warrant. Bulk of the bamboos are used for manufacturing 'Agarbathi' sticks and baskets. Much of the bamboo forests are savaged in manufacturing and supply of 'Agarbathi sticks' which has been a cottage industry in this locality. In the manufacture of 'Agarbathi sticks' and the process thereon 75%

of the bamboos go as waste. If this state of affairs continued to be there without any restrictions, coupled with sale coupes it is feared that there would be any bamboo worth calling in the 'so called' bamboo forests in a decade of time. A statement of offences detected and compounding fees realised in the different ranges of the division from 1969–70 to 1980 81 is given Appendix V (a).

75. Organised theft of sandalwood is a common affair now-a-days and is on the increase and widespread which warrants a special squad to keep vigil on the sandal forests. Lorries, cars and jeeps are very commonly used in transport of smuggled sandalwood. Number of cases involving sandalwood seizures have been detected in the division from 1969-70 to 1980–81 with range war details are provided in Appendix V (c). There are stray incidents of poaching in this division for ivory, skin and meat. The details of poaching cases detected in this division with range war details are given in Appendix V (b).

SECTION 3.

THE FAUNA.

76. Unit 1930 and 1940's the division was rich with the variety and number of its wildlife population. The forests of Hosur plateau were famous for elephants, tigers, leopards, sambhur, spotteddeer, pigs, bears and many smaller forms of mammalian wild life. Elephants are still fairly a common sight in the forests of Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges into which they cross over from adjoining Karnataka state forests. From the many jungle lores written by Mr. Kenneth Anderson of Bangalore, it could be seen that he claims to have shot many man-eating Tigers in this region, is new actually extinct with this magnificient wild life. Leopards were said to be common in the forests of Hosur division are seldom seen or heard of in the recent past. While it is an accepted fact that indiscriminate shooting in the 1940's and 1950's probably did cause much damage to the larger carnivora. their having become almost extinct in this locality, much should be attributed to damages caused by folidol poisoning of 'Kills' by villagers. Sambur, spotted deer, barking deer, wild boar, bears occur in the forests of Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges but in limited numbers than those observed some 20, 30 years ago. Hyenas and wild dogs seem to inhabit the forests of the plateau are not encountered. Jackals, mongoose and hares are fairly common in the division. The porcupine is quite common in this division, but little is seen on account of its natural habits. Pangolin and jungle cats are fairly common in the dry deciduous and scrub jungle. The occurrence of gaur (The Indian Bison) in the forests of Anchetty and Denkanikotta are not very common. The bonnet monkey is the commonest type found in the division. The langur is also seen occasionally in these forests of the division. Others are rarely seen in the Cauvery. The wolf and the black buck reported to have been present are totally extinct now.

Reptiles :—

77. *Reptiles*.—Russel viper, Killer viper, Indian coral snake, Cobra and Krait are quite commonly seen. Crocodiles are said to occuring the Cauvery but are seldom seen Monitor lizards, rat snakes, whip snakes, Agamid lizards, garden lizards and skinks are quite common, especially in the open forests. The python occurs in dense forests, notably in Anchetty range. Insects and spiders occur in great profusion in all the forests of the division. Special mention may be made of a particular variety of giant spider often exceeding 20 c.m. in span, that builds enormous webs bordering shady paths in the densely wooded forests of Denkanikotta and Anchetty ranges.

78. *Avifauna*.—The bird life in the division is rich, varied and colourful. Indian national bird is commonly seen in Thogarapally reserve. Grey jungle fowl, spur fowl, green pigeon, crested serpent eagle, crested hawk-eagle, great horned owl, chestnut-headed bee-eater, blossom-headed and grey-winged parakeets, crow-pheasant, sirkeer, green-billed malkoha, the orange, scarlet and small minivets, the large and black-headed cuckoo-shrikes, wood shrike, jungle mynah, grey hornbill, paradise fly-catcher, verditer fly-catcher, spotted and scimitar babblers, jerdon's chloropsis, rufous woodpecker, racket-tailed and grey drongos, grey tit, whistling thrush, vultures and

black-headed oriole are found in the well wooded tracts of the dry deciduous forests of Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges. The shama, renowned for the beauty of its song is seen all rounds the year in the forests of Anchetty range, and also in Pane, Kempakarai and Manchi reserves. The white-browed fantail fly-catcher, attracting attention by the 'open-and-shut' movement of its fan tail are found in parts of Anchettty and Denkanikotta range. The elusive emerald dove inhabits the densely-wooded tracts in the semi ever-green sholas and in the riverain forests. Crested swift, one of the least common of our swifts is found in the Hosur plateau, notably in the reserves of Anchetty and Javalagiri. The alphine swift, famed all over the world for the great speed and agility of its fight is sometimes seen around Anchetty and Hogenakal. Night jars are quite common in the forests of the division.

79. Other bird varieties common in these parts are bluerock pigeon, the red-vented, red-whiskered, white-cheeked and white-browed bulbuls, muthathes, the tree pie, large and rose-ringed parakeets, the magpie robin, the pitta, barbets, the koel, brain-fever bird and pied crested cuckoo, black drongo, jungle babler, roller, common and large green bee-eaters, the iora, golden oriole, black-headed myna, swallows, sun birds, white-breasted and pied kingfisher, golden-backed wood pecker, hoopoe, palm-swift, house-swift, spotted owlet, screech owl, pied bush chat and the shikra, Quite commonly these occur in Denkanikotta, Anchetty, Javalagiri and Ubrani reserves. It is relevant to make mention about the presence of flying fox population in thousands in the research garden adjoining the Denkanikotta forest rest house.

CHAPTER III.

Utilisation of the produce.

SECTION 1.

AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMS AND WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

80. *Agricultural customs.*—The chief occupation of the rural population of Krishnagiri, Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks of Dharmapuri district is agriculture. A negligible public are employed in commerce, public services and similar occupation in the towns such as Krishnagiri and Hosur and larger villages such as Denkanikotta, Thalli, Anchetty, etc. However both agriculturally and industrially the region is one of the most backward in the state and the living standards are very low when compared to neighbouring regions of Salem district, North Arcot district and Karnataka State. So to industrialize this backward district, industrial units are being put up in and around Hosur under SIPCOT (Small Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu), SIDCO (Small Industries Development Corporation) and TANSI (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation). In general the land holdings of a family in this region are usually small and tend to become smaller under the prevailing traditions of succession right. In some parts of Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks in the vicinity of ex-estate forests the landholdings are fairly large in size. They are of little benefit to the owner as the ground is generally rocky for any serious attempt for any remarkable and extensive cultivation. Very few cultivators have either the resources or the enterprise for applying modern farming techniques for overcoming natural difficulties. This cultivation is largely dependent upon the monsoon and on the age-old farming practices.

81. Both wet and dry crops of various varieties are grown in this division. In the low lying belt areas in Krishnagiri taluk, where the lands are fed by the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project, Paddy and sugarcane are grown. 3,647 ha. are benefited by the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project out of total wet lands over 8,308.08 ha. in Krishnagiri taluk. Well-irrigation is also fairly common in other parts of Krishnagiri taluk providing for paddy and sugarcane cultivation. There are several mango orchards, yards of vine and betel vines around Krishnagiri, a flourishing business centre in this area. The mangoes grown in Krishnagiri taluk have gained popularity because of its quality. In the northern portion of Hosur taluk, the cultivation is confined to valleys in which water is available for a major part of the year. The commonly grown crops are coconuts, areca, bananas, paddy, sugarcane, etc. The pockets of such lands present a greenish appearance almost throughout the year, more perceptibly in the drier months when everything around looks dry. Betel vines, cauliflowers, cabbages and beans are grown here. In southern portion of Hosur taluk and in the whole of Denkanikottai taluk dry crops such as ragi, samai, cholam, cumbu, horse-gram, groundnuts, castor, mustard, gingelly, etc., are grown.

82 Special mention may be made here of the agriculturists' wide spread choice for growing trees on their cultivated lands. This is particularly noticed in Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks. Pungan, poovarasu, mango and casuarina are commonly grown. Other commonly found species in the cultivated lands are tamarind, velvel, banyan, jaman, sandal, etc. The presence of hedges with leafy Euphorbia nivulia, agave and lantana to define the individual field boundaries is another feature characteristic of the tract.

83. Several languages and dialects are spoken by the people of the tract. The chief among them are Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu. All these languages are spoken in a corrupt form and not easily understanble by outsiders. Though Tamil is spoken freely and understood, it is not so dominant as in other districts of the State. Even illiterate villagers can converse in two or more languages. Majority of people in the region are Hindus, but Muslims and Christians also constitute considerable sections of the society. The only tribals in the region are the Pujaris, most of them are settled down to cultivation in the enclosures inside the forests. The forest settlement of Biligundlu is occupied by several families of Vedar Christians who live on the produce cultivated in the settlement.

84. *Population.*—According to 1981 census the population in this division (part of Dharmapuri district) is given below taluk-wise :—

Name of the taluk.	Area in Sq. Km.	Population as per 1981 Census.	Density per Sq.Km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Denkanikotta	2,100.17	249,409	119
2. Hosur	961.72	206,196	214
3. Krishnagiri	1,668.54	474.000	284

85. *Wants of the people.*—The requirements of the people from the forest point of view are the following :—

(i) Timber for construction and industry.

(ii) Small timber for domestic and agricultural implements.

(iii) Firewood for cooking and factories.

(iv) Bamboos for construction and basket making and for manufacturing agarbathi sticks, etc.

(v) Facilities for grazing and penning.

(vi) Minor forest produce for various uses.

86. *Timber.*—Timber requirements of the public for construction and industry are met from the adjoining districts and states as timber extraction in the forests of this division is not in vogue. The timber for construction and furniture in the villages adjoining the forests are being met by smuggling in the adjoining forests. Now a day public are using pannelled doors and windows due to lack of availability of timber.

87. *Small timber.*—Small timber is required for ploughs, parts of carts and for construction in rural areas. Much of demand for these articles is met by smugglers of small timber in the forests. The rest of it is met by the trees grown on patta fields such as neem, vagai, porasu, mango, jack, palmyrah, etc.

88. *Firewood.*—The main fuel in the households all over the division is generally firewood, except in houses of moderately employed, where kerosene and gas are used as fuel. Enterprising villagers have taken up 'Cobar gas' production using cow dung for household fuel. Otherwise the villagers depend on firewood which they get from private holdings, unreserves and mostly from pilfering from the adjoining reserves. The demands of fuel in the towns and larger villages are met to a limited extent from plantations under Farm forestry as the working of regular fuel coupes had been discontinued as per Government letter No. 13010/FR/V/77-1, Forests and Fisheries, dated 22nd March 1977 communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests No. 26806/77V, dated 26th September 1977. The villages and towns around the forests are getting their requirements by illicit removal of firewood on headloads and at times by cartloads and by lorries. Villages that are far away from the forests have to depend upon patta fields and other alternative sources.

89. *Bamboos.*—Bamboos, the poor man's timber, are used for multifarious purposes such as roofs in thatched dwellings, for basket making, thatties and mats. Cattle sheds and enclosures are built with splits, posts and thorns. The local demands for the above uses are generally met by smuggling from the forests. Dead bamboos are extracted from regular bamboo coupes of this division by Messrs. Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited Pallipalayam as green bamboos are not available in appreciable quantities due to over exploitation. A distinct use of bamboos in this division in localities near Anchetty and Denkanikotta is for the manufacture of 'Agarbathi' sticks for which purpose the green bamboos are split into small splints of varying length. Most of the demand for this industry so far had been met by illicit means from the forests. The magnitude of such illicit removal has gone out of control which warranted the Government to interfere and to open a lease unit on co-operative basis. The Anchetty Bathi Stick Splints Producers Industrial Co-operative Society Limited to supply required bamboos to villagers who depend on this 'cottage industry'. This unit is allotted every year one bamboo coupe to meet its demands of green bamboos.

90. *Grazing and penning.*—Villagers maintain large herds of cattle mainly for agricultural purposes for their dairy products and for farm yard manure. There has been sharp increase in the number of cattle that graze in the forests of the division as forests are the main grazing ground over major part of the year. The forests in this division are heavily grazed as has already been stated in detail in Chapter II. Penning is extensively practised in the division especially in summer months in the valleys of the Cauvery and the Chinnar where water is readily available and are issued with penning licences. Large herds of goats are also maintained in towns and villages located near the forests and in the enclosures.

91. *Minor forest produce.*—Tamarind is the most important item of minor forest produce and the occurrence of tamarind naturally in the forests is in abundance. Tamarind, the major and important item of minor forest produce is sold separately and other minor forest produce are grouped together and sold in public auction annually.

SECTION 2.

MARKETS AND MARKETABLE PRODUCTS.

92. Sandalwood, bamboos, firewood, small timber and minor forest produce are the marketable forest products.

93. *Sandalwood.*—This is by far the most important item of forest produce of the division. The wood a extracted departmentally and sent to the sale depot at Sathyamangalam for storing after final cleaning at Denkanikotta. The wood is classified into 13 standards classes as furnished in appendix IX(a). The wood is sold in auction at Sathymangalam twice a year, in July and December.

94. The purchasers hail from Bombay, Kannauj, Kanpur, Kerala, Kuppam, Salem, Mettur and Mysore. The Government of Karnataka purchases sizable quantity of wood to feed their factories for manufacturing sandalwood oil and soap. The wood is used on a small scale for wood carving, for grinding as sandal paste used on festive and religious occasions and for burning in funeral pyres of dignitaries.

95. The important oil distilleries are in Mysore, Bombay, Kuppam, Kanpur, Kannauj, Mettur and Salem. The oil content is higher in roots (5.8 to 6.25 per cent) then in billets (4.5 to 5.2 per cent) and highest in III class roots (6 to 6.25 per cent). The average yield from one tonne of wood is 60 kilograms of oil. The oil is yellowish, some what viscid liquid with a characteristic heavy, sweet lasting odour.

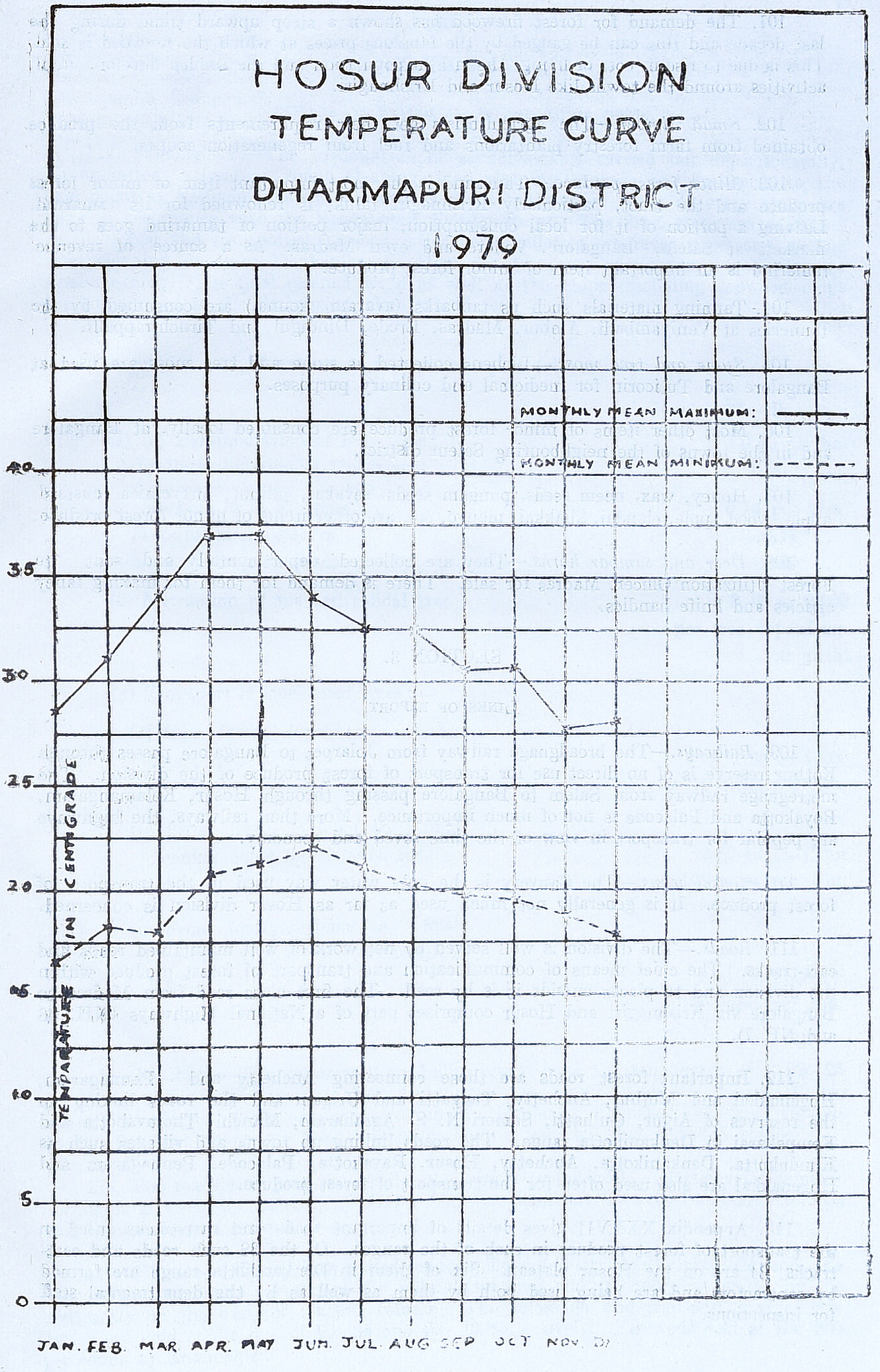
96. Countries that import wood are China, Japan, South East Asia, United Kingdom and United States of America. The chief export commodity is sandalwood oil and exported to United States of America, United Kingdom and France for soap making and as a base in perfumery and drug industry.

97. The annual output of sandalwood from the forests of the division varies from about 9.3 tonnes to about 87.0 tonnes.

98. *Bamboos.*—Hosur division was a major bamboo producing division. Both Dendrocalamus strictus and Bambusa bamboos do occur in the forests of the division, but they have been over exploited. The market utility, etc. are given in paragraph 99.

99. The uses to which bamboo is put are manifold. Bamboos are used for scaffolding, pandal, wall-plates, ridge-pieces, pillars, tent-poles, ladders, rafters, reepers, bullock-cart components, fencing and props in fields, mats, baskets, furniture, thatching, etc. Details of the different classes of bamboo locally used for these purposes are provided in appendix XXVIII. A small portion of the bamboos produced from the forests of the division is consumed locally for basket making at Pennagaram, Krishnagiri and Denkanikotta but the bulk of it goes to Salem, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Bangalore and Madras which are the principal markets.

100 *Firewood.*—The major markets for firewood within the division are Krishnagiri, Pennagaram and Hosur. Most of the firewood sold in smaller towns and villages such as Denkanikotta, Anchetty, Thalli, Berigai, Bagalur, Shoolagiri, etc. is obtained either illicity from the forests or from unreserves and private holdings.


HOSUR DIVISION
TEMPERATURE CURVE
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT
1979
MONTHLY MEAN MAXIMUM:
MONTHLY MEAN MINIMUM:
TEMPERATURE IN CENTIGRADE
40
35
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101. The demand for forest firewood has shown a steep upward trend during the last decade and this can be gauged by the fabulous prices at which the firewood is sold. This is due to rise in cost of living, the rise in population and the sudden developmental activities around the towns like Hosur and Krishnagiri.

102. *Small timber.*—The agriculturists get their requirements from the produce obtained from farm forestry plantations and fuel from regeneration coupes.

103. *Minor forest produce.*—Tamarind is the most important item of minor forest produce and the tract, particularly Krishnagiri taluk, is renowned for its tamarind. Leaving a portion of it for local consumption, major portion of tamarind goes to the markets at Salem, Bangalore, Vellore and even Madras. As a source of revenue tamarind is an important item of minor forest produce.

104. Tanning materials such as tanbarks (avaram, konnai) are consumed by the tanneries at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Madras, Erode, Dindigul and Tiruchirappalli.

105. *Stone and tree moss.*—Lichens collected as stone and tree moss are used at Bangalore and Tuticorin for medicinal and culinary purposes.

106. Most other items of minor forest produce are consumed locally, at Bangalore and in the towns of the neighbouring Salem district.

107. Honey, wax, neem seeds, pungam seeds, seyakai, gallnut, nuxvomica, custard apple, wood apple, elandai, kilakkai, mango, etc. are other items of minor forest produce.

108. *Deer and sambar horns.*—They are collected departmentally and sent to Forest Utilization Officer, Madras for sale. There is demand for them for making fancy articles and knife handles.

SECTION 3.

Lines of Export.

109. *Railways.*—The broadguage railway from Jolarpet to Bangalore passes through Kothur reserve is of no direct use for transport of forest produce of the division. The metreguage railway from Salem to Bangalore passing through Hosur, Kelamangalam, Royakotta and Palacode is not of much importance. More than railways, the highways are popular for transport in view of the time saved and economy.

110. *Water ways.*—The Cauvery is the only water way used in the transport of forest produce. It is generally not much used as far as Hosur division is concerned.

111. *Roads.*—The division is well served by net work of well maintained roads and cart-tracks. The chief means of communication and transport of forest produce within the division and to places outside it is by road. The first class road from Madras to Bangalore via Krishnagiri and Hosur comprises part of a National Highways (NH. 46 and NH 7).

112. Important forest roads are those connecting Anchetty and Pennagaram, Hogenakkal and Muthur, Anchetty, Taggatti and Urigam and the roads linking up the reserves of Aiyur, Gulhatti, Sameri N. S. Agraharam, Manchi, Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai in Denkanikotta range. The roads linking up towns and villages such as Kundukotta, Denkanikotta, Anchetty, Hosur, Rayakotta, Palacode, Pennagaram and Hogenakkal are also used often for the transport of forest produce.

113. Appendix XXXVII gives details of important roads and cart-tracks used in the transport of forest produce in each of the ranges. Of the 38 such roads and cart-tracks, 34 are on the Hosur plateau. Six of them in Denkanikotta range are formed by contractors and are being used both by them as well as by the departmental staff for inspections.

SECTION 4.

Methods of Exploitation and their cost.

114. *Sandalwood.*—The exploitation of sandalwood is carried out departmentally. Enumeration, extraction, rough cleaning, final cleaning, storage and transport to the sale depot at Sathyamangalam, as well as the accounting of stock at every stage are done in accordance with the Sandalwood Felling Rules. The dead trees are extracted in the forest and transported as such, after being billetted wherever necessary, to the final cleaning depot at Denkanikotta. Here the trees are straightaway subjected to final cleaning. The final cleaned wood as well as the chips (including sapwood chips are transported to the Sathyamangalam sale depot).

The present cost of extraction is summed up as follows :—

	Rs. p.
(1) (a) Perambulation of R.F. areas	0.40 per ha.
(b) Perambulation of Unreserves	0.20 ,,
(2) Marking in R.F. areas	0.15 per tree.
Marking in unreserves	0.15 ,,
Marking in patta lands	0.20 ,,
(3) Extraction of marked sandal tree	0.45 to 98.00 per tree depending. on girth.
(4) Transport of uncleaned trees :—	
(a) from forest depot to interim depot by headloads	1.30 to 50.00 for 10 trees per Km.
(b) From forest depot to final cleaning depot by metalled road	0.80 to 15.00 for 100 trees per Km.
(c) From forest depot to final cleaning depot by unmetalled road.	1.00 to 20.00 for 100 trees per Km.

115. *Bamboos.*—The paper mill at Pallipalayam pays a seigniorage of Rs. 25 per tonne of air-dry bamboos to the department. The mill pays Rs. 70 to 120 for cutting and stacking of one tonne of air-dry bamboos. Transport charges workout to Rs. 0.50 per tonne per Km. combining both unmetalled and metalled roads.

116. For marketing purpose, besides the supply to the mill, a classification popular locally is given in appendix XXVIII for both the bamboos, namely Bambusa bamboos and Dendrocalamus strictus.

117. *Firewood.*—Plantations raised under village forestry are worked through the agency of contractors. Payment for felling, stacking and transport is made by the contractor on the basis of stacked volume. The collection and transport charges per tonne are paid at the rate of Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 respectively. Firewood sold at Rs. 300 per tonne at Krishnagiri.

118. *Minor forest produce.*—Honey, wax, ivory and deer horns are departmentally collected and marketed. Except for the above items, all other minor forest produce are exploited through the agency of contractors, and the right of exploitation is sold in public auction. The lease period is one year from 1st July to 30th June for tan barks and miscellaneous minor forest produce (sold as one unit in each range). For tamarind the lease period is seven months from 1st October to 30th April.

119. Based upon local enquiries the following are collection charges and market prices of the more important items of minor forest produce.

Serial number.	*Item of MPF.*	*Collection charges.*	*Market price.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Tamarind	Re. 0.50 per Kg.	Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per Kg
2.	Avaram bark	Re. 0.75 per Kg.	Rs. 1.85 per Kg.
3.	Konnai bark	Re. 0.25 per Kg.	Re. 0.50 per Kg.
4.	Stone and tree moss	Rs. 1.00 per Kg.	Rs. 2.00 per Kg.

120. *Manure leaf.*—Removal of manure leaf has been discontinued in conformity with the orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests in Ref. No. 34559/76 E-3, dated 17th March 1977.

121. *Grazing.*—The grazing year is from 1st July to 30th June of the year following. Grazing is regulated by issue of permits at the rate of Re. 1 per sheep, Rs. 2 per cow or bull and Rs. 4 per buffallow. Plantations are closed to grazing for specified periods depending upon the species.

SECTION 5.

PAST AND CURRENT PRICES.

122. *Sandalwood.*—The prices obtained for the different classes of sandalwood and sapwood sold at Sathyamangalam sale depot from 1969–70 to 1980–81 are furnished in Appendix IX (a). The prices fetched depend primarily upon those paid for sandalwood oil in the international market. Local conditions such as the participation of unexpected bidders might also affect the prices, as is exemplified by the steep rise in the price fetched during 1976–77 and 1977–78. Now there is downward trend in the prices since 1979–80 consequent to the ban on erport imposed by the Government of India.

123. *Firewood.*—A statement of the areas sold and prices obtained during each year of the period from 1969–70 to 1976–77 in the different fuel series of the division is provided in Appendix XI. Thereafter the sale of fuel coupes has been dropped due to the ban imposed to working of fuel coupes in reserves.

124. *Bamboos.*—Appendix X gives details of bamboo coupes sold and revenue realised during each year of the period from 1969–70 to 1980–81 .

125. *Minor forest produce.*—A statement of minor forest produce units sold between 1969-70 and 1980-81 and revenue realised therefrom is provided in Appendix XII, XII (a), XII (b).

CHAPTER IV.

Staff and Labour Supply.

SECTION 1.

STAFF.

126. The division is under the control of a District Forest Officer with headquarters at Hosur Cattle Farm. There are four territorial ranges with headquarters at Anchetty, Denkanikotta, Krishnagiri and Hosur Farm. Apart from this, there are five functional ranges under the control of the District Forest Officer, four to implement the scheme under Drought Prone Area Programme with the subsidy of the Central Government, with headquarters at Denkanikotta, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Shoolagiri and one to raise bamboo plantations with headquarters at Denkanikotta. The District Forest Officer is being assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forests from 9th March 1981 sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1848, Agriculture Department, dated 16th September 1980 with headquarters at Hosur Cattle Farm exclusively to implement the scheme under Drought Prone Area Programme.

127. A detailed statement of the establishment of Hosur forest division is given below :—

Serial number.	*Demand number, Major head/Minor head/Sub-head of Account.*	*Distribution of staff.*	*Name of Post.*	1982–83 *Perma-nent.*	*Tempo-rary.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	313. Forest (a) Direction and Administration.	Administrative ..	District Forest Officer	1	..	1
2		Administrative ..	Assistant Conservator of Forests	..	1	1
3	Executive ..	..	Rangers	5	4	9
3A	Protective ..	..	Foresters	19	32	51
4	Protective ..	..	Forest Guards ..	44	13	57
5			Reserve Watchers ..	..	46	46
6			Bungalow Watchers ..	3	..	3
7			Game Watcher ..	..	1	1
8	Ministerial .	..	Superintendent ..	1	..	1
9			Junior Accountant ..	1	1	2
10			Assistant	1	..	1
11			Junior Assistant ..	12	4	16
12			Draughtsman Grade III	1	1	2
13			Tracer	..	2	2
14			Steno-typist	1	..	1
15			Typist ..	1	1	2
16	Drivers ..	..	Jeep Driver	1	2	3
16A			Lorry Driver ..	..	1	1
17			Lorry cleaner ..	..	1	1
18			Tractor Driver ..	..	1	1
19	Basic Servants	..	Basic Servants ..	8	5	13
20		Watchman	Watchman	2	..	2

128. In addition, a Forest Protection Squad consisting of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, one ranger, two foresters, four forest guards, two basic servants, one junior assistant, one Jeep driver and one typist sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 863 Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 20th July 1981, communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests Ref. No. D2/59793/78-30, dated 27th July 1981, is functioning at Hosur from 6th October 1981 to protect the forests. The jurisdiction of this Forest Protection Squad extends to two territorial divisions namely Hosur and Dharmapuri divisions in Salem Circle.

129 The Soil Conservation Officer (Divisional Forest Officer) Stanley Reservoir Scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 809, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 21st June 1980 is functioning from 4th July 1980 with headquarters at Dharmapuri also attends to, within jurisdiction of the division, in raising plantations and soil conservation works within the catchment areas of Stanley Reservoir both in the reserves and in other lands. The following is the establishment under the soil conservation scheme.

Serial number.	*Name of post.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Divisional Forest Officer	1
2	**Rangers**	6
3	Foresters	30
4	**S. G. Assistant**	1
5	Junior Accountant	1
6	Assistant	1
7	**Junior Assistant**	1
8	Typist	1
9	Draughtsman	1
10	Basic Servants	10
11	Jeep Driver	1
12	Lorry Driver	1
13	Lorry Cleaner	1
14	Office Watcher	1

130. The Crash Plantation division, headed by a Divisional Forest Officer sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1176, Forest and Fisheries Department, dated 10th December 1977 is functioning from 4th February 1978 at Krishnagiri, attends to the rehabilitating the degraded and denuded areas in the reserved forests and reserved lands of Hosur and Dharmapuri forest divisions.

131. The following is the pattern of establishment under the Divisional Forest Officer, Crash Plantation division :—

Serial number.	*Name of Post.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Divisional Forest Officer	1
2	**Rangers**	4
3	Foresters	16
4	**Junior Accountant**	1
5	Assistant	2
6	Junior Assistant	1
7	**Draughtsman**	1
8	Typist	1
9	**Basic Servant**	6
10	**Jeep Driver**	1
11	Tractor driver	1

132. The Extension forestry division sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1642, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 15th December 1980 with headquarters at Krishnagiri headed by a Divisional Forest Officer is raising plantations outside the reserves in Hosur and Dharmapuri forest divisions. It is functioning from 2nd January 1981. Now it is attached to Social Forestry Circle, Salem with effect from 1st December 1981 as per G.O. Ms. No. 1307, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 9th November 1981.

133. The following is the establishment under the Divisional Forest Officer, Extension Forestry Division :—

Serial number.	Name of Post.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Deputy Conservator of Forests	1
2	Rangers	6
3	Foresters	30
4	S. G. Assistant	1
5	Junior Accountant	1
6	Assistant	1
7	Typist	1
8	Draughtsman Grade III	1
9	Basic Servants	9
10	Jeep Driver	1
11	Tractor driver	1

SECTION 2.

Labour supply.

134. There is no dearth of labour for various departmental activities, except where the forestry operations coincide with that of the agricultural operations which attract them with higher wages. Minimum Wages Act as expanded to forestry operations as per G.O. Ms. No. 2094, Labour and Employment Department, dated 6th September 1980 has been given effect to in this division.

135. Even the forest settlement originally formed in order to have ready source of labour for forestry operations e.g., the Biligundlu forest settlement, still exists with several families and they do not contribute labour for departmental works. They grow various crops on the lands made available to them. Apart from cultivation their chief occupation is illicit hunting and fishing. Deer and Pig are their favoured games.

CHAPTER V.

Past systems of Management.

SECTION 1.

General history of the forest.

136. *History prior to reservation.*—Large areas in the tract that now comprise Hosur forest division were brought under the British rule by the treaties with Tippu Sultan in 1792 and 1799. Very little is known about the history of the forests prior to this treaty.

137. During Tippu's regime sandal was considered as a royal tree and no private right over the tree was recognised. This position continues even to this day as regards this tree in Karnataka State. Tippu had an armed guard of 200 Nayars at Denkanikotta to watch over and protect the adjoining sandal forests. Savage punihsment was inflicted upon offenders who committed theft of sandal trees, the usual treatment being to cut off the hands of the offenders The Salem district Gazetteer of 1883 records that sandal was abundant in the forests of the division as well as in prviate lands. It also refers to the abundance of miscellaneous hardwood species in the southern part of the division (particular mention is made of Hardwickia binata) to the profusion of bamboos, and to the activity of lac insect.

138. After these forests passed on to the East India Company there is no record of any attempt made to exploit the forest systematically for nearly seven decades. This was due to political vicissitude of time and little time left to the administrators to devote any immediate attention towards the forest conservancy.

139. *Forest Conservancy.*—Forest conservancy may be said to have begun in the tract with the advent of the Madras Railway in the 1860's. The local authorities had already made attempts to restrict wholesale clearance of forest growth for purposes of cultivation; however Government had by then become aware of the profits to be made by exploitation of forest produce. For the construction of the railways, there was a frantic demand for timber in the form of railway sleepers. Though the administrators did recognise the need to control exploitation of the forest for this purpose, the then establishment consisting of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, one overseer and one peon was too small to save the forests from devastation. So great was the demand that the trees could not be marked fast enough and felling was uncontrolled. The forests were indiscriminately felled for the purpose of sleepers. In the year 1859–60 alone, 2,45,743 sleepers were supplied for a seigniorage fees of Rs. 23,500. The sleepers were not sawn but adzed, a process involving colossal waste of material, for a log, however large, would only suffice for one sleeper. There was good sized teak in the forests in those days but not much is left now. The greedy contractors destroyed not only most of the teak but also many other valuable tree growth (e.g. satinwood) so that by the time the newly constituted forest department could make its presence felt, much of the damage had been done. The next 25 years were years of experiment and much experience was gained.

140. In 1861–62 there was large scale theft of timber along the banks of Cauvery. The stolen wood was floated on bamboo rafts downstream to Srirangam. Much timber was stolen by railway contractors around 1865 under cover of mitta leases. The seigniorage rates introduced in 1861 (12 annas for 48 large bamboos, and 6 pies per bundle of small bamboos) was abolished in 1865, and as a consequence enormous quantities of bamboos were exported to adjoining Karnataka State along with timbers. In 1866–67, huge numbers of trees were illicitly felled by cattle drivers and Government could do little about it as the magistracy refused to convict them. In 1870 the Conservator of Forests recorded that no forest could possibly stand such a drain as had been taking place from the forests of the district. All of which goes to show that in this brief period the forests underwent a degree of devastation from which they have not yet recovered.

141. In the following year it was decided to place the Forest Department under the direct control of the Collector who had until then managed the Jungle Conservancy department independently with the aid of local cesses. This change came into force in October 1972 and continued for a decade with more encouraging results. By 1880, 222 topes had been set apart as jungle conservancy topes and 12 reserves had been surveyed and fenced for supply of fuel to the Madras railways.

142. *History after reservation.*—Scientific conservancy came into being with the passing of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882. This brought some order into the general chaos and the tempo of devastation of the forests slackened. Government policy changed several times as knowledge of the working of the act improved. First it was intended to set aside certain areas outside the reserved forests as village forests. It was soon found that the village officers could not be trusted to manage these areas for the benefit of the village community in general, and the idea of village forests was abandoned. The Government reserves were extended to include the areas originally intended to serve as village forests. As a result, some reserves were brought so close to cultivated lands. The sudden absorption of all the land fit for pasturing the villages cattle into reserved forests in which free pasture was not allowed caused so much ill feeling that orders were issued to put back reserved boundaries so as to leave outside them sufficient waste land for extension of cultivation and the exercise of ordinary communal privileges. These changes of policy delayed the final selection and settlement of the Government reserves.

143. From 1890 to 1896 a special party from the Survey of India was engaged in surveying the reserved fortests and many of the maps bear evidence of the changes then taking place, as they show boundary lines and reserves which have since been abandoned. The first notifications of reservations were publicised in 1,886 and the area included was 5,50,614 acres. Most of major reserves were notified by the turn of the century; a few, however, were notified in more recent years (e.gs. Kempakarai 1906, Sameri–1926, part of Woddapatti–1941 and Urigam–1950). Most of the extensions were notified as reserves between 1906 and 1949. In evaluating tree productive potential of the forests of the division to-day, it is necessary to bear in mind that they have undergone continuous, and relentless exploitation for the past 180 years.

144. *Administrative history.*—Till the end of the nineteenth century, all forest areas in composite Salem district (which then included Dharmapuri district) were formed into one division, called the Salem Division, and placed in the charge of one District Forest Officer. The Board had made proposals as far back as 1888 *vide* the G.O. No. 475, Revenue, dated 10th July 1888 that the district should be bifurcated into two forest divisions. In 1902, in G.O. No. 419, Revenue, dated 13th May 1902, the division was bifurcated into Salem North and Salem South forest divisions. Salem North division then consisted of Hosur range (Hosur taluk) Tirupattur range (Krishnagiri and Tirupattur taluks) and Dharmapuri range (Dharmapuri and part of Uttangarai taluks). In 1907, Dharmapuri range was bifurcated into Dharmapuri and Salem West ranges. In 1911 Tirupattur range was sub-divided into two ranges viz., Tirupattur and Krishnagiri. Tirupattur range was transferred to the then newly formed West Vellore division (now Tirupattur division).

145. In 1913, the ranges of Hosur, Salem West and Dharmapuri were reorganised into five ranges. The two newly formed ranges were Cauvery and Anchetty. The Salem North division then consisted of these five ranges and Krishnagiri range. In 1919 the divisions of Tiruchirapally and South Arcot ceased to be. A new Central Salem division was formed in 1921. Salem West and Cauvery ranges were transferred to West Vellore division. In the same year, Hosur range was renamed as Denkanikotta range.

146. In 1926 this Denkanikotta range was further sub-divided into Denkanikotta East and Denkanikotta West ranges. In the following years, numerous changes were made in the redistribution of district and range charges, with transfer of certain forests for Panchayat management in 1926. Krishnagiri range reverted to North Salem division. In 1933 the Vellore division was divided into two divisions and Krishnagiri range was again retransferred to West Vellore division. Following the abolition of Central Salem division the reserves of Cauvery and Krishnagiri ranges were transferred to North Salem division in 1930.

147. Consequent on the redistribution of ranges in 1955 and reorganisation of forest divisions in 1957, the Salem North division consisted of seven ranges, Anchetty, Denkanikotta, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Morappur, Dharmapuri and Palacode. Following the formation of the new district of Dharmapuri in 1965, this division came to be known as Dharmapuri division. The headquarters continued to be at Hosur Cattle Farm (G.O. Ms. No. 1611, Revenue, dated 24th May 1965 and G.O. No. 3146, Food and Agriculture, dated 16th September 1965). In fulfilment of a long felt need to split up the division which was considered very unwieldy, Dharmapuri division (former Salem North division), along with Harur range of Vellore West division, was reconstituted into two forest division; (i) Hosur division with headquarters at Hosur Cattle Farm consisting of Anchetty, Denkanikotta, Krishnagiri and Hosur ranges, and (ii) Dharmapuri division with headquarters at Dharmapuri consisting of Dharmapuri, Palacode, Harur and Morappur ranges (G.O. Ms. No. 2954, Agriculture, dated 7th October 1968 communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests No. 17625/68-G2, dated 22nd October 1968).

148. *Working Plans.*—No working plans or working schemes of any importance were drawn up or followed prior to 1917. In 1917 a working plan was prepared by Mr. C. C. Wilson for sandal areas of Hosur division comprising Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges. The introduction of this working plan marked an epoch in the history of the division though it could not be enforced from 1923 on account of spike.

149. A working scheme for the bamboo areas prepared by Mr. E. K. Krishnan in 1931 and was followed till it was revised by Mr. C. R. Ranganathan in 1935 in his working plan for erstwhile Salem North division.

150. In 1924, Mr. D. L. Sathe drew up a working plan prescribing fuel series in Varatanapalli, Maharajagadai and Neralapalli reserves. A rotation of 40 years was initially prescribed but was increased to 50 years in 1933. In 1936, Mr. Brand revised this plan and prescribed five regular series and one reserve series on a rotation of 40 years.

151. When Mr. Ranganathan took up the preparation of working plan for this division in 1935, there was not one approved plan in force. He drew up the first comprehensive working plan for the forest of this division comprising Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges. This plan was in force from 1935 to 1945 and was revised by Mr. Muddayya in 1949. Mr. Muddayya's plan covered the entire Hosur division as it exists to-day and a part of the present Dharmapuri division. This plan was in force from 1949–50 to 1961–62. The next working plan prepared by Mr. V. M. Narasimhan for the years 1961–62 to 1971–72 covered the whole of the present Hosur division and three ranges of the new Dharmapuri division. The current working plan for this division drawn up by Mr. M. Harikrishnan for the period 1972–73 to 1981–82 covers the whole of the present Hosur division.

SECTION-2.

Past systems of management and their results.

152. *General.*—The division covers a very large area of forests, mostly of the dry deciduous type and its degraded types which were worked in the past to supply sleepers and fuel to the railway and also to provide for the local needs of fuel, timber, bamboos and other forest produce. In addition there was continuous extraction of sandalwood and minor forest produce. Natural regeneration was generally depended for maintaining the productivity of the forest for the continuous exploitation of forest produce. It was only from past two and half decade commencing with the second five year plan planting was attempted to increase the productivity of the forests, which were already over exploited.

A. Exploitation of sandal.

153. Sandalwood had always been extracted departmentally. Prior to 1917 sandal in the forests of the Hosur plateau was worked in an unsystematic and irregular way from 1901 in accordance with the rules laid down in the "Standing order on Sandalwood Fellings" drawn up by Mr. Rama Rao. Under these rules all trees, dead and green of 30 inches (75 cms) and above in girth were uprooted, billeted, rough cleaned, marked, measured and weighed in the forest, and were transported to the sale depot for final cleaning. This method of sandalwood extraction was carried out until 1913 when the District Forest Officer, Mc. Carthy stopped all the extraction of sandal with an exception of dead trees, pending preparation of a proper working plan. This method of exploitation was a random and unsystematic way, the annual return being only a fraction of the total resources of the forests worked. All the sandal areas were reported to have contained a number of dead logs of various sizes lying about in worked areas which had been cleared of all sapwood by white-ants, were observed by Mr. Wilson, who drew up a working plan for sandal exploitation on the Hosur plateau. From 1907–08 to 1915–16 the outturn of sandal from the forests of this division varied from about 15 to 31 tonnes.

154. Wilson's Hosur Sandalwood Working Plan came into force in 1917, marking a definite epoch in the management of sandal forests on the Hosur plateau. The reserve of Javalagiri was excluded from the purview of this working plan, owing to the out break of an epidemic of spike then in 1913. This exclusion was "very strange" as observed by Mr. Ranganathan commenting on this in his working plan in 1935. Wilson's working plan divided the forests into nine series, each of six annual coupes. A period of 18 years covering three felling cycles was adopted as the period of the working plan. The spread of spike caused the plan to be a shortlived one. So little was the menace of spike anticipated that a progressively improved sandal growing stock was visualised as a result of regular working and a greatly increased outturn was predicted at the end of the felling period.

155. The prescriptions of Wilson's plan were closely followed during the first three years from 1917–18 to 1919–20. In 1919–20 due to out break of spike in the reserves of Tholuvabetta, Thalli, Gulhatti and Aiyur regular working prescriptions were suspended and it made the whole staff to concentrate in extraction of the spiked trees. Thus due to the irregularity within which spiked trees were extracted brought about a scarcity of dead trees of reasonable size for regular working, and it therefore became necessary for a temporary working scheme to be drawn up to regulate extraction, and this was done in 1930–31 by Mr. Mitchell. But even this scheme had to be abandoned in 1932–33 to make way for extraction of dead trees from unreserves as ordered by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

156. Tending and regeneration operations for sandal consisting of scratching the soil under promising mother trees and dibbling sandal seeds under bushes in small blanks were carried out in the initial years as prescribed in Wilson's plan but were abandoned after 1922–23.

157. Ranganathan's working plan of 1935–1945 based its prescriptions of detailed enumeration of sandal trees of three inches and above in girth. These trees were classified as healthy, spiked and dead and three density classes were recognised, viz., dense, medium and sparse. 21 felling series were formed, based on the density of the crop, mortality due to spike and the normal capacity of a forester to go over the coupes of the series. A felling cycle of 3 years was fixed. There were 8 felling series in the unreserves. Extraction was confined only to dead trees. In the first three years of the inception of this plan (1934–35 to 1936–37) the annual yields were 330, 441 and 646 tonnes respectively. The outturn went up steadily from 330 tonnes in 1934–35 to over 600 tonnes annually and in 1938–39 reached its peak figure of 781 tonnes. Then the annual outturn dwindled perceptibly to 165 tonnes in 1944–45. Tending operations and artificial regeneration though prescribed, were never seriously attempted.

158. Muddayya's plan (1949–50 to 1961–62) reconstituted the 29 felling series of Ranganathan's plan into 15 series. The unreserves formed distinct felling series. The felling cycle was five years. Areas where the occurrence of sandal was patchy and of immature growth were excluded from the purview of the working circle. It was prescribed that such areas should be gone over once in five years and dead trees extracted. Artificial regeneration was prescribed in 8 beats in non-sandal areas but the prescriptions were not closely followed and no success was achieved. In the course of 14 year period from 1945–46 to 1958–59 the annual sandal yield varied from 53 tonnes (1958–59) to 272 tonnes (1947–48).

159. Narasimhan's plan for this division did not deviate significantly from the provisions of Muddayya's plan except for prescribing a felling cycle of 3 years. The sandal bearing tracts of Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges were constituted into 12 felling series. 11 of them in the reserves and one in the unreserves of Denkanikotta sub-taluk. Krishnagiri range was not included in the working circle as it does not contain sandal in exploitable quantities. Extraction was confined only to dead trees in the previous two plans. The quantity of sandal extracted each year in terms of final cleanedwood varied from 11.17 to 45.59 tonnes.

160. Harikrishnan's working plan in currency (1972–73 to 1981–82) covered an effective area of 72,815.40 ha. in the sandal bearing tracts in the reserves of Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges and 10,232.12 ha. of unreserves. Reserves of Woddapatti, Mallahalli, Kestur and its extension in Anchetty range were excluded from the purview of this working circle as sandal occurs patchily. These reserves will be perambulated every year and dead trees found will be extracted promptly. But this prescription seems to have not been followed strictly. As in Narasimhan's plan sandal bearing tracts in Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges were constituted into 12 felling series, 11 of them in the reserves and one in the unreserves of Denkanikotta taluk. Krishnagiri range was not included in the working circle as it does not contain sandal in exploitable quantities. Extraction was confined only to dead trees. The sandal tracts were stock-mapped at the time of preparation of the plan, ocularly in two densities viz., 'dense' and 'sparse'. Spike disease was not common in the virulent form anywhere as a factor influencing the mortality and harms the yield of sandalwood. The quantity of sandalwood extracted each year (in terms of rough cleaned wood) from 1969–70 to 1980–81 varied from 9.3 tonnes to 87.0 tonnes, the average for the period being 25.37 tonnes. The following is an abstract statement of the annual yield from Hosur division for the period from 1969–70 to 1980–81.

Serial number.	*Year.*	*Number of trees extracted.*	*Yield and R.C. Wood in Kgs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1969–70	4,817	87,086.750
2	1970–71	5,132	27,853.900
3	1971–72	3,101	21,433.150
4	1972–73	2,496	9,630.300
5	1973–74	3,144	12,300.300
6	1974–75	2,985	12,043.900
7	1975–76	2,459	9,358.000
8	1976–77	3,431	16,067.800
9	1977–78	9,949	54,228.700
10	1978–79	9,492	25,058.500
11	1979–80	9,396	14,248.300
12	1980–81	4,102	15,071.750
	Total	60,504	3,04,381.350
	Average per year	5,042	25,365.112 or 25.37 tonnes.

161. Out of the above 304.38 tonnes 229.33 tonnes (29,238 trees) were extracted from Anchetty range, 62.39 tonnes (16,927 trees) from Denkanikotta range and 12.66 tonnes (14,339 trees) from Hosur range. Detailed yield statements are provided in appendix VIII.

162. In addition to ocular stockmapping of sandal areas, total enumeration of sandal in 15 cm. girth classes were carried out of specified localities in the division in Noganur, Sameri and N. S. Agraharam reserves, while 10 per cent enumeration in 10 cm. girth classes by stratified random sampling was done in coupe II of Anchetty sandal series, and that was regrouped into 15 cm. girth classes for purpose of statistics. The observations made on the enumeration was the deficiency of unestablished natural regeneration and established regeneration occurred usually deep in the shade of shrubs and rarely open. The deficiency was said to be due to repeated fires and over grazing.

163. Tending operations such as climber cutting and over hanging branches on all standing trees in 3 year cycle at the time of marking for extraction was prescribed but was not totally carried out. The sandal trees in patta fields, assigned after 1924, were prescribed to be extracted annually, as the risk of theft was considerable, but in actual practice this was not adhered to. The patta sandal register was not maintained upto date as prescribed.

164. During the currency of the plan, inspite of exhaustive prescriptions for systematic working, there had been improper enumeration of dead sandal trees, and consequently a large number of trees were omitted in enumeration, though the estimates were said to be sanctioned, before enumeration. The seizures involved in various sandal thefts in Denkanikotta and other ranges were all invariably dead wood. Had there been proper enumeration such state of affairs would not persist.

165. Artificial regeneration of sandal had been proposed on limited areas in Anchetty range (Ubrani reserve), Denkanikotta range (Noganur reserve) and Hosur range (Javalagiri reserve) as indicated below. Out of the proposed area of 152 ha. only 119.2 ha. have been tackled till 1981-82. All of them are complete failures.

Year of planting.	Coupe number.	Area in hectares.			
		Anchetty range (Ubrani reserve).	Denkanikotta range (Noganur reserve).	Hosur range (Javalagiri reserve).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1972-73	I	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1973-74	II	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1974-75	III	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1975-76	IV	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1976-77	V	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1977-78	VI	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1978-79	VII	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1979-80	VIII	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1980-81	IX	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
1981-82	X	5.00	5.00	5.20	15.20
Total		50.00	50.00	52.00	152.00

166. Elaborate nursery techniques and regeneration operations had been prescribed. But observations made in these localities, for one could conclude that the natural forests were cleared at the cost of raising sandal where only their hosts like cassia siamea clothed the cleared patches. This state of affairs were attributable to the improper way of raising sandal plantations in every stage right from nursery as one could see the pale, wilting seedlings suppressed by hosts and weeds, and all brain, brawn and bullion are wasted.

B. *Exploitation of fuel.*

167. Large scale exploitation of firewood seems to have been carried out towards the end of the 19th century, but very little records are available in this connection. Yet from other miscellaneous sources of information the following description is gathered. A system of "located fellings" was introduced in 1893, under which a permit holder was obliged to fell firewood in a specially demarcated area. This was an improvement on the past system of uncontrolled random permit fellings that was in vogue until then. The poorer the growth, larger was the area demarcated. Regular working however, commenced only when proper felling series were constituted by Brasier's working plan of 1900. The system followed was coppice with standards, the number of standards varying from 15 to 25 per ha. with rotation period varying from 20 to 30 years. Definite period of closure to grazing was also prescribed. The greatest demand was from the Railways which then burnt firewood in its locomotives, which were supplied from the Remount Depot at Mattigiri. During the period 1892–94 the quantity supplied was from 200 tonnes to 500 tonnes per month and this quantity rose to 1,200 tonnes a month in 1896, then to 2,200 tonnes a month in 1899. In the next three years the supply fell to 1,150 tonnes a month and after 1906 the Railway demand diminished when coal took the place of firewood in the locomotives.

168. In the subsequent years consequent on the cessation of firewood, demand from the Railways, efforts were taken to develop firewood markets in urban and important trade centres to keep this supply alive and depots were opened at various places such as Denkanikotta and Hosur to ensure an organised supply. A depot was opened in the cosmopolitan city of Bangalore in 1905 with the object of securing a market for the surplus stock of Krishnagiri range. In the years between 1906 to 1912, departmental exploitation of firewood carried out largely and felled materials were supplied to the various departmental depots. The departmental felling was stopped in 1912 and felling by contract agency was introduced. Presumably due to the change in the pattern the depots at Bangalore and other centres were closed. Another consequence of this change of policy was the constitution and reorganisation of certain fuel felling series in Noganur, Thalli and Sanamavu reserves as attempts to find contractors as the coupes were generally not successful.

169. Fuel working in Anchetty range is of recent origin as against other ranges in the division. This is due to the absence of demand from the local villagers as their demands were met by the presence of extensive unreserves in their near vicinity by illicit felling. As such there was no fuel series in this range, until 1948, when certain coupes of Muthur felling series occurring in the southern most part of the range were worked.

170. A brief account of the fuel series worked in each of the ranges of Hosur division is given below :—

Denkanikotta fuel series.—This series was formed in 1934 and only part of coupe I was worked. From 1941–45 the series was not worked. Between 1945 and 1949 four coupes were sold after which the series was closed.

Noganur fuel series.—Located departmental fellings were carried out until 1906 over 8 coupes comprising an area of 514 acres. The working series was closed until 1912 and then a fresh series was opened with a revision in the allocation of coupes until series was worked from 1915 to 1930 with an exception from 1922 to 1925. Subsequent to 1929–30 there was no working of fuel coupes at all.

Thalli fuel series.—8 coupes in this series were worked from 1912 to 1913 (inclusive of unfelled areas) and afterwards further working was stopped.

Javalagiri fuel series.—This was opened for fuel working in 1920 and only two coupes were worked and with this, further working was stopped.

Pane fuel series.—This series was opened in lieu of Noganur series in the year 1930 on the closure of Noganur series. This series was closed when only 3.5 acres were worked. In Chief Conservator of Forests Ref. No. 2138/58, dated 5th December

1953, a fuel series was ordered to be opened over an extent of 1,200 acres on a 30 year rotation. Accordingly the present series of which coupe I was worked in 1959-60 was formed. There has been steady demand for coupes of this series during the first half of the current plan until the fuel felling was ordered to be given rest vide Chief Conservator's No. 26806/77-V. dated 1st April 1977 to avoid gradual denudation of natural forests.

Sanamavu fuel series.—Until 1906 four coupes were worked in this series and four more from 1912 to 1915. Then this series was reorganised in 1916 and 11 coupes were opened and worked from 1917 to 1930. Further work was stopped till 1934 and was resumed under Ranganathan's plan. Coupe I to XIII were worked till 1948 and eleven more coupes were worked until 1959 under Muddayya's plan. This was closed in Harikrishnan's plan because of poor growth of fuel species coupled with no demand and the occurrence of plentiful natural regeneration of sandal.

Kempakarai fuel series.—This series was constituted in Narasimhan's plan and continued till the middle of the current plan until it was closed in the year 1977 on the aforesaid Chief Conservator's order.

Bevanurmalai fuel series.—During the years of the second world war the demand for firewood for the various industries in Mettur increased. To meet the increased demand a working scheme was prepared by A. A. Khan in 1943. This series formed under the above scheme covers three reserves in three different ranges. Coupes I to VIII are in Bevanurmalai reserve of Dharmapuri range, coupes IX to XXI are in Woddapatti reserve of Anchetty range and coupes XXII to XXX are in Pennagaram reserve of Palacode range. Thus this series was therefore located both in Hosur and Dharmapuri divisions. As explained in the foregoing paras felling was given rest since 1977.

Muthur fuel series.—Formed in the same manner as Bevanurmalai felling series, this series was located in two ranges of two divisions. Coupes I to XI and XXVIII to XXX were located in Guttirayan reserve of Palacode range, Coupes XII to XXIII were located in Woddapatti reserve of Anchetty range. Felling of coupes in the above series was given rest since 1977.

Taggatti fuel series.—This series was constituted in Narasimhan's plan and was current in Harikrishnan's plan till 1977 when felling was given rest on a Government policy.

Biligundlu fuel series.—This series was constituted in Narasimhan's plan and was current in Harikrishnan's plan till 1977 when felling was given rest on a Government policy.

171. *Krishnagiri range.*—Unrestricted felling under cover of the permit system was in vogue prior to reservation in 1882. In 1885 this system was modified to one of 'located fellings' restricted around Pachur and contractors were brought in. In 1888 coppice with standards system was introduced by Brasier in his working plan and a rotation of 32 years was fixed and exploitation by the department was carried out till 1902. This fuel series was redistributed in 1924 under a working plan prepared by D.L. Sathe. In 1933 Maharajagadai fuel series was divided into Maharajagadai East and West. In the same year the rotation of 40 years adopted by Sathe was changed to 50 years for Naralapalli and Maharajagadai series. Five regular and one reserve series were formed with a rotation of 40 years.

(i) *Neralapalli fuel series.*—20 coupes in this series were worked from 1937-38 to 1959-60.

(ii) *Bargur fuel series.*—11 coupes were worked until 1948. Muddayya reduced the rotation to 30 years and 10 more coupes were worked until 1959.

(iii) *Nandibanda fuel series.*—Coupes I to XI were worked until 1947 and Muddayya reconstituted the series under a 30 year rotation and 10 coupes were worked between 1948 and 1959.

(IV) *Kothur fuel series.*—16 coupes were worked in the series between 1941 and 1959.

(*v*) *Thogarapalli fuel series.*—In 1952 a working scheme for fuel exploitation for this ex-panchayat forest was prepared under which 600 acres were divided into 30 coupes of about 20 acres each, in which 6 coupes were worked until 1959.

172. All the above five series were excluded from the fuel working circle by Narasimhan in his working plan because of poor yield, steep slopes and degraded type of growth. Narasimhan's plan prescribed nine regular fuel series in the division.

173. The current plan by Harikrishnan prescribes 7 regular fuel series in the division as follows :—

Serial number.	*Range.*	*Name of fuel series.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
[illegible]	Anchetty	Biligundlu
[illegible]	..	Taggatti
3.	..	Muthur (part)
4.	..	Bevanur (part)
5.	Denkanikotta	Kempakarai
6.	..	Pane
7.	Krishnagiri	Maharajagadai

174. Due to poor stocking of fuel species and with the absence of demand Maharajagadai west fuel series of Krishnagiri range and Sanamavu fuel series of Hosur range originally constituted as fuel series in Narasimhan's plan were deleted in Harikrishnan's plan. Of the two series in Maharajagadai reserve formed in Narasimhan's plan (Maharajagadai East and West), Maharajagadai West has been deleted and Maharajagadai East had been remained as Maahrajagadai fuel series in Harikrishnan's plan under revision.

175. The salient prescriptions of Narasimhan's working plan were retained by Harikrishnan in his plan for fuel working circle. The silvicultural system prescribed was simple coppice with a rotation of 30 years.

176. The system of annual coupes as laid down in the working plan was introduced in Harikrishnan's plan. The division of each series into annual coupes for 10 years for the plan period was also done, and yield was regulated by area.

177. The prescriptions included the retention of natural growth along the banks of perennial streams to a width of one chain on either side, retentoin of minor forest produce yielding trees, and reserved trees such as teak, rosewood, sandal and bamboos, prohibition of charcoal burning, billeting felled firewood and stacking before removal, closure of worked coupe to grazing for 5 years, etc.

178. The felling series prescribed in the current plan by Harikrishnan was in force till 1976, when the felling operation was given rest as per the Chief Conservator's No. 26806/77-V, dated 1st April 1977 to avoid gradual deduction of naturla forest.

C. Exploitation of bamboos.

179. Past history of the division did not spell anything specific about bamboo exploitation prior to 1912. In 1912 Mc.Carthy's observations on Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges show that a three year felling cycle was adopted from that year onwards, replacing one of longer duration. Of the exploited bamboos under this shorter cycle, 80 per cent of the demand was as building material for roofing in thatched hutments and for scaffolding, etc. As such the reduction of the felling cycle was not approved of to meet the local demand. In a few years of the inception of the three year cycle, in view of the above fact, the felling cycle of three years was increased to five years in response to the general feeling of discontent over three year cycle.

180. Systematic management of bamboos, is of relatively recent origin in Anchetty range. Prior to that there does not appear to have been any considerable exploitation of bamboos in that range, lest the local petty demands were met by issue of permits. Bamboo series for all practical purposes were opened in 1928–29 in the reserves of Anchetty and Biligundlu.

181. A comprehensive working scheme for bamboo exploitation in the whole division was under taken by E. K. Krishnan in the year 1930. The position then was that there were seven series on a five year cycle and of a four year cycle in Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges, while in Anchetty range the two newly opened series were worked on a cycle of three years. Krishnan's working scheme dawned in the year 1931 with a prescription of 17 bamboo series in the existing Hosur division on a uniformly adopted felling cycle of three year rotation. Three new series were constituted in the hitherto little worked forest of Anchetty range.

182. Felling rules prevalent now were prescribed exhaustively in Mr. Krishnan's working plan for this division drawn in 1935 prescribed separate felling series for the grouped together with the adjoining reserves constituting joint coupes. Ranganathan's working plan for this division drawn in 1935 prescribed separate felling series for the reserve and the unreserves to be worked on a working cycle of three years. No radical change could be found in Muddayya's working plan of 1949. Narasimhan's plan of 1962 prescribed 17 series for bamboo bearing tracts of reserves and one separate series for unreserves in Hosur division under a felling cycle of thre years with an elite felling rules. On the basis of stockmaps prepared in 1959 Narasimlan's plan estimated that the area under bamboo on the Hosur plateau had increased by 40 per cent in the preceding two decades and that the forests of the division possessed the potential to supply 10,000 tonnes of air dry bamboos annually.

183. In the past 20 years time two significant events that thad occurred as regards bamboo exploitation which compelled recording in the plan, namely (i) supply of bamboos to Messrs Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited, Pallipalayam from 1962–63 and (ii) gregarious flowering of Bambusa bamboos in 1966–68. Until 1962–63 bamboos were exploited solely to meet the local demand. On the general Government policy to encourage indigenous industries and after preliminary discussions in the 1960's, it was resolved to supply bamboos for paper pulp for forest based industries apart from meeting local demand, and accordingly supplying of air-dry bamboos to Messrs Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited, Pallipalayam was commenced in this division from 1962–63 onwards as in other divisions. In the initial stage of departmental supply to Paper Mill in 1962–63, supplies were regulated by fixing a quota for the contractors to whom coupes of certain series were leased out. Invariably the quotas thus assigned were not achieved, sometimes by a large margin, and the main reason advanced by the contractors were that the rates paid by the paper mill for exploitation and transport are not competetive. Payment was made to the contractors at the rate of Rs. 24.60 per air dry tonne for cutting charges and transport charges paid at the rate 0.40 paise on metalled road per mile and at 0.50 paise on unmetalled road respectively while the department collects a meagre seigniorage fee of Rs. 6.90 per air-dry tonne from the mill. While there i undisputed truth in the contractor's complaint about the rates paid by the mill, which are not competetive, mention should also be made that the mill accepts for its use in any sizes and condition which are acceptable to public. Further the belated payments made by the mill also contribute the contractors' indifference towards mill supply.

184. In the course of time that followed the achievement by contractor agency were far below than the target fixed and only the percentage of achievement reached its significance in 1968–69 when the entire coupes were allotted to the mill to make their own arrangements for exploitation and transport . Thus a new change had come into force with which supply of bamboos to paper mill increased with only limited coupes assigned to meet the public demand.

185. At the fag end of 1966, gregarious flowering of Bambusa Bamboos was observed in most of the reserves in the division, which compelled to advance the felling cycle in the reserves of Aiyur. Aiyur extension, Sameri, Tholuvabetta, Kempakarai, Manchi, Gulhatti, etc., so as to enable to extract the flowered bamboos as otherwise if they were there to lie down till the felling cycle prescribed will not only become a waste by

activity of nature but also present a virulent combustible material during forest fires. With this forethought 14 coupes were exploited in Hosur division between 1966–67 to 1969–70 in advance of the prescriptions of the working plan.

186. In the currency of Mr. Harikrishnan's plan an area of 53,536 ha. is prescribed for the bamboo working circle as detailed below :—

(i) The reserved forest in Denkanikotta, Anchetty and Hosur ranges divided into 53,484.19 ha. felling series and coupes.

(ii) Existing successful bamboo plantations raised in Thogarapalli and Noganur forests outside the area mentioned in (i) above. 51.79 ha.

Total : 53,535.93

or 53,536 ha.

17 bamboo series were prescribed in the current plan. Flowered bamboo areas have been located and stockmapped in the relative S.I. sheets accompanying the current plan. For exploitation of the bamboo, the prevailing silvicultural system has been prescribed with a felling cycle of three years. The exploitation of bamboos were regulated by area and each of the felling series is divided into three coupes on the basis of natural features and permanent structures. All this has been constituted under an exhaustive analysis of the valuation, method of treatment, collection of yield, etc. In the current plan an annual yield of 10,000 tonnes are estimated in this division which are far more below of what the actual yield obtained till date annually met the estimated yield in the plan.

187. During the plan under revision a new bamboo series by name Kestur was opened during 1978–79 thus making a total of 18 series. Out of the 18 series (one coupe in each series worked in every year) 15 coupes were allotted to paper mill and in the remaining three, one coupe in Denkanikotta and one in Hosur range were sold in public auction and one in Anchetty range allotted to the newly constituted co-operative society by name Anchetty, Bathi stick splints Producers' Industrial Co operative Society Limited, Anchetty.

188. The older plantations of bamboos raised prior to current Harikrishnan's plan in Anchetty reserve (Anchetty range) Noganur reserve (Denkanikotta range) and Thogarapalli reserve (Krishnagiri range) over an area of 51·79 ha. are standing monuments of work, particularly in Noganur reserve. It is an eye-opener to Harikrishnan's plan to prescribe bamboo plantations over an area of 244.04 ha. in Anchetty reserve (Anchetty range) as indicated below. But unfortunately the areas tackled have not met with expected success viz they are all failures. Only an area of 119·31 ha. was tackled from 1972–73 to 1976–77 out of 244·04 ha.

Serial number.	*Year of planting*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1972–73	I	24.2[illegible]
2	1973–74	II	24.68
3	1974–75	III	25.10
4	1975–76	IV	23.87
5	1976–77	V	23.87
	1977–78	VI	23.50
7	1978–79	VII	24.68
8	1979–80	VIII	24.68
9	1980–81	IX	25.10
10	1981–82	X	24.68
		Total	244.04

189. In addition to this, large scale planting of bamboos was taken up in Noganur, Gulhatti, Aiyur extension I, Pane and Ubrani reserves from the year 1970 onwards as detailed below :—

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Name of reserve.*	*Area covered under bamboo plantations since 1970 in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Anchetty	Ubrani	282.96
2	Denkanikotta	Noganur	457.13
3	Do.	Aiyur extension R.F.I.	176.48
4	Do.	Aiyur extension R.F. II	38.80
5	Do.	Gulhatti	143.30
6	Do.	Pane	57.90
		Total ..	1,156.57

190. All the plantations except a fewer of the latests plantations raised in Ubrani reserve (Anchetty range) in Pane reserve (Denkanikotta range) during 1979 and 1980, are all with 'kumri'. Most of the plantations raised under 'kumri' are successful ones whereas the ones without 'Kumri' are near failures.

D. Exploitation of minor forest produce.

191. This circle covers the entire area of the division that are under the control of the department, namely the reserves and the ex-estate forests. The right to collect minor forest produce in Hosur division was first introduced in the year. 1883 after reservation. The unit of the lease was the whole district. The exploitation of minor forest produce in Hosur division has all along been carried out by contractors. In 1896 a separate lease was granted for each revenue division. In 1901 a new system was introduced under which the produce was leased out separately for each reserve, while for that of the unreserves, firkas formed the unit of lease. The unreserves of each range were grouped together with the reserves for the purpose of exploiting tan barks, Vembadam and Strychnos nuxvomica.

192. Ranganathan's plan included Konnai bark, soapnut, gallnut, honey, wax and deer horn in the list. He proposed leasing of tamarind as a separate item and divided all the reserves into 14 'farms'.

193. In Narasimhan's plan, all minor forest produce except ivory, deer horns and honey were to be exploited through contract agency. There were 18 tamarind 'farms', each forming a lease unit with a lease period of 8 month from 1st November to 30th June. For Konnai (Cassia fistula) bark, each range forms a unit, the lease period being one year from 1st July to 30th June and has been leased out on a rotation of 5 years For Avaram (Cassia auriculata) and Vembadam (Ventilago maderspatana) bark also the range is the lease unit and the period of lease is one year .Simliarly all other minor forest produce clubbed together and sold on the same basis.

194. Ubrani Agraharam laying in Ubrani 'RF is a Thirishvakam' Village and Certain Private Parties are entitled under the forest settlement to a share of the revenue derived from it. Owing to the difficulties experienced in assessing the precise amount of revenue realised from the Agraharam all item of minor forest produce in the area are being sold separately each year from 1930 onwards.

195. Under orders issued by the Chief Conservator of Forests in his No. 462/55 E2 II, dated 1st August 1958 honey and wax were collected departmentally and marketed through the Forest. Utilisation Officer, Madras till end of 1976. Thereafter the honey is marketed through TAFCORN (Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited by the Factory Manager in the Factory at Madurai.

196. The current plan provides 16 lease units 'farms' for the exploitation of tamrind. For collection of other minor forest produces the usual practice in vogue is followed. Removal of manure leaves allowed on payment of prescribed fee has been discontinued as per Cheif Conservator of Forests' Ref. No. 34559/76 E-3, dated 17th March 1977.

197. For exploitation of Konnai (Cassia fistula) bark each range was a lease unit and all the four ranges in this division were not worked all at a time. In one particular year only one range was the unit of sale for the whole division and exploitation will be confined to that range. As there are four ranges a rotation of four years was followed.

198. Prescriptions are made in Harikrishnan's plan for artificial regeneration of tamarind plantations over 60.80 ha. in Krishnagiri range in Varatanapalli reserve and Bursera delpachiana in Sanamavu and Javalagiri reserves in Hosur range over 156.00 ha.

199. Artificial regeneration of Bursera delpachiana attempted in this division is a total failure. But plantations under tamarind in this division so far over an area of 2301.59 hectares including Harikrishnan's plan are generally good and will be continued to be prescribed in the revision of this plan in Anchetty reserve of Anchetty range on an annual target of 40 ha.

200. Apart from the prescriptions of Harikrishnan's plan an area of 269.27 ha. has been brought under Pungan in the reserves of Noganur, Pane, Gulhatti, Denkanikotta, (Denkanikotta range) and Nariganapuram, Athimugam II, Sanamavu extension and Medithepalli (Hosur range) and an area of 57.99 ha. has been planted with Acacia auriculiformis in Denkanikotta and Noganur reserves in Denkanikotta range.

E. Regulation of grazing.

201. The principle of management of grazing had been to allow cattle and other animals to graze in the reserves under cover of permits on the prepayment system.

202. The rules and rates regarding grazing had undergone numerous changes since the application of the Madras Forest Act V, 1882. The fees authorised by the Act were brought into force from 1888 and in the following years the licence system by the contractors was introduced. The rates were then very low-one anna per cow and two annas per buffalow and half an anna per sheep. These were reduced in 1893 by half for privileged cattle and collection was done through village Karnams. This reduction howevre short-lived, for in 1896 all the rates were increased three times and range Officers and permit issuing Officers commenced issuing permits. The Sandalwood working plan drawn by C.C. Wilson in 1917 proposed the immediate raising of the grazing fees to 4 annas per sheep, 8 annas per cow or bull and 12 annas per buffalo. It also proposed a further enhancement to 12 annas per cow unit to be brought into effect two years later. At the time the system came into force, the block system was in vogue. Certain large tracts of forests known as 'Specially protected blocks' in Aiyur, Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta and Manchi reserves were also thrown open to grazing, which were under closure to grazing since 1885. An area of about 3 miles wide and 20 miles long along the left bank of the Cauvery was closed to grazing and placed under strict protection in 1912 was withdrawn in 1925.

203. The District Forest Officers of the then Salem district met in a conferrence towards the end of 1921 and examined the question of enhancing the prevailing grazing fees. They sent up joint proposals for enhancement of fees to 6 annas per sheep, 12 annas per cow or bull and Rs. 1-2-0 per buffalo. These proposals were negatived by Government. Also the block system, which gave some measure of control over the incidence of grazing was abolished in 1926 and the permit was made valid over the entire range. In 1932 grazing permit was validated over the entire division.

204. The question of enhancement was again referred to the Agriculture Advisory Committee in 1926, formed for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The Committee while viewing the enhancement of grazing fees with disfavour however recommended that (i) The Forest Department may encourage the cutting of grass in the forest.

(ii) As an experiment in certain places, cattle may be kept confined in pens and stall-fed, and (iii) in cases where particular areas had to be specially protected they might be closed to cattle.

205. The above recommendations were accepted by the Government. The question of revising the grazing fees was again brought to the notice of the Govrenment in 1932. But in 1938 Government ordered the reduction of the grazing fees to 2 annas a sheep, 4 annas a cow and 6 annas a buffalo in G.O. No. 836, Development, dated 29th March 1938. This rate was in force until 1964. It can there be seen that the policy of Government in regard to grazing has been on of gradual recession. The reduction of grazing fees ordered to be levied in 1938 was perhaps actuated by the wish of the first popular Government to demonstrate its concern for the welfare of the ryots.

206. An Advisory Committee called the 'Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committee' constituted by the Government at the instance of the Government of India in 1938, to discuss schemes relating to cattle and fodder supply and to take action for implementation of the scheme. By which a rotational closure period for the ex-panchayat forests was proposed and accepted by the Government in 1954. In 1959 this system was given up in view of the second Five-Year Plan in which various schemes of regeneration have come into force decreasing the areas available for grazing. A period of closure of two months was introduced but this was short-lived as it caused great hardship to ryots. In 1948–49 Mr. V. S. Krishnasamy of the Forest Department and Mr. T. Venkataramana Reddy of the Agriculture Department carried out investigation and submitted detailed report suggesting various measures for the improvement of pasture.

207. The forest pasture of the division have steadily deteriorated by successive uncontrolled grazing over and above the productive capacity of the forests. The very low grazing fee also encouraged graziers to drive all available cattle to the forests coupled with the habit of graziers in setting fire to forests annually for fresh sprouting.

208. Worked fuel coupes and plantations were prescribed to be closed to grazing for specific periods but generally followed more strictly in plantations than in worked coupes, but were on the whole not implemented to the expectation. Grass plots were raised over an area of 200 hectares between 1957 and 1961 in various parts of the division. Though the grass came up well in some plots there was no demand for the harvested produce and the scheme therefore did not succeed.

209. In Harikrishnan's plan there is no prescription for raising grass plots in this division. In this plan grazing was regulated, without any radical modification in the regulation prescribed in Narasimhan's plan.

210. Fodder and pastur plots (Cenchrus ciliaris) over an area of 101.28 ha. in Noganur reserve of Denkanikotta range in 1977 and 1978 was not a success.

211. The annual grazing notification, specifying the areas closed to grazing and conditions regulating the grazing in various parts of the division, will be published in the month of May every year.

212. From 1st July 1978 as per G.O. Ms. No. 228, Forests and Fisheries Department dated 20th March 1978 and communicated in Chief Conservator's endorsement 26633/78-E, dated 6th April 1978 the raised rates for grazing permits through out the State are as follows.

(i) Sheep Rs. 1.00 per head per annum.

(ii) Cow Rs. 2.00 per head per annum.

(iii) Buffalo Rs. 4.00 per head per annum.

(iv) Ass or horse Rs. 4.00 per head per annum.

(v) Elephant Rs. 30.00 per head per annum.

F. Fire protection.

213. Fire protection by way of clearing and fire tracing a net work of fire lines all over the division was in vogue prior to 1917. Mr. Wilson's Hosur sandalwood Working Plan of 1917 advocated a gradual introduction of village grazing scheme

with which it was expected that the villagers would afford necessary protection against fire. It prescribed until such scheme were evolved the existing method of line burning and fire petrols should be continued. The village grazing schemes advocated in Wilson's plan were never came into force. What the plan prescribed for widening of the lines to a uniform width of 30 feet was given effect and completed in 1920.

214 In 1926, Hart, the then District Forest Officer, introduced significant changes and he threw open to grazing the closed Hardwickia blocks along the Cauvery with a hope to educe the intensity rather than the incidence of fire. He gave up fire tracing on the plea that negligence in this work caused many fires in the forests. However in 1928 this was resorted to as per the direction of the then Conservator. In 1930 employment of fire pertols was given up as desired by Metchell. Since 1930 it has been the practice to clear but not to burn the firelines although during 1933–34 a few foot-paths passing through Hardwickia area in Anchetty range were fire traced. Early burning was not done in this division.

215. In Cauvery range periodical burning was undertaken departmentally either biennially or triennially in blocks on a rotation with the co-operation of the villagers to improve the productivity of grass. In Krishnagiri range, fire protection operations were carried out as prescribed by A.R. Brand in his working plan for Vellore West-division.

216. Subsequent to a Government order, instructions from the Chief Conservator of Forests were issued in 1929 for closure of all fire burnt areas to grazing for a period long enough to permit the grazing stock to flourish. The whole of Kestur reserve in Anchetty range over an area of 740 acres which has been burnt by fire in 1930 was closed to grazing for a period of one year. Inspite of this an area of 6,000 acres was burnt in 1931. The then Conservator of Forests, Littlewood, ordered the opening of the reserves to grazing immediately as a measure of fire protection as he found the areas were overgrown with grass. Repeated fires occurred over an area of 10,000 acres in Kestur Extension reserve in 1933–34. It was therefore realised that prolonged closure to grazing did not result in the improvement of fire protection, while if grazing permitted will have beneficial effects for control of such fires.

217. Ranganathan prescribed that certain foot-paths and boundaries should be cleared and not burnt. The same was continued in Muddayya's plan. During Narasimhan's plan the clearing and burning of ten specified fire-lines in Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges were prescribed. It also prescribed clearnig of all foot-paths once in three years by annually clearing one-third of the number of foot-paths in each range. In this plan fire-tracing operations for ten fire-lines were specified in Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges as closure of fire tracing for the past 25 years has not achieved any result in the reduction of fire incidence till then.

218. In the current plan an exhaustive list of fire protection methods have been advocated. Prescriptions were made for clearing and burning 14 definite fire lines in Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges. Detailed list of foot-paths, range-war are given to be cleared annually in such a way that each foot-path is cleared once in three years (i.e.) by clearing annually in rotation of one-third of the total number in each range.

G. Boundaries.

219. In the current plan it is prescribed that all the boundaries which were over grown have to be cleared and maintained by the local staff which for all practical purposes does not seem to have been given effect to the minimum effect. Annual schedule of boundary verification of all the reserves and enclosures as prescribed were not carried out. The joint verification of the State frontier, which was due from 1931–32 was verified in 1977. This should be continued every two years without any postponement or delay.

Exploitation of timber resources.

220. Departmental timbers fellings carried out under a selection system in Woddapatti reserve between 1902 and 1912 were stopped in 1912. In 1915 the efforts of Mr. Latham to find a market for Hardwickia binata as mine-props in Kolar Gold Fields did not materialise due to its liability to be attacked by boring beetles.

221. Experimental coupes were laid out in Woddapatti, Biligundlu and Natrapalayam reserves to supply Hardwickia binata sleepers to the Public Works Department in connection with the Construction of Mettur Dam. Nothing seems to have come out of this. Experimental extractions of this species was, however, carried out in these reserves between 1927 and 1929. Due to the meagre demand the stock was cleared with much difficulty.

222. The Forest Utilisation Officer in 1930 proposed supply of sleepers of Hardwickia binata to the Railways free of cost proposing a 'road test'. The work of preparing 400 broad guage sleepers was entrusted to a contractor under an estimate of Rs. 2,000. Because of heavy weather from the commencement of the work the project was peterea out as only 36 acceptable sleepers could be produced by the contractor.

223. Ranganathan's plan (1930 to 1945) proposed annual supply of limited number of Hardwickia binata house-pillars. Conversion of the slash with charcoal was also prescribed. The attempt was given up as it proved failure from the very beginning. The idea of timber exploitation did not crop up again until 1960.

224. Narasimhan's plan prescribed the exploitation of natural teak trees from the teak-hearing forests in Denkanikotta range. The object was to extract all exploitable natural teak before it got stolen by smugglers. 5,364 trees of and above 90 cms in girth were enumerated. The right to fell, convert and transport for sale was prescribed to be sold in public auction as departmental extraction was ruled out because of the steep slopes and scattered nature of trees over vast area. It was prescribed to extract the 5,364 trees during the plan period of 10 years. Ten coupes were contstuted, one to be worked each year. The prescriptions were never implemented as it was considered unsafe to allow contractors to carry out the woks all over the forests. Tre attempts by the department to carry out this work could not see the light of the day as the works were found to be unremunerative.

225. The resultant lack of action in the matter has not solved the problem. Illicit removal of good teak trees continued. Few cases of illicit cutting of teak trees were booked leaving the number of undetected ones to anybody's guess.

226. Harikrishnan's plan prescribed departmental extraction of all trees of teak, vengai, manjakadambai, rosewood and Thadasu of 90 cms. girth and above in the reserves of Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta, Tholuvabetta extension, Manchi and Kempakarai reserves in Denkanikotta range over a period of 3-5 years with a primary intention of exploitation not to make a profit but to reduce potential theft. But this suggestion was not even attempted during the period of the plan.

Operations connected with lac Cultivation.

227. The earliest record of lac is contained in Le Fanu's Salem District Manual of 1883. He quotes Buchanam writing around 1800: "The lac insect is also active in some parts; but the produce has not been much utilised, as may be apparent from the fact that the forest officers are generally unacquainted with it". This observation indicates that the lac insect must have seen wild on Shorea talura trees.

228. To start with, the Forest Utilization Officer conducted experiments between 1927 and 1929 to grow lac in this division. The first experiment was with the monsoon crop. Selected Shorea talura trees in Devarbetta were inoculated with 35 lbs. of brood lac obtained from Karnataka State. The yield was only 16 lbs. of brood lac. Poor stock, unsuitable hosts, defective cloice of shoots and preponderance of insect enemies were attributed to the failure. The second crop was with the post-monsoon crop. In this 40 lbs. of brood lac yielded 160 lbs. This performance was a proof to successively cultivate lac in this division.

229. Experiments conducted revealed that Shorea talura trees should be pruned 2 or even 3 years in advance. In the third experiment 130 lbs. of locally grown brood lac. was used on the pre-monsoon crop. The yield was 508 lbs.

230. After reviewing the work done upto the middle of 1929 the Chief Conservator of Forests considered that the district staff should be entrusted with the work for continuance on a commercial basis from 18th April 1930. By the time a scheme was prepared by the Deputy Forest Utilization Officer, Mr. Hafeez there was a serious slump in the pice of lac. around 1932. So the scheme was not put into effect.

231. Ranganathan's plan (1935–1945) prescribed lac cultivation on Shorea talura trees in all the reserves of the Hosur plateau where the species occurred. It was carried out till 1943–44. The work was stopped from 1944–45 as Jalari brood lac could not be procured. Kusum lac was also cultivated from 1935 onwards. A scheme prepared by Mr. E. A. Lazarado in 1941 to cultivate Kusum lac. at lower elevations also on Zizyphus mauratania was not successful.

232. Muddayya's plan (1949–1963) prescribed Kusum lac. cultivation in Gulhatti, Aiyur and Tholuvabetta reserves. This was incorporated in the scheme prepared by the Special Officer for lac. cultivation from Namkum according to which three lac. farms were proposed in Hosur division.

233. Unfortunately the Govenment directed to defer lac. cultivation work untli 1958–59.

234. The details of lac operations carried out in Hosur division from 1927 to 1956 are summed up below :—

In 1927 the work done only in Devarbetta centre. From 1928 to 1930 the work was done both in Devarbetta and Javalagiri centres. In 1931 to 1933, Aiyur and Dankanikotta centres were added on to the above two. Only Shorea talura lac was obtained during the above period. The number of trees inoculated varied from 13 to 1047. The yield obtained varied from 176 lbs. to 3624 lbs. No operations were conducted in 1934. From 1935 to 1943 lac cultivation operations were carried out over the entire division both on Shorea talura and Scheeleichera oleosa. The yield of shorea lac varied from 77 lbs to 17152 lbs. The yield of Kusum lac. varied from 1804 lbs. to 9452 lbs. No lac cultivation operations were conducted between 1944 and 1949. From 1950–51 to 1956–57 and later during the Second Five Year Plan the work done in connection with lac. production did not yield impressive results. During the above period 220 kusim trees were inoculated with 1595 lbs. of brood lac at a cost of Rs. 714 and 2250 lbs. of brood lac was harvested from 192 trees. The reason attributed for this unimpressive performance is that there was practically no brood lac. to startwith. It had to be obtained from far of places resulting in the losa of potency. Considerable mortality also reported in the process of acclimatisation. From 1957 to 1959, 299 trees were inoculated. The total yield of scrapped lac. for the above period was 1044 lbs.

235. Narasimhan's plan (1962–63 to 1971–72) preseribed the constitution of 5 lac. farms in Tholuvabetta, Noganur, Aiyur, Gulhatti and Thalli reserves with Schleichera oleosa, Zizyphus mauratania and Shorea talura as host species for diffeent farms on the availability, of the above host species.. As working was found not profitable orders to discontinue lac cultivation opeations were obtained in Chief Conservator of Forests' Ref. No 12616/64-H, dated 10th December 1965.

Man-made forests.

236. Plantations of various species all over the division were raised on large areas under five year plans and other schemes from middle fiftees. Prior to these plans and schemes, important species like sandal were attempted, and perhaps the earliest record of a plantation raised in Hosur division is contained in Le Fanu's District Manual of 1883. This plantation was formed in 1874 on the Melagiris close to Denkanikotta at an elevation of 3,000 feet. The extent of this plantation, which would not be located even in 1883, was said to be probably 5 square miles.

237. Prior to 1934 under 'Jungle Conservancy' a large number of plantations and topes were formed between 1863 and 1872. Planting activity was confined mostly to the Hosur plateau. The chief species were Cassia siamea, mango, jaman and pungam. In the period 1883 to 1915 all the topes and plantations were gradually transferred to the control of the Revenue Department.

(a) *Farm Forestry plantations.*

238. Farm Forestry plantations have been raised in the division from the year 1963 onwards. Upto 1980 an area of 3503.90 ha. have been brought under these plantations in this division and the principal species are Acacia nilotica (babul) Eucalyptus hybrid, Acacia planifrons, Acacia ferruginea and Acacia loucophloea.

239. In Harikrishnan's plan, prescriptions were given to continue the planting with a rotation of 10 years under clearfelling by contract agency and planting in tank beds. Since the species planted on a large scale particularly Acacia nilotica had proved to be a coppicer, the plantations in tank beds are worked under coppice system.

(b) *Teak Plantations.*

240. A number of teak plantations were raised in Gulhatti, Pane and N. S. Agraharam reserves of Denkanikotta range over an area of about 50 ha. between 1941 and 1959. In accordance with the prescriptions made in Narasimhan's plan, from 1960 onwards teak was to be raised in Gulhatti reserves over an area of 81 ha. at the rate of 8 ha. annually. As against the prescription, an area of 67.17 ha. was planted up with teak in Gulhatti reserve from 1959 to 1967 at the rate of 7.69 ha. to 9.71. From 1965 onwards it was reduced to 5 ha. annually. The details of teak plantations raised from 1959 to 1967 are provided in paragraph 736. Planting of teak has been discontinued from 1968 onwards.

241. In the early years teak plantations raised in Gulhatti and N. S. Agraharam reserves between 1941 to 1951 are moderately successful. In the initial stage an espacement of 6'×6' (1.83 M^2) was adopted, and from 1959 to 1964 the espacement was increased to 8½' × 8½' (2.59 M^2). From 1965 onwards the original 6' × 6' (1.83 M^2) espacement was revived. Bamboo was interplanted at 3.66 M^2 in 1965 and 1967 in Gulhatti reserve and the results are dismal. Assessing the poor results as observed by Mr. Harikrishnan, the continuance of teak planting was not prescribed in the currency of the plan under revision.

(c) *Mixed miscellaneous plantations.*

242. The first attempts at raising mixed miscellaneous plantations in the division appear to have taken place in 1935 when an area of 2.02 ha. in Sanamavu reserve was regenerated with Albizzia amara and Cassia siamea and continued for three years at 2.02 ha. per year and was given up as unsuccessful.

243. From 1935 to 1942 about 14 ha. of such plantations were raised in sanamavu, Thalli Extension and Gulhatti reserves. Of these, the fuel Kumris raised in 1940 in Thalli Extension and Gulhatti reserves are said to have been successful though their precise location is not possible to determine now.

244. Large annual targest for raising these plantations were from 1950 to 1959. In 1953 about 660 hectares of ' Conservator's plot ' were raised in this division in various reserves as fuel regeneration plots under the first Five Year Plan. From 1954 onwards various modifications in artificial regenration technique were attempted. In spite of evolution of improved techniques the results were generally not successful.

245. Under a scheme for the reclamatoin of eroded areas, plantations of miscellaneous species known as ' Soil Conservation plots ' and low hill afforestation plots were formed from 1954 to 1959 over a wide range of localities in the division. Between 1954 to 1959 an area of about 400 ha. was planted in the ex-estate forests of Alapatti, Berigai etc. Inspite of the improvements effected in 1957, 1958 and 1959 in the method of treatment and technique were all proved ineffective.

246. In the working plan of Mr. Narasimhan prescriptions were made for raising of mixed miscellaneous plantations under two different working circles, the fuel plantations working circle and the rehabilitation working circle, with the object of maximising the outturn in the most productive portions of the fuel forests by concentrated artificial regeneration and to rapidly restore as complete a vegetative cover as possible and to increase the yield of forest products and pastoral resources over an area of 337.10 ha. in Aiyur, Thalli, Ubrani and Varatanapalli reserves with a set technique.

247. Experience gained in the recent years indicates that where rapid restoration of vegetative growth in a denuded area is the prime consideration, the most effective method of achieving the objective is to adopt the technique of concentrated artificial regeneration (i.e., clearfelling, uprooting of stumps, intensive soil working both before and after planting and planting up with good sized container plants of suitable quick growing species at the right time. Application of fertilisers to step up the rate of growth and of insecticides to control attack by insects also form a part of this technique. Thus this is an expensive technique and cannot be applied to areas in which it becomes uneconomical. In the ex-estate forests of Kumbalam, Melumalai and Kariyanapalli block II it is observed that mere protection in certain portions has given quite good results. Implementation of the prescribed rehabilitation technique has not given such results even where rigidly carried out. It has, therefore, to be concluded that a better degree of rehabilitation could have been achieved by strict protection than by following the prescribed technique. Protection may not bring about a rapid restoration of vegetative cover, but restoration does take place though gradually and the process requires little effort or expense.

248. In Harikrishnan's plan no regulation is prescribed for raising miscellaneous plantations. But prescriptions are made for maintenance by affording strict protection by employing plot watcher for each regeneration area raised from 1964 to 1968, which does not seem to have been carried out.

(d) *Matchwood Plantations.*

249. Ailanthus excelsa was raised in a wide range of localities in all the ranges in Hosur diivsion over an area of 137.23 ha. from 1951–1961. No other species raised in plantation in Hosur division has been preserved with for so long inspite of its lack of success. The localities in which these plantations were raised between 1959 to 1960 are Ubrani, Mallahalli, Anchetty and Biligundlu reserves in Anchety range, Noganur, Tholuvabetta, Pane reserves in Denkanikotta range, Sanamavu and Javalagiri reserves in Hosur range and Nandibanda, Kothur and Thogarapalli reserves in Krishnagiri range. In Narasimhan's working plan prescriptions were made under softwood working circle for raising Ailanthus excelsa plantations over an area of 202.35 ha. (500 acres) in Gulhatti reserve of Denkanikotta range at the rate of 20.24 ha. (50 acres) annually from 1962 to 1971. But only 91.33 ha. was planted from 1961 to 1966 and further plantating was given up.

250. In general the plantations are not good and in the currency of Mr. Harikrishnan the continuance of this plantation was given up on the following reasons (i.e.) its inability to arrest the spread of lantana, its intolerance of weed competition, its lack of hardiness as a seedling, its susceptibility to defoliation or attack and its low economic value. Thus there is hardly any future for the species in the division.

251. For exploitation of certain older matchwood plantations, prescriptions were made in the current plan, by contractual agency, by public auction with a lease period of 6 months. Replanting the cleared are as will be restocked with Eucalyptus hybrid, Eucalyptus citriodora, Eucalyptus macrorhyicha, Eucalyptus robusta, Eucalyptus torruleana, Acacia auriculiformis, Bambusa bamboos, Dendrocalamus strictus, and the choice is left to the discretion of the District Forest Officer concerned. But none of the prescribed have been carried out.

(e) Cashew plantations.

252. The earliest record of cashew planting in the division dates back to 1935, when an attempt was made in Sanamavu reserve in failed fuel Kumri areas by dibbling seeds in one foot cube pits at 6' x 6' espacement. This attempt did not result in any success. No further attempts appear to have been made until 1953 when an area of 6.07 ha. in Nandibanda reserve was planted up with cashew at an espacement of 33'x16½' (10,06m x 5.03m) From 1953 onwards the tempo of cashew planting increased and confined to Krishnagiri range. Between 1955 and 1957 an area of 6.06 ha. was raised in Nandibanda reserve and between 1956 and 1961 over an area of 37.29 ha. in Thogarapalli reserve under Kumri method. Mr. Narasimhan's plan prescribed for conversion of all the plantations of cashew in Nandibanda and Thogarapalli reserves into those of Eucalyptus. This was not done because of the good response shown by cashew for cultural operations carried out to boost up the out put.

253. In Harikrishnan's plan various cultural operation measures such as thinning of trees, ploughing, soil working and application of pesticides were prescribed to boost up the production of fruits. But they have not been carried out.

(f) Eucalyptus plantations.

254. *Eucalyptus plantations.*—Eucalyptus tereticornis, popularly known as Eucalyptus hybrid, planted between 1959 and 1962 over an area of 16.19 ha. in Sanamavu reserve is a failure. The planting over 1.62 ha. in Thalli reserve was a failure on account of the lateritic soil. Plantation over 4.04 ha. in Noganur reserve said to have been formed in 1957 is fairly well-stocked.

255. Eucalyptus hybrid was raised in Thogarapalli reserve under 'Kumri' over 60.59 ha. between 1962 and 1968 with a fair amount of success. Eucalyptus raised over 2.02 ha. in 1963 in Nandibanda reserve is not successful. Eucalyptus citriodora has done well in Noganur reserve.

256. Narasimhan's plan prescribed Eucalpytus hybrid over 170.78 ha. in Thogarapalli reserve of which only 60.59 ha. has been planted. The results are poor. It also prescribed theconversion of about 43.35 ha. of existing cashew plantations in Thogarapalli and Nandibanda reserves into those of Eucalyptus but this has not been done.

257. In Harikrishnan's plan prescribed an area of 150 ha. of Eucalyptus hybrid in Denkanikotta reserves and 52 ha. of Eucalyptus citriodora in Javalagiri reserve. Out of which only 30.21 ha. of Eucalyptus hybrid was planted in Denkanikotta reserve till 1973 and the balance area was planted with Acacia auriculiformis as the area was not suitable for Eucalyptus hybrid (*vide* Salem Conservator's Ref. No. 2636/74-C, dated 24th February 1974). In Javalagiri reserve also only 28.80 ha. was planted with Eucalyptus citriodora out of 52 ha. till 1977 and the planting was discontinued.

(g) Drought Prone Area Programme works.

258. This is a scheme meant only for drought prone districts like Dharmapuri. This district suffered a setback due to the above fact. It could not space with other districts of the State in developmental activities. At that stage a centrally sponsored scheme with the caption Drought Prone Area Programme was formulated. It has come in handy for this district. It was started from 1970.

259. Out of the funds allotted to various Government department in this district, Forest department also is one to get its share to utilise the funds for developmental activities. The works launched in 1970 in this division being continued for restocking

degraded forests, reafforestation of areas outside reserves, avenue plantations, etc. A good start has been made in raising avenue plantations under this scheme. This scheme introduced in 1970 in this division does not fall under the currency of the plan under revision. List of plantations raised under Drought Prone Area Programme scheme in Hosur forest division are given in the appended statement. Tamarind, Pungan and other miscellaneous species are being raised.

Other plantations.

260. (*i*) *Lac hosts* :—Schleichera oleosa was raised in Javalagiri and Sanamavu reserves of Hosur range from 1960 to 1964 over an area of 26.30 ha. without any success. Similar results were obtained with Zizyphus mauratania raised over 16.19 ha. in Naganur reserve from 1961 to 1964.

(*ii*) *Morus alba*.—Morus alba was raised over an area of 8.09 ha. in Gulhatti reserve in Denkanikotta range and Javalagiri reserve in Hosur range from 1939 to 1961 with no success.

(*iii*) *Sandal*.—Sandal was raised during 1963 and 1964 in Javalagiri reserve and Amudakondapalli ex-estate forest of Hosur range over an area of 8.09 ha. in each locality. The result was not successful.

(*iv*) *Canal bank plantations*.—A fair measure of success has been achieved in planting sissoo along both banks of the canals from the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project. 39 Km. have been covered during the years 1966 and 1967 and the same has been handed over to the Public Works Department. During 1977 an extent of 10 Km. distance was covered by the Krishnagiri range with the species of Eucalyptus hybrid, Pungan and Cassia siamea and is being maintained.

(*v*) Among other plantations may be mentioned those of Bursera, Seekai and Casuarina. Bursera delpachiana was first raised in 1945 in the rest house compound at Denkanikotta. These trees have grown to a good size. Raised in trials by the silviculturist in Noganur reserve the species has come up most encouragingly. Its failure in Thalli reserve (100 cuttings at 3.35 M2 raised in 1965) is clearly not due to natural factors or to lack of suitability of the locality.

261. Casuarina was raised in 1941, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1950 and 1951 over an area of about 19 ha. in portions of Thalli, Javalagiri, Aiyur, Gulhatti, Noganur and Sanamavu reserves. Probably due to the absence of irrigation, the plantations were not successful.

262. *Seekai* : (Acacia concinna) was raised over a small area of 0.81 ha. in Aiyur reserve in 1965 with no perceptible success.

General protection.

263. As regards protection there is history behind it, which has been exhaustively dealt within section (i) of this chapter.

264. Illicit removal of firewood, small timber and bamboo over accessible areas are common. Smuggling of sandalwood is also a common affair in Hosur, Denkanikotta and Anchetty ranges bordering Karnataka State. To put down the offences a special mobile patrol party sanctioned in 1971 with Dharmapuri as headquarters was disbanded with effect from 18th April 1979. Recently in August 1980 a jeep has been sanctioned for Anchetty and Denkanikotta ranges for effective protection. The problem of protection of reserves in Hosur, Denkanikotta and Anchetty ranges are ever increasing every day. A detailed list of offences detected with range-war particulars are given in appendix V.

SECTION 3.

Special works of improvements undertaken.

265. *Roads*.—A list of roads and maintained by the department is given in appendix XXXVI.

266. *Buildings.*—A list of new buildings constructed during the current period is given in appendix XXXIV (a) including the buildings maintained by the department in appendix XXXIV.

267. Special improvements to existing buildings such as electrification, fitting up septic tanks to latrines, construction of compound walls, weighbridge, etc. were carried out in several cases, during the plan period.

268. A list of wells and tanks maintained by the department is provided in Appendix XXXV.

SECTION 4.

Past yield.

269. *Sandal.*—Detailed statement of yield is given in appendix VIII.

270. *Fuel.*—The outturn of fuel obtained from each of the fuel coupes worked in the division from 1969–70 to 1976–77 and the revenue realised is given in appendix IX.

271. *Bamboo.*—The yield obtained and revenue realised from each bamboo coupe worked from 1969–70 to 1980–81 is given in appendix X.

272. *Minor forest produce.*—A statement of yield obtained and revenue realised from Minor forest produce exploited in the division from 1969–70 to 1980–81 is given in appendix XII, XII (a) and XII (b).

SECTION 5.

Past revenue and expenditure.

273. Appendix XVI gives the revenue obtained under various heads for each year of the period from 1969–70 to 1980–81.

274. An abstract of revenue and expenditure from 1969–70 to 1980–81 is furnished below. Sandalwood, fuel coupes, bamboo and tamarind are the main source of revenue. The general increase in expenditure during the recent past is attributable to the various development scheme implemented under the Five Year Plan.

Statement showing the financial position of Hosur division since 1969–70:—

Serial number. (1)	*Year.* (2)	*Revenue.* (3) Rs	*Expenditure.* (4) Rs	*Surplus or excess.* (5) Rs
1	1969–70	9,26,787.00	5,51,325.00	3,75,462.00
2	1970–71	8,42,580.00	5,54,138.00	2,88,442.00
3	1971–72	7,71,374.00	6,23,316.00	1,48,058.00
4	1972–73	6,02,351.00	5,28,654.00	73,697.00
5	1973–74	8,63,425.50	6,60,778.66	2,02,[illegible]4
6	1974–75	14,89,319.00	7,67,248.00	7,22,071.00
7	1975–76	8,39,830.00	9,13,811.00	(—) 73,981.00
8	1976–77	14,58,000.00	10,59,675.00	3,98,325.00
9	1977–78	15,51,650.00	11,37,729.00	4,13,921.00
10	1978–79	11,17,419.00	13,86,066.00	(—) 2,68,647.00
11	1979–80	21,46,601.00	16,99,051.00	4,47,550.00
12	1980–81	22,71,412.67	19,13,004.00	3,58,408.67
		1,48,80,749.17	1,17,94,795.66	34,28,581.51

CHAPTER VI

Statistics of growth and yield

Sandal enumeration.

275. In the working plan under revision, total enumeration of sandal was said to have been carried out in the reserves of Noganur, Sameri and N.S. Agraharam and 10 percent enumeration of sandal by stratified random sampling in a part of Anchetty reserve, representing coupe II of Anchetty sandal series.

276. To study the sandal growth in these localities the same areas were taken up for sandal enumeration in this plan as given below :

1. Anchetty Sandal Series Coupe II (Part of Anchetty R.F.).
2. Denkanikotta Sandal Series Coupe III (Noganur R.F.).
3. Gulhatti Sandal Series Coupe III (Sameri and N.S. Agraharam R.Fs.).

277. The following is the pattern on which the enumeration results have been applied to other areas :

Enumeration done in	*Applied to*
Anchetty R.F.	Anchetty, Ubrani, Urigam and unreserve series.
Noganur R.F.	Denkanikotta, Thalli and Javalagiri series.
Sameri and N.S. Agraharam R.Fs.	Aiyur, Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta, Kempakarai and Pane series.

Objects of enumeration.

278. (1) *Spread and density.*—(i) To find out the the sandal and non-sandal areas and to see whether sandal is spreading or shrinking in areas with reference to the previous enumerations.

(ii) To find out the density of occurrence of sandal and stock map the sandal according to the density classes.

(2) *Condition of crop and regeneration.*—(*i*) To assess the distribution of girth classes and to ascertain whether there is proper distribution of the same.

(ii) To find not whether the recruitment of young regeneration is adequate and to study the conditions which promote natural regeneration.

(3) *Spike.*—To find out the area where 'spike' is prevalent and to assess its virulence and show it on the stockmap accordingly.

(4) *Dead trees.*—To find out the extent and distribution of dead sandal trees in the forests (and mark it on the stockmap).

(5) *Estimate of stock.*—(i) To estimate the volume of the dead trees lying in the forests.

(ii) To estimate the volume of the growing stock.

279. It would have been ideal to estimate the growing stock and stock mapping of sandal over the entire sandal-bearing areas of Hosur Division. But, with limited staff, time and funds at the disposal of working plan division, it is punctically impossible to take up the work of such magnitude. Therefore to study the sandal growth and to compare with the past, the sandal coupes mentioned in para 276, above were selected for stratified systematic strip enumeration.

Sampling technique adopted.

280. Stratified systematic strip enumeration to cover 20% of the total area in Denkanikotta Sandal Coupe III (Noganur R.F.) and to cover 10% of the total area in Gulhatti Sandal Coupe III (Sameri and N.S. Agraharam R. Fs) and Anchetty Sandal Coupe II (Part of Anchetty R.F.) is adopted. A double sampling technique to cover about 10% of the strip actually enumerated was adopted for assessing the distribution of girth classes, in all the three areas.

281. The area was stratified first into existing coupes and then it was further stratified according to topographical features, in a topomap of 4 "=1 mile, location of strip lines are drawn North-South or East-West, so that they generally cut across the streams at right angles and run across the fertility gradient. These strip lines are located on the ground and lines are cut according to the plan. Sandal trees of 15 cm. in girth and above are counted on either side of the strip line for a width of one chain. Sanlines (below 15 cm. in girth) are also counted on either side of the strip line for a distance of one chain and marked in the field book separately. Double sampling is carried out for one chain along the strip line between 4th and 5th chains, and at every 10th chains thereafter. Here all the sandal trees are classified according to girth classes and enumerated.

282. Spiked trees and dead trees are enumerated according to girth classes all along the strip wherever they occur since their occurrence does not follow any predictable pattern. Big sized trees (i.e. girth over 105 cms.) occurring within the strip also are measured in all chains and their actual girths recorded since their occurrence is too low to give any significant data by double sampling alone.

Stock-Mapping.

283. Enumeration on the lines described above over a stretch of 5 chains along the strip amounts to sampling of 10 square chains across the middle section of a rectangular block of 50 square chains of 2 ha for 20 percent enumeration and 100 square chains or 4 ha for 10 percent enumeration.

284. The result of enumeration for every sampled stretch of 5 chains along the strip line is consolidated and applied to 2 ha. block in 20 percent enumeration and 4 ha block in 10 percent enumeration. Each such block is marked along the strip line on the map and the result of enumeration noted on it according to density classes.

Density classes:

The following density classes are marked in the stockmap :—

Profuse	...	over 100 trees per ha.
Dense	...	51 to 100 trees per ha.
Frequent	...	26 to 50 trees per ha.
Scattered	...	13 to 25 trees per ha.
Sparse	...	5 12 trees per ha.
Isolated	...	less than 5 trees per ha.

285 In addition, the presence of dead trees, spiked trees, the adequacy and density of regeneration (i.e. saplings) and big sized trees (i.e. over 105 cm in girth) are marked in the stockmap.

286. The particulars obtained from 10 percent stratified systematic strip enumeration done in Anchetty Sandal coupe II are furnished below :—

(i) **Area under different density classes :—**

Anchetty Sandal Series Coupe II.

Area under Class.	*Name of coupe*	*Profuse over 100 trees per ha.*	*Dense 51—100 trees per ha.*	*Medium 13—50 trees per hn.*	*Sparse 12 trees and less per ha.*	*Total sandal area in ha.*	*Total Non-sandal area in ha.*	*Total area of the coupe in ha*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dense ..	Anchetty Sandal Coupe II.	73.00	129.00	393.00	765.00	1,360.00	789.32	2,149.32

(*ii*) *Distribution of girth classes.*—The following is the estimated distribution of all girth classes as derived by application of ratio obtained to the total of 10 percent enumeration and amplified to 100 percent for the said coupe.

Area under Class.	*Name of the coupe*	*Sandal area in hectares.*	*Girth class in cm.* Saplings. 0—15	16—30	31—45	46—60	61—75	76—90	91—105	*Total.*	*Density per hectares.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Dense	Anchetty Sandal coupe II.	1,360.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enumeration details.	..	2,040	1,034	388	49	..	30	..	3,541	..
	Estimated total.	..	20,400	10,340	3,880	490	300	..	35,410	26,04	20.04

(*iii*) The girth-war distribution of spiked trees is as follows :—

Name of the coupe.	*Saplings 0—15 cm.*	*16—30 cm.*	*31—45 cm.*	*46—60 cm.*	*61—75 cm.*	*76—90 cm.*	*91—105 cm.*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anchetty Sandal Coupe II.	1	6	3	2	..	..	..	12
Estmated total ..	10	60	30	20				120

(*iv*) *Dead Sandal.*—The distribution of dead sandal trees and their concentration was marked in the map to facilitate location, enumeration and extraction.

Name of coupe.	*0—15 cm*	*16—30 cm.*	*31—45 cm.*	*46—50 cm.*	*61—75 cm.*	*76—90 cm.*	*91—105 cm.*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anchetty Sandal Coupe II.	56	314	84	18	1	1	1	475

(v. Analysis of double sapling is given below :—

(1)	Saplings 0–15 cm (2)	16–30 cm. (3)	31–45 cm. (4)	46–60 cm. (5)	61–75 cm. (6)	76–90 cm. (7)	91–105 cm. (8)	Total (9)
Enumeration details..	2,040	104	39	5	3	..	..	151
Percentage of distribution.	..	68.87	25.83	3.31	1.99	..	..	100.00
Total number of unclassified trees.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,501
Distribution of unclassified group into various girth classes.	..	1,034	388	49	30	..	..	1,501
Detailed distribution of growing stock into various girth classes under 10 per cent.	2,040	1,034	388	49	30	..	..	3,541
Estimated total ..	20,400	10,340	3,880	490	300	..	..	35,410
Spiked trees actually enumerated (Girth war).	1	6	3	2	..	..	..	12
Rate of incidence of spike per 1,000 trees actually enumerated (Girth war).	0.49	5.80	7.73	40.82	..	..	..	3.39

(vi) *Estimation of stock*.—Anticipated yield of the dead trees enumerated is given below :—

(Based on the statistically analysed yield over the past years for various (girth classes in Anchetty Sandal Coupe II, the average weight of the dead trees in various girth classes worked out and applied for the purpose of estimation of yield).

Girth class in cms. (1)	Number of trees. (2)	Average yoield per tree (3)	Total yield in kgs. (4)
0–15	56	6.6	369.6
16–30	314	8.4	2,637.6
31–45	84	17.8	1,495.2
46–60	18	26.5	477.0
61–75	1	28.6	28.6
76–90	1	29.8	29.8
91—105	1	37.0	37.0
Total for 10 per cent enumeration ..	475	..	5,074.8
Anticipated yield for 100 per cent ..	4,750	.. ..	50,748.0

(vii) Estimation of heartwood yield of growing stock in the said coupe :—

NOTE : Yield applicable to one class lower than the actual is applied to compensate the bark.

Girth class in cm.	*Total number of trees.*	*Yield of heart-wood for the class per tree.*	*Total anticipated yield.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0–15	2,040	..	..
16–30	1,034	6.6	6,824.4
31–45	388	8.4	3,259.2
46–60	49	17.8	8.72.2
61–75	30	26.5	795.0
76–90	..	..	..
91–105	..	..	..
Total for 10 per cent enumeration ..	3,541		11,750.8
Estimated growing stock for 100 per cent.	35,410		1,17,508.0

287. The particulars obtained from 20 per cent stratified systematic strip enumeration done in Denkanikotta Sandal Coupe III are furnished below :—

(i) Area under different density classes.

Denkanikotta Sandal Series—(Noganur R.F.) Coupe III

Area under class.	*Name of coupe.*	*Profuse over 100 trees per hectare.* (Area in hectares)	*Dense 51—100 trees per hectare.*	*Medium 13—50 trees per hectare.*	*Sparse 12 trees and less per hectare.*	*Total Sandal area in hectare.*	*Total non-sandal area in hectare.*	*Total area of the coupe.*
Medium	Denkanikotta Sandal Coupe III.	61.00	97.00	255.00	314.00	727.00	649.75	1,376.7

(ii) *Distribution of girth classes.*—The following is the estimated distribution of all girth classes as derived by application of ratio obtained to the total of 20 per cent enumeration and amplified to 100 per cent for the said coupe.

Area under class.	*Name of the coupe.*	*Sandal area in ha.*	*Saplings 0–15.* (Girth class in cm)	*16—30*	*31–45*	*46–60*	*61–75*	*76–90*	*91–105*	*Total*	*Density per ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Medium	Denkanikotta Sandal Coupe III.	727.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
											..
	Enumeration details.	..	5,217	208	15	..	..	..	..	5,440	..
	Estimated total.	..	26,085	1,040	75	..	..	..	..	272.00	37.41

(iii) Girth-war distribution of spiked trees is given below :—

Name of the coupe.	*Saplings* 0-15. c.m.	16-30 c.m.	31-45 c.m.	46-60 c.m.	61-75 c.m.	76-90 c.m.	91-105 c.m.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Denkanikotta Sandal Coupe III	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Estimated total	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	75

(iv) *Dead Sandal.*—The distribution of dead trees and their concentration is marked on the stockmap to facilitate location, enumeration and extraction.

Name of coupe.	0-15 c.m.	16-30 c.m.	31-45 c.m.	46-60 c.m.	61-75 c.m.	76-90 c.m.	91-105 c.m.	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Denkanikotta Sandal Coupe III.	63	71	..	..	..	..	..	134

(v) Analysis of double sampling is given below :—

(1)	*Saplings.* 0-15 c.m. (2)	16-30 c.m. (3)	31-45 c.m. (4)	46-60 c.m. (5)	61-75 c.m. (6)	76-90 c.m. (7)	91-105 c.m. (8)	*Total.* (9)
Enumeration details ..	5,217	14	1	..	..	..	..	15
Percentage of distribution.	..	93.33	6.67	..	..	..	..	100 (per cent).
Total Number of unclassified trees.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223
Distribution of unclassified group into various girth classes.	..	208	15	..	..	..	..	223
Detailed distribution of growing stock into various girth classes under 20 per cent.	5,217	208	15	..	..	..	..	5,440
Estimated total	26,085	1,040	75	..	..	..	..	27,200
Spiked trees actually enumerated (girth war).	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Rate of incidence of spike per 1,000 trees actually enumerated. (Girth war.)	2.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.76

(vi) *Estimation of Stock.*—Anticipated yield of the dead trees enumerated is given below :—

(Based on the statistically analysed yield over the past years for various girth classes in Denkanikotta Sandal Coupe III, the average weight of the dead tree in various girth classes worked out and applied for the purpose of estimation of yield).

Girth class in cm. (1)	*Number of trees.* (2)	*Average yield per tree.* (3)	*Total yield in kg.* 2 (4)
			KG.
0—15	63	1.3	81.9
16—30	71	2.9	205.9
31—45	..	..	..
46—60	..	..	..
61—75	..	..	..
76—90	..	..	..
91—105	..	..	..
Total for 20 per cent enumeration.	134	..	287.8
Anticipated yield for 100 per cent.	670	..	1,439.0

(vii) Estimation of heartwood yield of growing stock in the said coupe.

NOTE.—Yield applicable to one class lower than the actual is applied to compensate the bark.

Girth class in cm.	*Total number of trees.*	*Yield of heartwood for the class per tree.*	*Total anticipated yield.*
0—15	5,217	..	..
16—30	208	1.3	270.4
31—45	15	2.9	43.5
46—60	..	..	..
61—75	..	..	..
76—90	..	..	..
91—105	..	..	..
Total for 20 per cent enumeration.	5,440	..	313.9
Estimated growing stock ..	27,200	..	1569.5

288. The particulars obtained from 10 per cent stratified systematic strip enumeration done in Gulhatti Sandal Coupe III (Sameri and N. S. Agraharam R.Fs.) are given below :—

(i) Area under different density classes:

Area under Class. (1)	*Name of coupe.* (2)	*Profuse over 100 trees per hectare.* (3)	*Dense 51to100 trees per hectare.* (4)	*Medium 13to50 trees per hectare.* (5)	*Spare 12 trees and less per hectare.* (6)	*Total sandal area in hectare.* (7)	*Total nin-sandal area in hectare.* (8)	*Total area of the R.F. in hectare.* (9)
Sparse ..	Gulhatti Sandal Coupe III.	32.00	32.00	110.00	202.00	376.00	461.30	837.30

(ii) *Distribution of girth classes* :—The following is the estimated distribution of all girth classes as derived by application of ratio obtained to the total of 10 enumeration and amplified to 100 per cent for the said coupe :—

Area under class.	*Name of the class.*	*Sandal area in ha.*	*Girth class in cm.* Saplings 0-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61-75	76-90	91-105.	*Total.*	*Density pe ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Sparse.	Gulhatti Sandal series Coupe III.	376.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enumeration details.	..	956	167	11	..	11	..	11	1,156	..
	Estimated total.		9,560	1,670	110	..	110	..	110	11,560	30.74

(iii) The girth-war distribution of spiked trees is as follows :—

Name of coupe.	*Saplings* 0-15.	16-30.	31-45.	46-60.	61-75.	76-90	91-105	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	CM.	CM.	CM.	CM.	CM.	CM.	CM.	
Gulhatti Sandal Coupe III.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Estimated total	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10

(iv) *Dead Sandal.*—The distribution of dead trees and their concentration is marked in the stockmap to facilitate location, enumeration and extraction.

Name of Coupe.	0.15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61-75	76-90	91-105	106-120	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	CM.	CM.	CM.	CM.	C.M.	CM.	CM.	CM.	
Gulhatti Sandal Coupe III.	31	37	11	2	..	..	..	1	82

(v) The analysis of double sampling is given below :—

(1)	*Saplings* 0—15.	16—30.	31—45.	46—60.	61—75.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	CM.	CM.	CM.	CM.	C.M.
Enumeration details	956	15	1	..	1
Percentage	..	83.32	5.65	..	5.86
Total number of unclassified trees	..	..	..	..	..
Distribution of unclassified group into various girth classes for 10 per cent.	..	167	11	..	11
Detailed distribution of growing stock into various girth classes for 10 per cent.	956	167	11	..	11
Estimated total for 100 per cent	9,560	1,670	110	..	110
Spiked trees actually enumerated (girth war) ..	..	1	..	..	..
Rate of incidence of spike per 1,000 trees actually enumerated (girthwar).	..	5.99	..	..	..

(1)	76—90.	91—105.	106—120.	*Total.*
	(7)	(6)	(8)	(9)
	CM.	CM.	CM.	
Enumeration details	..	..	1	18
Percentage	..	..	5.56	100.00
Total number of un-classified trees	..	..	..	200
Distribution of un-classified group into various girth classes for 10 per cent.	..	..	11	200
Detailed distribution of growing stock into various girth classes for 10 per cent.	..	..	11	1,156
Estimated total for 100 per cent	..	..	110	11,560
Spiked trees actually enumerated (girth war) ..	..	..	..	1
Rate of incidence of spike per 1,000 trees actually enumerated (girthwar).	..	..	..	0.86

(vi) *Estimation of Stock.*—Anticipated yield of the dead trees enumerated is given below :—

(Based on statistically analysed yield over the past years for various girth classes in Gulhatti Sandal Coupe III, the average weight of the dead trees in various girth classes worked out and applied for the purpose of estimation of yield).

Girth class in cm.	*Number of trees.*	*Average yield per tree in kg.*	*Total yield in kg.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0—15	31	1.2	37.2
16—30	37	3.0	111.0
31—45	11	4.5	47.5
46—60	2	19.0	38.0
61—75	..	27.0	..
76—90	..	..	..
91—105	..	37.0	..
106—120	..	55.0	55.0
Total for 10 per cent enumeration.	82	..	290.7
Total for 100 per cent	820	..	2,907.0

(vii) Estimation of heartwood yield of growing stock in the said coupe.

Note.—Yield applicable to one class lower than the actual is applied to compensate the bark.

Girth class in cm.	*Total number of trees.*	*Yield of heart wood for the class per tree.*	*Total anticipated yield.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0—15	956	..	..
16—30	168	1.2	201.6
31—45	12	3.0	36.0
46—60	..	4.5	..
61—75	10	19.0	190.0
76—90	..	27.0	..
91—105	..	..	..
106—120	10	37.0	370.0
Total for 10 per cent enumeration.	1,154	..	797.6
Estimated growing stock ..	11,540	..	7,0,96

Analysis of data :—

289. The following statement indicates how the data obtained by the percent enumeration (1981) compare with those obtained from the enumeration done earlier for the same localities in 1935, 1961 and 1969.

Classificatiob.	Noganur R.F.				Sameri R.F.				N.S. Agraharam R.F.			
	1935	1961	1969	1981	1935	1961	1969	1981	1935	1961	1969	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Healthy	47,605	4,883	8,558	1,115	4,864	994	1,177	1,800	4,310	904	711	200
Spiked	630	11,644	4,037	..	506	344	7	10	1,286	1,151	175	..
Dead	7,887	740	355	71	135	642	106	51	6,362	467	290	..
Total ..	56,122	17,267	12,950	1,186	5,505	1,980	1,290	1,801	11,958	2,522	1,176	200
	48,235	16,527	12,595	1,115	5,370	1,338	1,184	1,801	5,596	2,055	886	200

290. From the above statement relating to established saplings and trees the following observations may be drawn :—

(i) The incidence of healthy established plants has gone down very sharply in Noganur and N. S. Agraharam reserves. This decrease has been very marked between 1935 and 1961, but more gradual from 1961 to 1969. Again a sharp down fall can be seen from 1969 to 1981. Only in Sameri reserve a slight increase in healthy established trees is noticed.

(ii) The number of spiked trees is generally far less than what it was in 1961 and practically there was no spiked trees found in Noganur and N.S. Agraharam reserves, except few spiked saplings. Comparing to 1969 in Sameri reserve a slight increase in the spiked trees is noticed.

(iii) The number of dead trees has also decreased sharply. In Noganur and N. S. Agraharam reserves this decrease was very marked between 1969 and 1981 and practically no dead sandal tree was found in N. S. Agraharam reserve during the enumeration.

291. It is obsrved that repeated fires and grazing have adversely affected the younger regeneration in sandal.

292. The following statement represents a comparison between the number of unestablished saplings and seedlings (expressed as a percentage) enumerated in Noganur, Sameri and N. S. Agraharam reserve in 1961, 1969 and 1981.

Classification.	*Noganur R.F.*			*Sameri R.F.*			*N.S. Agraharam R.F.*		
	1961	1969	1981	1961	1969	1981	1961	1969	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Healthy	44	75.7	95.59	74	97.96	96.63	51	77.47	99.00
Spiked	51	23.5	0.88	16	0.05	Nil.	42	6.78	Nil
Dead	5	0.8	3.53	10	1.99	3.37	7	15.75	1.00
Total number of saplings ..	14,198	33,447	26,085	14,64	2,012	8,530	3,487	7,539	1,030

293. Ten percent enumeration of Sandal was carried out during 1969 in Anchetty Sandal Coupe II in Anchetty reserve.

294. The following statement represents a comparison between the total number of plants that are enumerated during 1969 and 1981.

Classification.	1969	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)
Healthy	2,661	3,541
Spiked	18	12
Dead	568	475
Total ..	3,247	4,028

295. From the above statement it is obvious that sandal growth in this area has shown a slight improvement.

296. About 43 per cent of all established plants are over 15 cm. in girth as against 48 per cent recorded in 1969. From this it is understood that the regeneration in this area is fairly improved.

297. Incidence of spike works out to 0.34 per cent as against 0.55 per cent recorded in 1969 which shows a slight decrease of spike incidence in this area.

298. The yield obtained from various sandal series in Hosur division is given in appendix VIII.

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PART II.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED AND PRESCRIBED.

CAAPTER I.

Basis of Proposals,

SECTION 1.

GENERAL OBJECTS OF MANAGEMENT.

299. The objects of management will be :

(i) To exploit the resources of the forests in respect of sandal, bamboo, pulpwood, minor forest produce, firewood and timber with due regard to sound silvicultural principle;

(ii) To meet the demands of the established and prospective forest based industries to the extent possible.

(iii) To supply the agricultural, pastoral, domestic and special needs of the local population to the extent possible in conformity with strict principles of conservancy.

(iv) To increase the commercial value of the forests by artificially augmenting and improving the quality of the growing stock wherever possible.

(v) To protect and improve the forests in the interests of forest conservancy, soil conservation, water supply, wild life and agriculture.

(vi) To ensure realisation of the maximum sustained financial return from the forests of the division.

(vii) To exploit the plantations raised under farm forestry scheme and to maintain such plantations with sound silvicultural principles.

(viii) To artificially regenerate the degraded and eroded forest areas for the maximum utilisation of such lands.

SECTION 2.

METHODS OF TREATMENT TO BE ADOPTED.

300. The methods of treatment to be adopted are discussed and described in detail under the respective working circles. In brief it is as follows :—

301. The exploitation of sandal, bamboo, pulpwood, fuel and timber will be regulated on the basis of areas to ensure sustained yield annually. Bamboos of the whole division will be given rest for a period of six years from 1st April, 1982 in view of the complete depletion of growing stock due to the past working without due regard to silvicultural principles and gregarious flowering. The successful existing bamboo plantations will however be worked departmentally to meet the demands of "The Anchetty Bathistick Splints Producers Industrial Co-operative Society Limited" and the excess, if any, should be disposed of to the public when they are green. Minor forest produce exploitation will be regulated on the basis of a range as the largest unit, with smaller units being formed for specific items wherever the need arises. Grazing will continue to be regulated by the issue of permits, and will be closed for definite periods in specific areas such as plantations and fire burnt areas.

302. Sandal will be exploited departmentally on the natural selection system. Bamboos, pulpwood, minor forest produce and fuel will be exploited through the agency of contractors. Fuel and bamboos will continue to be worked by the systems of simple coppice and culm selection respectively. Timber will be exploited departmentally.

303. Provision will be made to increase the commercial value and productivity of the forests by prescribing the artificial regeneration of sandal, bamboos, eucalyptus and tamarind in suitable areas and with Acacia planifrons, Acacia ferruginea, Acacia leucophloea, Acacia suma, Red sanders, Holoptelea integrifolia, Achan and Pungam in degraded and eroded hilly areas in the ex-estate forests and by prescribing subsidiary cultural operations for sandal, bamboos and tamarind.

304. Prescriptions and suggestions on matters not covered by the different working circles are dealt with under the chapter on "Miscellaneous Prescriptions".

SECTION 3.

WORKING CIRCLES AND THEIR CONSTITUTION.

305. To achieve the objects of management the following eight working circles are constituted :—

Serial number.	*Name of working circle.*	*Area in ha.*	*Distribution.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	The Sandal Working Circle	1,02,922.00	Sandal-bearing tracts in the reserves of Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges, unreserves and patta sandal belonging to Government and sandal plantations.
2	The Bamboo Working Circle	67,796.39	Bamboo-bearing areas in Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges, all successful existing bamboo plantations and areas prescribed for future bamboo planting.
3	The Eucalyptus Working Circle	1,121.95	Portions of Anchetty, Denkanikotta, Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges with successful Eucalyptus plantations and the areas prescribed for future Eucalyptus planting.
4	The Minor Forest produce Working Circle.	1,31,095.43	The entire division.
5	The Reforestation Working Circle ..	14,100.27	All miscellaneous plantations existing and prescribed areas in Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges.
6	The Village Forest Working Circle ..	3,437.88	All farm forestry plantations in all ranges outside the forest limits.
7	The Grazing Working Circle	1,31,095.43	The entire division except closed areas.
8	The Timber Selection Working Circle ..	9,150.35	Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai reserves in Denkanikotta range.

306. The Fuel Working Circle of Harikrishnan's plan is discontinued due to depleted growing stock and also in conformity with the orders of the Government in their No. 13010/FR/V/77-1 Forests and Fisheries, dated 22nd March 1977 communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests' No. 26806/77. v. dated 1st April 1977

SECTION 4.

PERIOD OF THIS PLAN.

307. This plan will be in force for a period of ten years from 1st April 1982, to 31st March 1992.

CAAPTER II.

The sandal working Circles

SECTION 1.

General constitution of the working circle and character of the vegetation.

308. *General constitution.*—The sandal working circle comprises all the sandal-bearing areas in the reserved forests of this division, certain unreserves and all survey fields in Denkanikotta, Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks assigned on patta since 1924. In all the four categories of lands mentioned above, sandal is the absolute property of the state.

309. In the reserves of the division, sandal occurs in some profusion between altitudes of about 500 metres and 1,200 metres in Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges. Reserves in which sandal occurs extensively enough to warrant methodical working have been grouped into felling series and coupes. In some reserves of Anchetty range, the sandal does not occur so much demanding for a regular working. These reserves are treated separately and provision is made for the periodic exploitation of such dead trees as may be found in them.

310. *Unreserves.*—All the unreserves come under the administrative control of the Panchayat as per provisions contained in the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act of 1958 which came into force from 2nd October, 1960. Sandal occurring in these areas is the absolute property of the state and continues to be exploited by the Forest Department. The Panchayats have no right over sandal trees existing in the unreserves as per G.O. No. 1550, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 30th May 1961.

311. *Patta sandal.*—G.O. No. 1459, Revenue, dated 19th September 1924 read with G.O. Ms. No. 2292, Revenue, dated 11th November 1932 specifies that the ownership of sandal trees in survey fields assigned on patta since 1924 in Salem district (as it than existed) vests with the Government. True copies of the relevant Government Orders are appended as appendix XXX. Sandal growing on lands assigned earlier to the above Government Order belongs to the pattadar.

312. As conditions prevailing in the patta fields and unreserves covered by this working circle are not very different from those in the reserved forests, and also because the occurrence of sandal outside the reserved forests is not extensive enough to warrant the constitution of a separate working circle for its exploitation, the prescriptions of this working circle will apply to unreserves and patta fields in addition to the reserves.

313. Character of the vegetation.—Sandal in the reserves and unreserves of Hosur division occurs in the mixed dry deciduous forests and also in the secondary dry deciduous and dry deciduous scrub type. These forest types and the occurrence of sandal in them have already been described in detail in Chapter II of Part I.

314. Sandal in the division occurs often scattered in various densities. It is broadly grouped into high-level and low-level types. High-level type is met with in the reserves of Hosur and Denkanikotta ranges where the density of occurrence is high, trees are generally small and seldom reach a good size; incidence of spike is also high and it is quite common to come across even established seedlings being victimised by spike disease. Low-level ytpe is met with in Anchetty range and in some parts of Denkanikotta range, trees quite often reach much bigger sizes than at the higher elevations, but the density of occurrence is moderate to sparse; incidence of spike is negligible.

315. Patta sandal trees are also found to be generally free from spike. It is however quite possible that dead trees should have been extracted, as there has been little or no control over patta sandal belonging to Government so far in this division. Therefore, not much significance can be attached to the absence of spike in patta sandal.

SECTION 2.

Division of the area.

316. The total effective area of this working circle is 1,02,922 ha. inclusive of patta fields, as distributed below :—

	AREA IN HA.
1 Total area of reserves constituted into felling series and coupes	72,815.40
2. Total area of unreserves constituted into felling series and coupes	10,232.12
3. Total area of reserves not divided into series and coupes but covered by subsidiary silvicultural regulations.	19,776.58
4. Total area of patta fields containing Sandal tree beloning to Government as per Mr. Harikrishna's plan (1972-81).	97.25
Total ..	1,02,221.95 or 1,02,922.00

317. *Felling series and coupes.*—Sandal-bearing tracts in the reserves and unreserves containing sandal in exploitable quantities have been constituted into felling series and coupes to be worked on a three year felling cycle. The working circle is divided into II series in the reserves, each divided into three coupes, totally covering an area of 72815.40 ha.

318 The following statement gives the description of each coupe in the reserve felling series.

Serial number and name of the felling series.	*Coupe number.*	*Area of coupe.* IN HA.	*Total area of the series.* IN HA.	*Description of the coupe.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Anchatty range.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5(
1 Anchetty	I	3,241.57	..	Whole of Hulibanda R.F.
	II	2,149.32 ..	..	Part of Anchetty R.F. West of Anchetty-Pennagaram Road.
	III	1,717.09	7,107.98	Part of Anchetty, R.F. Eastof Anchetty-Pennagram Road.
2. Ubrani	I	4,831.99	..	Whole of Ubrani R.F.
	II	6,092.20	..	Whole of Biligundlu, R.F.
	III	4,986.99	15,911.18	Whole of Natrapalayam R.F.
3. Urigam	I	3,231.04	..	Whole of Urigam, R.F.
	II	5,433.37	..	Whole of Bilikkal , R.F.
	III	4,341.51	13,605.92	Whole of Taggatti, R.F.

Denkanikotta Range.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Denkanikotta ..	I	1,188.17	..	Whole of Denkanikotta, R.F.
	II	396.59	..	Whole of Denkanikotta Extension, R.F.
	III	376.75	2,961.51	Whole of Nogarur R.F.
5 Aiyur	I	1,775.36	..	Whole of Aiyur extension I, II and III R.Fs.
	II	1,790.35	..	Part of Aiyur R.F. West of Kachuvadi Mookankarai foot-path.
	III	998.78	4,564.49	Part of Aiyur R.F. East of Kachuvadi Mookankarai foot path.
6. Gulhatti	I	1,498.57	..	Part of Gulhatti R.F. West of Yomandapalli Gulhatti foot-path and Gulhatti- Manchi Road.
	II	1,750.28	..	Part of Gulhatti R.F. East of Yomandapalli–Gulahatti foot-path and Gulhatti-Manchi Road.
	III	837.30	4,086.15	Whole of N. S. Agraharam and Sameri R.F.s.
7. Tholuvabetta ..	I	2,035.19	..	Part of Tholuvabetta R.F. West of Hebbahalla.
	II	1,246.44	..	Part of Tholuvabetta R.F. East of Hebbahalla.
	III	472.68	3,754.31	Whole of Tholuvebetta extension R.F.
8 Kempakarai	I	2,097.91	..	Whole of Manchi R.F.
	II	1,406.70	..	Part of Kempakarai R.F. West of Hebbahalla.
	III	1,213.26	4,717.87	Part of Kempakarai R.F. East of Hebbahalla.
9 Pane	I	2,122.19	..	Part of Pane R.F. West of Pane-Padaginalam foot-path.
	II	3,698.46	..	Part of Pane R.F. East of Pane-Padaginalam foot-path and west of Alialam-Tamasanahalli foot-path.
	III	1,215.69	7,036.34	Part of Pane R.F. East of Alialam-Tamasanahalli foot-path.

Hosur Range.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10 Thalli	I	1,282.06	..	Whole of Thalli extension R.F.
	II	1,259.80	..	Part of Thalli R.F. North of Thevarbetta Mysore frontier foot-path.
	III	2,042.47	4,584.33	Part of Thalli R.F. South of Thevarbetta-Mysore frontier foot-path.
11 Javalagiri	I	1,825.15	..	Part of Javalagiri R.F. West of Gopisandiram-Myore frontier, Kolakandapalli foot-path.
	II	1316.45	..	Part of Javalagiri R.F. East of the above foot-path.
	III	1,943.72	5,085.32	Whole of Sanamavu and extension R.Fs.

319. The following is a list of unreserves in Anchetty and Denkanikotta ranges from which sandal will be exploited by the Forest Department.

Serial number and name of range. (1)	Name of village. (2)	S. No. (3)	Extent in ha. 4
	Anchetty range.		
1 Anchetty	Madakkal	1	324.53
		80	25.48
		124	12.45
		162	9.41
		186	4.21
		197	7.25
		284	1,067.69
		285	537.67
		333	159.57
2 Do.	Anchetty	388	1.89
		402	3.17
		266	1,015.79
		687	81.95
		797	157.64
3 Do.	Taggatti	1	494.69
		299	225.43
		184	27.19
		300	316.90
4 Do.	Manchigondapalli	1	525.12
		94	564.91
5 Do.	Kottaiyur	138	37.27
		375	40.61
		392	46.20
		495	17.02
		523	59.04
		562	41.88
		570	32.40
	Natrapalayam	195	369.82
6 Do.		1	1,493.32
	Denkanikotta range.		
7 Denkanikotta	Mallikarjunaduragm	1	1,006.89
8 Do.	Doddamanchi	27	88.15
		32	68.12
		49	17.64
		80	15.07
		81	64.07
		100	54.64
		107	100.40
		109	61.58
		121	84.28
		145	89.96
		147	87.68
9 Denkanikotta	Bettamugalalam	253/1	733.14
		Total	10,232.12

320. The unreserves mentioned above are constituted into one felling series of three coupes as detailed below :—

Serial number and name of range	Coupe number.	Name of village.	Survey number.	Extent in ha.	Total area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Denkanikotta	I	Mallikarjunadurgam ..	1	1,006.89	
		Doddamanchi	27	88.15	
			32	68.12	
			49	17.64	
			80	15.07	
			81	64.07	
			100	54.64	
			107	100.40	
			109	61.58	
			121	84.28	
			145	89.96	
			147	87.68	
		Bettamugulalam	253-1	793.14	2,531.62
2 Anchetty	II	Madakkal	1	324.53	
			80	25.48	
			124	12.45	
			162	9.41	
			185	4.21	
			197	7.25	
			284	1,067.69	
			285	537.67	
			333	159.57	
		Anchetty	388	1.89	
			402	3.17	
			266	1,015.79	
			697	81.95	
			797	157.64	
		Taggatti	1	494.69	
			299	225.43	
			184	27.19	
			300	316.90	
		Manchigondaplali ..	1	525.12	
			94	564.91	
		Kottaiyur	138	37.27	
			375	40.61	
			392	46.20	
			495	17.02	
			523	59.04	
			562	41.88	
			570	32.40	5,837.36
	III	Natrapalayam	195	369.82	
			1	1,493.32	1,863.14
			Total ..	10,232.12	10,232.12

321. *Patta Sandal.*—Detailed field books have been prepared for each village in Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks showing the area and number of each survey field assigned on patta since 1924, ownership details and the number of sandal trees in each such field as enumerated by the previous working plan staff in 10 cm girth classes. As already mentioned, this represents the position as per previous plan regarding patta sandal trees belonging to Government. There were no such trees in Krishnagiri taluk as per previous plan. Even in Denkanikotta and Hosur taluks, only 16 villages out of 194 were found to contain patta sandal trees belonging to Government as per previous plan. An abstract statement gives particulars of patta sandal trees belonging to Government is provided below as per previous plan :—

Proposals for sanction of an enumeration party is submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forest in Conservator of Forests' Ref. No. 19504/81-D1, dated 1st December 1981. It is possible to incorporate the details of present position only when the enumeration party is sanctioned and the work of enumeration is completed. The growing stock in patta lands is dwindling in the absence of incentive of monetary gain.

Para 321(*a*).—As a measure to prevent smuggling of sandalwood from the reserved forests by the merchants of patta sandal the Government can purchase private sandalwood through negotiations. At present there is no legislative power to compel the land owner to sell the trees in the pre 1924 pattas to Government only. Therefore the trees have to be acquired only by private negotiations. The private merchants purchase the standing trees from pattadars for a meagre flat rate. Pattadars are generally ignorant of the market rates of sandalwood and they sell their wood to private merchants for a very nominal price, far below the prevailing market rate as they get their price money almost immediately. Immediate payment is a powerful consideration to the land holder. Therefore it is proposed that half the value of the wood, based on the previous year's average price be paid to pattadar immediately on the weighment of the rough cleaned wood and the balance paid after the current year's sale price is known and settle the accounts on the basis of current year's price. With the rates of compensation that are now in force the department can easily outbid the private merchants. Moreover there is a serious risk from the merchants resorting to illicit removal of sandalwood from the adjoining reserves and unreserves. Therefore efforts should be made by the District Forest Officer to purchase all patta sandal at the rates fixed from time to time by the Chief Conservator of Forests. This is advisable both from the point of view of the pattadar and from that of the Government. Persuation to sell their wood to the Government is most effective.

Para 321(*b*).—No payment will be made to the pattadars for protecting the sandal trees in the pattas assigned since 1924.

Para 321 (*c*).—It is necesary to have an intensive drive to bring home the villagers their rights and how sandal trees are a source of perpetual income. The local staff should encourage the pattadars to preserve and grow sandal trees in their holdings explaining how it could be a source of sustained income to them. The Co-operation of the villagers must be earned by removing the doubts and fear from their minds by approaching them like extension workers rather than authorities armed with penal and police powers. By this measure we can improve the sandal growth in patta lands.

Serial number and name of village.	Total number of S.Fs. containing sandal trees.	Total area of S.Fs. in column (3) in ha.	Number of trees in each of the girth class in cm.										Total.
			0—10	11—20	21—30	31—40	41—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	81—90	91—100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Hosur Firka—													
1 Hosur	1	0.55	18	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Achettipalli	2	0.36	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
3 Onnalvadi	2	2.94	10	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Sholagiri Firka—													
4 Koneripalli	45	17.61	2,593	708	337	111	26	3	..	..	..	..	3,778
5 Morandapalli	17	32.97	50	20	32	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	138
6 Doripalli	12	19.74	1,536	217	203	105	41	10	3	..	..	..	2,115
Uddakappalli Firka—													
7 Kamandoddi	4	1.65	175	24	11	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	215
Denkanikotta Firka—													
8 Irudukottai	2	1.05	33	18	17	8	2	2	1	..	..	..	81
Thalli Firka—													
9 Choodasandiram	1	2.02	7	35	20	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	74
10 Achibalu	14	13.23	..	..	2	5	11	12	7	5	..	3	45
Kakkadasam Firka—													
11 Ballapalli	1	0.28	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
12 Settipalli	2	2.78	..	7	10	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	22
13 Thandarai	2	0.69	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
14 Thallikothanur	2	1.51	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	5
15 Noganur	1	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
16 Arasakuppam	1	0.24	91	136	34	10	4	1	..	..	..	..	276
Total ..	109	97.85	4,519	1,172	674	285	102	33	13	6	..	4	6,808

322. Appendix XXXI gives a complete abstract of all villages covered in Denkanikotta and Hosur taluks inclusive of those that did not contain patta sandal trees belonging to Government. Details of the number of survey fields assigned on patta since 1924, the total area of all such fields and the total number of trees are provided for each village.

323. On the whole there were 194 villages in Denkanikotta and Hosur taluks containing 20,657 survey fields assigned on patta since 1924 covering an area of 19,880.60 ha. in extent as detailed in the following statement. As per the previous plan there were only 16 of these villages containing 6,808 sandal trees belonging to Government. These trees were found in 109 survey fields over an area of 97.85 ha.

Serial number and name of taluk.	*Name of firka.*	*Number of villages.*	*Number of S.F.*	*Total extent in Ha.*	*Number of sandal trees enumerated.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Denkanikotta ..	.. Denkanikotta	20	2,398	2,158.31	81
2 Do.	.. Royakotta	14	1,095	1,057.26	..
3 Do.	.. Thalli	19	772	628.54	119
4 Do.	.. Kakkadasam	22	1,301	1,334.64	312
5 Do.	.. Anchetty	13	1,729	1,392.09	..
6 Hosur	.. Hosur	19	899	698.31	50
7 Do.	.. Shulagiri	31	7,434	8,503.08	6,031
8 Do.	.. Uddanapalli	17	4,718	3,922.45	215
9 Do.	.. Berigai	24	187	100.23	..
10 Do.	.. Bagalur	15	124	85.69	..
	Total	194	20,657	19,880.60	6,808

SECTION 3.

ANALYSIS OF THE CROP.

324. The Sandal trees in the division were stock-mapped ocularly at the time of the preparation of Harikrishnan's plan and these stock maps have been adopted for purposes of this working plan. The following classes were distinguished in the stock maps:—

(a) Profuse (over 100 trees per ha.)

(b) Dense (51 to 100 trees per ha.)

(c) Frequent (26 to 50 trees per ha.)

(d) Scattered (13 to 25 trees per ha.)

(e) Sparse (5 to 12 trees per ha.)

(f) Occasional (less than 5 trees per ha.)

325. Stratified systematic strip enumeration of sandal was done in the areas where the previous enumerations were carried out so as to compare and study the present position of sandal growth as discussed in Chapter VI of Part I.

326. The analysis of data pertaining to the present and previous enumerations and the full details of present enumeration are given in Chapter VI of Part I. Based on the enumerations carried out in Noganur, N. S. Agraharam, Sameri and Anchetty reserves during the preparation of this plan and comparison of the figures so obtained with those given in earlier working plans, the following observations were made.

327. In general there is a deficiency of trees in the higher girth classes. This deficiency is marked in Noganur, N. S. Agraharam and Sameri reserves. In the reserves mentioned above the distribution of trees of above 15 cm. in girth is abnormally low. In Noganur reserve established plants and recruits of 15 cm. and below in girth makes up over 96 percent of the total number. In N. S. Agraharam reserve saplings of 15 cm. and below in girth works out to 84 percent and in Sameri reserves 83 percent. In Anchetty the saplings (below 15 cm. in girth) works out to 57 percent.

328. The following statement shows the percentage of distribution of girth classes in reserve-war :—

Serial number.	Name of reserve.	Girth in cm.							
		0–15	16–30	31–45	46–60	61–75	76–90	91–105	106–120
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1.	Noganur R.F. ..	96	2.75	0.25	..	..	..	..	..
2.	N.S. Agraharam ..	84	15	1	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Sameri	83	14	1	..	1	..	..	1
4.	Anchetty	57	30	10	2	1	..	..	..

329. From the comparative statement given in Chapter VI of Part I relating to established saplings and trees the following observations may be drawn :—

(i) The incidence of healthy established plants has gone down very sharply in Noganur and N. S. Agraharam reserves. This decrease has been very marked between 1955 and 1961 but more gradual from 1961 to 1969. Again a sharp down fall can be seen from 1969 to 1981. Only in Sameri reserve a slight increase in healthy established trees is noticed.

(ii) The number of spiked trees is generally far less than what it was in 1961 and there was no spiked trees found in Noganur and N. S. Agraharam reserves except few spiked saplings. Comparing to 1969 in Sameri reserve a slight increase in the spiked trees is noticed.

(iii) The number of dead trees has also decreased sharply. In Noganur and N. S. Agraharam reserves this decrease was very marked between 1969 and 1981 and practically no dead sandal tree was found in N. S. Agraharam reserve during the present enumeration.

(iv) The figures relating to Anchetty reserve, about 43 percent of established plants are over 15 cm. in girth as against 48 percent recorded in 1969. From this it is clear that the regeneration in this area is fairly improved.

(v) Incidence of spike works out to 0.34 percent as against 0.55 percent recorded in 1969 which shows a slight decrease of spike incidence in this area.

SECTION IV.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

330. *Silvicultural system.*—Natural selection system will be the sivicutura system. According to this only dead trees regardless of age and size will be extracted. The growing stock will be improved by tending and artificial regeneration.

331. *Felling cycle.*—The felling cycle shall be three years for reserves and unreserves. This has the advantage of being short enough to keep down the risk of fire and theft as each coupe is gone over once in three years. It also facilitates the staff for easy and effective enumeration and extraction and a coupe of convenient size.

332. In the case of sandal trees of patta fields belonging to Government they have to be covered annually to avoid any possible risk of theft. The forester in whose jurisdiction the pattas lie should be held responsible for the extraction of patta sandal.

333. *Division into coupes.*—Each of the 11 felling series in the reserves is divided into three coupes. In most cases entire reserves have been constituted into individual coupes wherever possible for convenience of working. In few cases only a part of a reserve is allotted as an annual coupe, natural or permanent features such as streams, foot paths or roads are defined as coupe boundaries. The lay out of the coupes is shown in the detailed working plan maps and management maps accompanying this plan. Description of individual coupes and their boundaries are furnished in the earlier paragraphs. The unreserves are constituted into one felling series of three coupes as detailed in earlier paragraphs.

334. To enumerate and to account the sandal growth on patta lands, special staff was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 385, Agriculture, dated 4th February 1971. This special staff has been disbanded before taking up the work in Dharmapuri and Hosur forest divisions in Dharmapuri district and hence the present position on patta lands belonging to Government could not be furnished.

335. In the previous plan an annual yield of 38 tonnes of rough cleaned sandalwood was forcast arriving at by application of enumeration done over about 3 per cent of the area to the entire working circle. But the actual annual yield had differed appreciably from the forecast for the reason that the assumptions on which the forecast was based were not borne out by actual facts and the mortality due to spike is not governed by any mathematical formula. The variance is also attributable to patchy and indifferent extraction work. Nevertheless some forecast of yield is necessary even if it is a guess.

336. Probable annual yield of sandalwood depends upon the trees that may die annually and the outturn of heartwood derived from the same. To assess the yield etc. by applying statistical law stratified systematic strip enumeration was done as already discussed in chapter VI of Part I of this plan. These figures could not be used to arrive at the anticipated yield. Because, inspite of standing orders, cleaning in the final cleaning depot at Denkanikotta is done on lot-war instead of individual tree. However it is necesesary to indicate the annual yield, even if it is a guess. Considering the past yields, the present extraction and the growing stock the probable yield of rough cleaned wood will be about 40 tonnes annually. These figures are only approximate.

SECTION V.

METHOD FO EXECUTING FELLINGS.

337. *Regulation of working.*—Regardless of outturn, exploitation of sandal in the felling series will be regulated by area. One coupe in each series will be worked each year in the sequence prescribed in the tabular statement of fellings.

338. Under no circumstances should a coupe of the year be withheld from exploitation. Particular attention should be paid for exploiting all dead trees in interior areas. Intensive and extensive inspections by the Ranger and the District Forest Officer will greatly help in eliminating omissions by the subordinates.

339. *Agency of exploitation.*—All operations connected with the exploitation of sandal should be carried out departmentally.

340. *Method of exploitation.*—Extraction will be confined to dead trees both standing and fallen, including stumps, roots and fallen or broken branches of green trees. The details of the procedure to be followed for marking and extraction are given in the official pamphlet entitled, "Rules regarding selection, felling, cleaning, classification and disposal of sandalwood and the method of maintaining depot accounts and other registers", concisely known as the Sandalwood Felling Rules. This will be the basis for the procedure to be followed for marking and exrtaction of sandal trees. The extracted trees will only be debarked and billeted if necessary and transported to the depot.

341. The enumeration should precede extraction and should never be done simultaneously, as it would lead to malpractices and omissions.

342. *Schedule of operations.*—It is very essential that the time schedule indicated hereunder is kept up and hasty execution of work avoided at all stages of sandalwood operations. The enumeration work in the coupe to be worked shall commence in the month of December of the preceding year and carried out systematically covering the entire area of the coupe. All dead trees, stumps, roots and branches shall be enumerated.

343. It is prescribed to form a special enumeration party consisting of one Forester, two Forest guards and two Reserve watchers for each range from the existing staff for the purpose of enumeration of sandal trees. This party will perambulate the coupes, enumerate the trees for extraction and submit the list to the Ranger concerned for further action after duly signing the enumeration Register. Ten percent of this enumeration shall be checked by the Ranger, making his check really useful by making a point of checking one tree out of every 10 serially numbered trees. Proper control over the enumeration work will be exercised by the District Forest Officer. The Ranger should submit to the District Forest Officer a sketch of the coupe with the approximate location markings of groups of trees as an enclosure to the estimate for extraction as soon as the enumeration work is completed. The District Forest Officer will have surprise field checks of the enumeration at different times during the year with reference to the enumeration list and sketch submitted by the Ranger. All steps should be taken to ensure that the enumeration is done efficiently.

344. The work of extraction shall commence with financial year and completed in six months time; under no circumstances the extraction work and transport of the wood to stock in the forest depots be delayed beyond November. Transport to sale depot shall be completed by the end of December. Extraction will consist of uprotal and billeting, wherever necessary, before transport to the final cleaning depot. No rough cleaning will be done at site. The extracted sandal trees will only be debarked. Final cleaning will be done at the Denkanikotta final cleaning depot.

345. Foresters in charge of the territorial sections mentioned below will perambulate the villages mentioned against them every year. This perambulation should commence earlier than enumeration in the reserves. In the course of the perambulation, it should include all survey fields assigned on patta since 1924.

346. *Enumeration of trees in enclosures and patta lands*:—Dead trees enumerated and extracted from the patta lands should contain particulars of village, survey numbers of patta along with girth and length measurements and posted in the "Register of Sandal trees in enclosure and pattas" maintained in the District Forest Office. Further the registers should be made upto date by posting the particulars of fresh sandal occurrence and fresh assignments with sandal as furnished by the Collector. Foresters incharge of the territorial sections mentioned below will perambulate and enumerate the dead trees, stupms and branches annually earlier than enumeration in reserves, and check the existing stock with reference to the latest enumeration and also note the fresh occurrence of sandal and pattadars informed of the occurrence. The jurisdiction for each of the foresters is indicated blow.

Serial number and name of the section.	*Villages to be covered.*
(1)	(2)
1 Forester, Shulagiri section	Koneripalli, Doripalli, Marandapalli and other villages in Shulagiri firka, Kamandoddi and other villages in Uddanapalli firka; and Hosur Achettipalli and Onnalvadi villages in Hosur firka.
2 Forester, Javalagiri section	Ballapalli and Settipalli villages of Kakkadasam firka and Achibalu village of Thalli firka.
3 Forester, Thalli section	Thallikothanur and Thandarai villages of Kakkadasam firka and Choodasandiram village of Thalli firka.
4 Frester, Aiyur section	Irudukottai and all other villages in Denkanikotta firka.
5 Forester, Denkanikotta section ..	Noganur, Arasakuppam and all other villages in Kakkadasam firka except Ballapalli, Settipalli, Thalli Kothanur and Thandarai.

SECTION—VI

TABULAR STATEMENT OF FELLINGS.

347. The following statement shows the years in which each coupe is to be worked during the period of the plan.

Serial number and name of the felling series.	*Coupe number and year of felling.*		
	1982–83. 1985–86. 1988–89. 1991–92.	1983–84. 1986–87. 1989–90.	1984–85. 1987–88. 1990–91.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Anchetty range :			
1 Anchetty	II	III	I
2 Ubrani	II	III	I
3 Urigam	II	III	I
II. Denkanikotta range :			
4 Denkanikotta	II	III	I
5 Aiyur	II	III	I
6 Gulhatti	II	III	I
7 Tholuvabetta	II	III	I
8 Kempakarai	II	III	I
9 Pane	II	III	I
10 Unreserve series	II	III	I
III. Hosur range :			
11 Thalli	II	III	I
12 Javalagiri	II	III	I

SECTION—VII.

SUBSIDIARY SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

348. *Artificial regeneration.*—The gradual disappearance of smaller girth classes in the sandal forests of this division is quite perceptible. This may be attributable to the sweeping fires and unrestricted grazing.

349. Mortality increases markedly in the larger size-classes. Spike disease is the primary cause of such heavy toll. The steep fall in the cut turn of sandal from the forests of this division in the past years has been dealt with in Part I of this plan. Artificial regeneration is prescribed as a measure to increase the productivity of the sandal forests and restore the lost importance.

350. The past sandal regeneration work over an area of 191.29 ha. in this division has never attained any measure of success except over 11.40 ha. in Anchetty Range largely due to lack of proper planting stock, want of protection from grazing animals and poor after-care maintenance. So, the future programme in this direction should take note of this and devise effective measures to protect the seedlings from animal damage and guard against other lapses.

351. An abstract statement of sandal plantations raised so far and areas proposed during the period is furnished below :—

Serial number and name of range.	Name of reserved forest and locality.	Regenerated area in ha.	Prescribed area in ha.	Total area in ha.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Anchetty	Anchetty	11.40	20.00	31.40	..
2 Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta extension ..	..	20.00	20.00	..
3 Hosur	Javalagiri	..	20.00	20.00	..

352. The sandal plantations raised so far and considered to be successful and to be failure are given in appendices XVII and XVIIa.

353. Annual areas. Owing to our lack of experience in raising sandal artificially it is not proposed to raise plantations on a large scale. An annual area of 2 ha. per range per year is prescribed for Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Hosur ranges. The reserves in which the prescribed plantation series are located are :—

1. Anchetty Reserved Forest in Anchetty range.
2. Denkanikotta extension Reserved Forest in Denkanikotta range.
3. Javalagiri Reserved Forest in Hosur range.

435. The following statement showing the year in which each Coupe is to be planted up along with its area.

Serial number and name of range.	Name of the series.	1982–83 Coupe number.	1982–83 Area in ha.	1983–84 Coupe number.	1983–84 Area in ha.	1984–85 Coupe number.	1984–85 Area in ha.	1985–86 Coupe number.	1985–86 Area in ha.	1986–87 Coupe number.	1986–87 Area in ha.	1987–88 Coupe number.	1987–88 Area in ha.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I Anchetty ..	.. Anchetty sandal plantations series.												
	Anchetty RF.	I	2.00	II	2.00	III	2.00	IV	2.00	V	2.00	VI	2.00
II Denkanikotta ..	.. Denkanikotta sandal plantations series.												
	Denkanikotta extension RF.	I	2.00	II	2.00	III	2.00	IV	2.00	V	2.00	VI	2.00
III Hosur ..	.. Javalagiri sandal plantations series.												
	Javalagiri R.F.	I	2.00	II	2.00	III	2.00	IV	2.00	V	2.00	VI	2.00
	Total		6.00		6.00		6.00		6.00		6.00		6.00

Serial number and name of range.	Name of the series.	1988–89 Coupe number.	1988–89 Area in ha.	1989–90 Coupe number.	1989–90 Area in ha.	1990–91 Coupe number.	1990–91 Area in ha.	1991–92 Coupe number.	1991–92 Area in ha.	Total.
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
I Anchetty	.. Anchetty sandal plantations.									
	Anchetty RF.	VII	2.00	VIII	2.00	IX	2.00	X	2.00	20.00
II Denkanikotta ..	.. Denkanikotta sandal plantations series.									
	Denkanikotta extension RF	VII	2.00	VIII	2.00	IX	2.00	X	2.00	20.00
III Hosur ..	.. Javalagiri sandal plantations series.									
	Javalagiri R.F.	VII	2.00	VIII	2.00	IX	2.00	X	2.00	20.00
	Total ..		6.00		6.00		6.00		6.00	60.00

355. *Plantation technique.*—There is no established technique for raising plantation of sandal. However based on the past experience in this division the technique is described below in brief. The same may be modified as required by the District Forest Officer.

356. The standing growth in the area to be planted shall be surveyed and offered for sale in the month of November prior to the year of planting with a voidah of 3 months. Clearing of all standing growth except natural sandal and tamarind shall be clearfelled. This will be followed by uprootal of stumps and roots and burning of the heaped up slash in patches and should be completed before the month of March. Ploughing should be done on receipt of premonsoon showers and pitting taken up afterwards.

357. Espacement and pitting.—Closer espacement of 2.5 m x 2.5 m is suitable as an initial espacement. But it may prove to be too close in later years which often results in self-parasitism. This phenomenon leads to the poor quality of crop. If congestion is noticed at later stage of the crop the District Forest Officer may take steps to relieve the congestion as may be required.

358. Pits will be 30cm cube and pitting should be completed by the beginning of May to provide a period of 30–45 days for weathering before planting.

359. *Planting stock.*—Planting will be done in June-July according to the onset of the south-west monsoon. The planting stock shall consist of 12–15 month old sturdy nursery plants of sandal raised in suitable containers (Polypots or earthen pots) along with a host plant. Care should be taken to see that no shock occurs during the transport of containers from the nursery to the planting site. Fifty grams of BHC 10 per cent will be applied in each pit before planting. Cassia siamea acts as a good host-Cassia siamea should not be allowed to suppress the sandal. It should be repeatedly cut back.

360. Casualties will be replaced during the month of September-October on the onset of north–east monsoon in the first year and during June–July in the second year.

361. *Weeding and soil working.*—Weeding over the entire area and soil working to a depth of 15 cm and to a diametre of 1 metre around the plants during August–September in the year of planting and during August–September in the second year shall be done.

362. *Fencing.*—One of the main causes for failure of sandal plantation is grazing Therefore effective protection from grazing animals is necessary to the plantations otherwise the regeneration and establishment of sandal is bound to fall. Hence other barbed wire fencing or stone wall fencing is essential. Such protection will greatly help the natural sandal already existing in the area to establish and grow.

363. The plantinting series is only 20 ha. in extent in each range to be planted at the rate of 2 ha. a year during the plan period. IInstead of fencing a 2 ha. plot every year it is bettes to fence the entire 20 ha. in the first year itself surveying the area of 20 ha.

364. *Nursery.*—A note on the sandal nursery technique prepared by Thiru G. J. Raja Singh, I.F.S., Conservator of Forests (Research) communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests D. Dis. No. (J2) 109628/81-3, dated 23rd November 1981 is reproduced hereunder for adopting.

"1. The best results in sandal plantations are got if we plant out 12–15 month old sturdy container plants. The smaller the seedlings the poorer will be the results. Nursery work should therefore be started in the month of May to plant out in the following year which is usually August in most places. There are two seasons to collect seeds, one March-April, and the other September-October. Fresh fruits should be collected in March-April put in a bucket of water and depulped thoroughtly by squeezing with hands and sown straight on to mother beds. Any left-over seeds should be thoroughly dried in shade and stored in air-tight tins. Long storage brings down the viability of seeds.

2. The germination medium should be pure river sand to 15-20 cm. depth; the nursery soil should first be dug out to 15 cm. depth and put away; then the space should be filled with pure river sand upto the top. Never add anything else, not even manure or other soil, if you do you will get no or very poor gormination. Then densely sow fresh depulped sandal seeds on the nursery bed (sand) and cover lightly with sand. Liberal watering twice a day should be done with a fine rose cane so that the seeds are not washed down the bed. In 3 to 4 weeks germination starts.

3. The best time to prick out is when the seeds are germinating and the plumule comes up and juts out like a small needle, but the leaves are not put forth yet. Generally this state is reached within a week of germination.

4. Fill the polythene bags with a mixture of some sand and loamy soil Avoid clay soil. At the time of pricking out, add about 3 grams of FURADAN (about a pinch) around the base of seedlings in polypots to ward off nematode attack.

This is very important, FURADAN can be got from Fallis India Limited, 164, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1 or their branches. While pricking out the sandal into polypots seeds of the host plant should also be sown. Never use Dhal as a host, for it is very short lived; the best by experience seem to be *Cassia siamea*, *Leucaena leucocephala* (Koo-babul) Vagai, etc.,

5. Provide light high shade for 2 to 4 months from the date of pricking out. Water moderately twice a day. Too much watering is very bad; it causes fungus attack. Sandal needs less watering than one may feel like.

6. After 3 or 4 months often the sandal seedlings may turn pile-green and then pale-yellow then they may stop growing and in the next stage the leaves may start falling one by one beginning from the lowest level; eventually the whole seedlings will be leafless and look like a big needle. This is a very common problem in all sandal nurseries due to fungus and nomatode attack, especially when there is excessive watering. To combat this, every fortnight a weak solution of copper sulphate should be applied. Once in 2 months a pinch of Furadan should be applied just around the base of seedlings to ward off nematode attack. Similar good effect has been experienced with the application of finely powdered neem cake also. If this pest control is not practised, casualties will be heavy.

7. Before planting, for 2 or 3 days do not water the nursery seedlings so that when the polythene is cut open and the seedling is planted, the column of earth with root system remains in tact and does not break into pieces. If the root system is not disturbed the seedlings will establish themselves the same day. The popular espacement is 4m x 4m after thoroughly uprooting the site of all roots and stems; useful trees will of course be retained.

8. Cattle are very fond of sandal seedlings and so protection is important. Fencing sandal plantation is very essential. Use barbed wire, it is worth the cost. If less than one year old nursery seedlings are used casualties will be high, they are not able to withstand and drought years and success of plantation is doubtful. Casualties, if any, should be replaced within 1-2 months of planting with equally large-sized polypot plants. Use of small sized plants less than 45-50 cm. tall (one year old) for planting or replacing casualties is the main reason for poor stocking in plantations."

365. The nursery should be located near the planting site as the planting target is small and further to avoid shock during transport.

366. Seeds of Chitteri strain (Dharmapuri division) said to be superio strain capable of producing maximum heartwood should be the source of seed collection.

367. Following are suggested for raising the nursery.

(i) The nursery should never be raised under the shade of trees as sandal is highly sensitive to dripping effect during rains.

(ii) The soil in the container should be highly porous to facilitate easy drainage. Loamy soil mixed with fine sand is preferable.

(iii) During hot season, diffused high shade during mid-day is helpful to prevent desiccation.

(iv) During continuous rains, pucca-shelter to drain off rain water from falling on the seedlings is suggested. Polythene sheets or tapering pandals would serve the purpose.

(v) Both excessive watering or under watering the container plants is harmful. Watering should be discretely restricted.

Intensive cultural operations in sandal area :—

368. Unlike other tree species, sandal is too tender to withstand smothering by bushes and weeds. In sandal tracts, there is profuse young regeneration. But due to excessive grazing and presence of dense undergrowth of lantana, etc., it gets little chance to establish against the odds. With a view to encourage the profuse natural regeneration and also to induce conditions for favourable establishment tending operations were carried out. Since the results are encouraging, tending is prescribed.

369. *Tending*.—Tending of the natural crop shall consist of cutting down climbers and over hanging branches on all green sandal trees. This should be done thoroughly at the time of marking dead trees for extraction, as climber-infestation seriously inhibits the growth of sandal throughout the zone of its occurrence. Climber cutting will be done on a 3 year cycle in each coupe.

370. Natural regeneration may be encouraged by working the soil under healthy mother trees to a depth of 15 cm. immediately preceeding seed-fall. The ground under each tree should be cleared of all growth before the soil is worked. These small centres could eventually develop into natural nucleus for the future spread of sandal. The cut materials shall be used for burshwood fencing around the tended tree to a height of 1 metre to protect the exposed seedlings from grazing. During 2nd year also the fencing should be maintained. The following statement shows the areas already tended and proposed for tending.

Serial number and name of range.	*Name of the reserve forest.*	*Existing area in hectare.*	*Proposed area in hectares.*	*Total area in hectares.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Anchetty	Anchetty	50.40	100.00	150.40
	Ubrani	51.68	100.00	151.68
	Taggatti	..	50.00	50.00
	Hulibanda	..	50.00	50.00
2. Denkanikotta	Pane	50.00	..	50.00
	Total ..	152.08	300.00	452.08

371. The plots are serially numbered and one plot for each year should be taken up from the year 1982–83 in proper sequence as marked on the map accompanying the plan. If the work is taken up and executed with all seriousness, it will help in the inducement and establishment of natural regeneration and better the yield potential of the sandal forests. Four series have been marked in Anchetty, Ubrani, Taggatti and Hulibanda reserves.

372. *Tabular Statement of Sandal tending series.*

Serial number and name of the range.	Name of the series and reserved forest.	1982-83 Coupe number.	1982-83 Area in ha.	1983-84 Coupe number.	1983-84 Area in ha.	1984-85 Coupe number.	1984-85 Area in ha.	1985-86 Coupe number.	1985-86 Area in ha.	1986-87 Coupe number.	1986-87 Area in ha.	1987-88 Coupe number.	1987-88 Area in ha.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1 Anchetty	Anchetty Sandal tending series. .. Anchetty R.F.	I	10.00	II	10.00	III	10.00	IV	10.00	V	10.00	VI	10.00
	Ubrani Sandal tending series .. .. Ubrani R. F.	I	10.00	II	10.00	III	10.00	IV	10.00	V	10.00	VI	10.00
	Taggatti Sandal tending series .. .. Taggatti R.F.	I	5.00	II	5.00	III	5.0	IV	5.00	V	5.00	VI	5.00
	Hulibanda R.F. Sandal tending series. Hulibanda R.F.	I	5.00	II	5.00	III	5.00	IV	5.00	V	5.00	VI	5.00
	Total ..		30.00		30.00		30.00		30.00		30.00		30.00

Serial number and name of the range.	Name of the period and reserved forest.	1988-89 Coupe number.	1988-89 Area in ha.	1989-90 Coupe number.	1989-90 Area in ha.	1990-91 Coupe number.	1990-91 Area in ha.	1991-92 Coupe number.	1991-92 Area in ha.	Total Area in ha.
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Anchetty	Anchetty sandal tending series. .. .. Anchetty R. F.	VII	10.00	VIII	10.00	IX	10.00	X	10.00	100.00
	Ubrani Sandal tending series. .. .. Ubrani R.F.	VII	10.00	VIII	10.00	IX	10.00	X	10.00	100.00
	Taggatti Sandal tending series. .. .. Taggatti R.F.	VII	5.00	VIII	5.00	IX	5.00	X	5.00	50.00
	Hulbianda Sandal tending series. .. .. Hulibanda R. F.	VII	5.00	VIII	5.00	IX	5.00	X	5.00	50.00
	Total		30.00		30.00		30.00		30.00	300.00

373. *Extration of sandal from reserves not constituted into felling series and coupes.*—Sandal occurs patchily distributed in the following reserves of Anchetty range :—

1. Woddapatti.
2. Mallahalli.
3. Kastur and its extension.

374. These reserves will be perambulated every year and dead trees found will be extracted promptly. The perambulation should be thorough and should not give scope for the omission of any dead trees.

375. The District Forest Officer wherever comes across dead sandal trees out side the prescribed coupe area, he shall make arrangements to extract them to avoid the possible theft.

SECTION 8.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

Para 376.—The fire reward system is in vogue in this division. As the sandal area also is covered in that, no special protection measures are indicated. Sandal plantations and sandal tending plots are to be protected by maintaining 3 metres wide fire lines around the plantations.

377. *Retail sale of sandal billets.*—Sandalwood required for bonafide domestic use in small quantities will be sold by the Superintendent of the District Forest Officer at Hosur Cattle Farm. Each billet will be serially numbered and weighed at the final cleaning depot and will be hammer-marked at both ends with the District Forest Officer's hammer. The serial number and price will be written on each billet. The price will be calculated at the rate fixed by Chief Conservator of Forests from time to time.

378. *Sandalwood smuggling.*—In recent years the smuggling of sandalwood from the forests of this division is on an alarming speed in cars, jeeps and lorries. Novel methods are adopted by the smugglers to steal and transport wood to outside places. The quantity of wood detected is only a portion of what is being smuggled out. Cases involving theft of sandalwood over a value of Rs. 10,000 and above are to be handed over to the police for investigation and prosecution as per the orders in Government Memorandum No. 65529/FR IV/78-3, dated 4th November 1978 and communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests Ref. No. 94774/78-D2, dated 3rd December 1978.

379. *Grazing.*—The sandal regeneration areas and tended areas will be closed to grazing for a period of 5 years.

380. *Sandal trees outside the working circle.*—Sandal growing in the compounds of rest houses, departmental quarters and range offices will be exploited by extracting dead trees and crediting them to 'miscellaneous sources'.

381. *Final cleaning.*—This will be done at the Denkanikotta final cleaning depot before the wood is despatched for sale.

382. *Control.*—The control records to be maintained are furnished in appendix XLII. The Working Plan maps will be posted at the end of each year showing the areas actually covered under the prescriptions.

CHAPTER III

The Bomboo working Circle

SECTION I.

General constitution and character of vegetation.

383. *Constitution.*—The bamboo working circle includes all areas in the reserved forests of the division where bamboos occur naturally, the existing successful bamboo plantations available for exploitation and the areas prescribed for raising bamboo plantations during the period of the plan. Due to manifold uses to which bamboo is put and the increased demand for it in view of its primary use for paper pulp and due to set back caused by gregarious flowering and improper working the stocking of natural bamboo is rather poor.

384. *Character of the vegetation.*—Two species of bamboos are met with, namely, Dendrocalamus strictus and Bambusa bamboos, but the former is by far the commoner of the two. Bamboos, the green gold of forest, occur in profusion though over exploited with weak stand in a major part of Denkanikotta range, parts of Anchetty range and small portions of Hosur range. Bamboo is totally absent in Krishnagiri range, most of Hosur range and southern portions of Anchetty range. Practically no bamboo occurs in the ex-estate forests.

385. Both Dendrocalamus strictus and Bambusa bamboos occur in the dry deciduous forests of the division. It is not unusual to come across both species growing in the same locality. However, Bambusa bamboos is confined to stream banks, swamps and flattish moist regions whereas Dendrocalamus strictus occurs on slopes ranging in elevation between 600m and 1000m often forming good stand of pure bamboos in patches. Dendrocalamus strictus occurs to the virtual exclusion of Bambusa bamboos in several reserves of Anchetty range such as Anchetty, Ubrani, Urigam, Hulibanda, Natrapalayam, Biligundlu and Bilikkal. In Denkanikotta range, it occurs in association with Bambusa bamboos in the reserves of Gulhatti, Manchi, Kempakarai and Pane. Bambusa bamboos is the predominant bamboo in the reserves of Aiyur, Sameri, N. S. Agraharam and Tholuvabetta. The quality of the bamboos found in this division, especially of the Dendyocalamus strictus, is generally poor, the calms being small sized due to working without any rest after flowering.

386. *Flowering of bamboos.*—During the early part of 1966–67 Bambusa bamboos has flowered gregariously in the limited areas of the occurrence of this species in the division and the flowering of both the species has extended like a wave in all the areas of the division during the currency of the plan. Because of this, in addition to regular annual coupes of the division, 7 series of Denkanikotta range (A)yur, Aiyur extension, Sameri, Tholuvabetta, Gulhatti West, Culhatti East and Kampakarai) and one of Hosur range (Javalagiri) have had to be worked out-of-turn as flowered areas, between 1966-67 and 1969–70. Removal of dead bomboos from coupes of the above eight series has been completed by the end of 1970–71. To provide rest for the seedling regeneration in the flowered areas to become established and to incidentally benefit the over-worked Dendrocalamus strictus clumps, the above eight series were prescribed not to be exploited for a period of six years from 1971–72 to 1976–77 during the plan under revision. However, dead bamboos from closed coupes were allowed to be extracted for the Paper Mill under orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests during the closure.

387. As a healthy practice such flowered areas should have been protected from the twin evils of grazing and fire to encourage establishment of natural regeneration. But neglect on the above resulted in slow-re-establishment of natural regeneration of bamboos. Bamboos were worked on a regular cycle from 1977–78 even without looking as to whether the bamboos have established or otherwise. At the same time over-exploitation of immature bamboos, disregard for felling rules and the indiscriminate hacking of bamboo for agarbathi splints by the villagers have further deteroirated the condition of bamboo growth. Recruits of bamboos are seen pushing their way through the impenetrable growth of the pest lantana in an attempt to recover the ground lost during flowering are met with in the reserves of Gulhatti, Aiyur, Tholuvabetta, Manchi and Kempakarai and less in other reserves of the division, giving rise to the hope that the pest will be kept in check when the babmoo regeneration reaches maturity.

SECTION—2

DIVISION OF THE AREA.

388. The total area of bomboo working circle is 67796.39 ha. as detailed below.

1.	Area under reserved forest containing natural bamboo in exploitable quantity	65759.27 ha.
2.	Area of successful existing bamboo plantations proposed for exploitation during the plan.	937.12 ha.
3.	Area prescribed for bomboo planting during the plan period.	1100.00 ha.
		67796.39 ha.

389. In addition to the 17 bamboo felling series approved in the plan under revision, the Chief Conservator of Forests has approved one more felling series namely Kestur bamboo felling series lying in Kestur RF. Kestur Extension RF. addition to Kestur RF and part of Bilikkal RF with an extent of 12458.75 ha. in Chief Conservator of Forests proceedings No. 13884/79/W3, dated 16th April 1979 which came into working from 1978–79.

390. An examination of the areas of bamboo felling series in the division reveals vast differences in extent among the felling series (eg) Kestur bamboo felling series with the maximum area of 12458.75 ha. and Sameri bamboo felling series with the minimum area of 837.30 ha. So, to bring about more or less equal areas for all the felling series, some of the felling series are clubbed with the adjoining felling series. It also helps the administration to prevent the contractors from smuggling in the adjoining areas. Moreover there is not much of bamboos in the smaller units to warrant a separate felling series. Therefore the reconstitution of Aiyur and Aiyur Extension felling series into Aiyur felling series, Tholuvabetta and Sameri felling series into Tholuvabetta felling series and Gulhatti East and Gulhatti West felling series into Gulhatti felling series has been proposed by providing well defined boundaries. Out of the 15 series, 12 are old series continued as such and 3 are reconstituted series.

391. *Felling series and coupes.*—Any exploitation of green bamboos at this stage for some years to come before the establishment of young seedling regeneration would result in complete wipe out of bamboos in these bamboo forests. As pointed out in Para 387 the natural bamboo growth had not established. Therefore to give enough period for establishment, the bamboo coupes will be closed from the purview of working for a minimum period of 2 felling cycles i.e., 6 years, from the beginning of the plan. The District Forest Officer after studying the bamboo growth after 2 felling cycles, if feels that the growth is fit for exploitation, after getting orders from the Chief Conservator of Forests, the bamboo coupes could be opened for working, as detailed in para. 422.

392. The following statement furnishes the area of the coupes and series deducting the areas of bamboo plantations raised in some of the bamboo felling series.

Serial number and name of felling series.	*Area of the Coupes.*			*Total area of the series.*
	B.C. I. ha.	*B.C. II. ha.*	*B.C. III. ha.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anchetty Range-				
1 Anchetty	2,104.39	804.12	912.98	3,821.49
2 Biligundlu	552.81	1,310.39	1,693.22	3,556.42
3 Ubrani	1,386.47	3,212.43	1,265.46	5,864.36
4 Hulibanda	2,091.84	1,149.72	1,221.76	4,463.32
5 Urigam	1456.88	1,774.16	1,385.25	4,616.29
6 Kestur	5,785.20	2,688.40	3,985.19	12,458.75

Serial number and name of felling series (1)	Area yield Coupes. B.C. I. ha. (2)	B.C. II ha. (3)	B.C. III ha. (4)	Total area of the series. (5)
Denkanikotta Range—				
7 Aiyur	998.79	1,790.33	850.95	3,640.07
8 Tholuvabetta	837.30	1,246.44	2,035.19	4,118.93
9 Gulhatti	996.96	1,075.83	1,176.03	3,248.82
10 Manchi	974.09	366.65	757.17	2,097.91
11 Kempakarai	1,406.70	1,213.26	472.68	3,092.64
12 Pane East	1,573.02	1,054.62	1,215.69	3,843.33
13 Pane West	1,471.05	651.14	1,070.82	3,193.01
Hosur Range—				
14 Thalli	2,042.87	753.73	1,805.73	4,584.33
15 Javalagiri	1,316.45	914.60	910.55	3,141.60
Total ..	25,013.82	19,987.82	20,758.63	65,759.27

808. The following statement furnishes the details of bamboo felling series, area, location and boundary description.

Serial number and name of the bamboo series. (1)	Coupe number. (2)	Area in ha. (3)	Location and boundary description. (4)
I. Anchetty Range—			
1 Anchetty	I	2,104.39	*North.*—Northern boundary of Anchetty reserved forest. *East.*—Anchetty-Pennagaram road. *South and West.*—Southern and Western boundaries of Anchetty reserved forest.
	II	804.12	*North.*—Northern boundary of Anchetty reserved forest. *East.*—Gonimarnahalli-Gerhatti foot-path till it cuts Anchetty-Pennagaram road. *South and West.*—Pennagaram Anchetty road.
	III	912.98	*North, East and South.*—Respective boundaries of Anchetty reserved forest. *West.*—Pennagaram—Anchetty road and Garhatti-Gonimarnahalli foot-path.
2 Biligundlu	I	552.81	*North.*—Nothern boundary of Biligundlu reserved forest. *East.*—Chicka Manchi-Talavadi foot-path and Talavadi to Anchetty-Pennagaram road foot-path. *South.*—Pennagaram-Anchetty road. *West.*—Western boundary fo Biligundlu reserved forest.

Serial number and name of the bamboo series. (1)	Coupe number. (2)	Area in ha. (3)	Location and boundary description. (4)
	II	1,310.39	*North and East.*—Boundary of Biligundlu reserved forest. *South.*—Pennagaram-Anchetty road. *West.*—Said road to Talavadi foot-path and Talavadi-Chicka Manchi foot-path.
	III	1,693.22	*North.*—Anchetty-Pannagaram road. *East.*—Eastern boundary of Biligundlu reserved forest. *South.*—Bennetti-Chicka Motragi foot-path. *West.*—Western boundary of Biligundlu reserved forest.
3. Ubrani	I	1,386.47	*North.*—Kathiripallam. *East,—South and West.*—Respective boundaries of Ubrani reserved forest.
	II	3,212.43	*North.*—Common boundary between Ubrani and Natrapalayam reserved forest. *East.*—Eastern boundary of Natrapalayam reserved forest. *South.*—Cauvery river. *West.*—Ganattihalla a stream let west of the halla upto 570 m (1870 ' app) and another streem let joining the stream coming south from Konga Betta and thence along this stream till it meets another stream flowing west from 610m (2000'app) and meets and follows this streem and another stream let going west of 524 m (1720' app) and meets and follows the foot-path from Motaragi to Bekkuppa to meet the western boundary of Natrapalayam reserved forest and follows the said reserved forest boundary to meet the northern boundary of the coupe.
	III	1,265.46	*North.*—Uddibaivanka. *East.*—Eastern boundary of Woddapatti reserved forest and Chinnar river. *South and West.*—Streamlet running south-east of 694 m (2276'app) and a stream from 694 m (2276'app) to Bavihalla thence along Bavihalla east of 610 m (2000'app) upto the streamlet from Nallarai Gattu and along the streamlet from 683 m (2240'app) to Uddibaivanka.
4 Hulibanda	I	2,091.84	*North, East and South.*—Respective boundaries of Hulibanda reserved forest. *West.*—Western boundary of the said reserved forest upto a streamlet from Hulibanda (Sike Guddai) to Ichimaduvu-halla and thance along with streamlet upto east of Sulakuntai to the starting point.

Serial number and name of the bamboo series.	Coupe number.	Area in ha.	Location and boundary description.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Anchetty Range—cont.			
4. Hulibanda—*cont.*	II	1,140.72	*North.*—Northern boundary of Hulibanda reserved forest.
			East.—Eastern boundary of Hulibanda reserved forest till it meets the streamlet from Sulakuntai to Ichimaduvuhalla and thence along with streamlet upto east of Sulakuntai till it meets the southern boundary of Hulibanda reserved forest.
			South. and West.—Southern and western boundaries of Hulibanda reserved forest to the starting point.
	III	1,221.76	*North.*—Northern boundary of Taggatti reserved forest.
			East.—Along the foot-path from Taggatti to Dondegaondan Doddi upto Takane Curve.
			South.—Takane-Mallahalli foot-path, till it meets the Western boundary of Taggatti Reserved Forest.
			West.—Western boundary of Taggatti reserved forest.
5 Urigam	I	1,456.83	*North.*—Starting from Urigam-Taggatti foot-path on the southern boundary of Urigam reserved forest thence along the foot-path till it meets the eastern boundary of Urigam reserved forest.
			East, South and West.—Respective boundaries of Urigam reserved forest.
	II	1,774.16	*North.*—Northern boundary of Urigam reserved forest.
			East.—Northern and eastern boundaries of Urigam reserved forest and Taggatti Urigam foot-path.
			South and West.—Southern and western boundaries of the said reserved forest (exclusive of Ubrani enclosure).
	III	1,385.25	*North and East.*—Northern and eastner boundaries of Bilikkal reserved forest.
			South.—Kovahalli-Biyalapatti foot-path.
			West.—Western boundary of Bilikkal reserved forest.
6 Kestur	I	5,785.20	Whole of Kestur reserved forest.
	II	2,688.40	Whole of Kestur Extension reserved forest and addition to Kesur reserved forest.
	III	3,985.15	Part of Bilikkal reserved forest.
			North.—Kovehalli-Biyalapatti foot-path.
			East, South and West.—Respective boundaries of Bilikkal reserved forest.
II Denkanotkotta Range—			
7. Aiyur	I	998.79	*North and Eaest.*—Boundaries of Aiyur reserved forest upto Mukunakere--Kachuvadi foot-path.
			South and West.—Said foot-path upto Kachuvadi enclosure boundary, thence along the Aiyur reserved forest boundary upto the starting point.

Serial number and name of the bamboo series. (1)	Coupe number. (2)	Area in ha. (3)	Location and boundary description. (4)
II. Tenkani Kotta Range—cont.			
7. Aiyur—*cont.*	II	1,790.33	*North.*—Northern boundary of Aiyur reserved forest upto Kachuvadi-Mukanakere foot-path.
			East.—Said foot-path upto the reserved forest boundary and thence along the Aiyur reserved forest boundary upto the point 1067 m (3500 'app) .
			South and West.—Aiyur reserved forest boundary.
	III	850.95	Whole of Aiyur Extension reserved forest II, whole of Aiyur Extension reserved forest III, part of Aiyur extension reserved forest I.
			North.—Northern boundary of Aiyur Extension reserved forest I upto Muglimavanka river.
			East.—Said river upto Kachuvadi enclosure boundary, thence along the said enclosure boundary upto the point 931m (3054' app).
			South and West.—Aiyur Extension reserved forest I boundary.
8 Tholuvabetta	I	837.30	Whole of Nayamasandiram Agraharam reserved forest and whole of Sameri reserved forest.
	II	1,246.44	*North.*—Tholuvabetta reserved forest boundary from the point where the Thumbehalla-Hebbahalla streamlet cuts the northern boundary of the reserved forest.
			East and South.—Said reserved forest boundary upto the point where the Tumbehalla-Hebbahalla river cuts the southern boundary of the said reserved forest.
			West.—Thumbehalla-Hebbahalla river.
	III	2,035.19	*North.*—Tholuvabetta reserved forest boundary upto the point where the Tumbehalla-Hebbahalla streamlet cuts the northern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest.
			East.—Tumbehalla-Hebbahalla river upto the point where it cuts the southern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest.
			South and West.—Said reserved forest boundary (Excluding Tholuvabetta enclosure).
9 Gulhatti	I	906.96	*North.*—Northern boundary of Gulhatti reserved forest.
			East.—Foot-path leading from Gulhatti to Javanasandiram.
			South.—Northern boundary of Gulhatti enclosure
			West.—Foot-path leading from Toddadevanapalli to Vomandapalli.
	II	1,075.83	*North.*—Foot-path leading from Gulhatti to Javanasandiram upto the point where the foot-path cuts the Gulhatti reserved forest boundary.
			East.—Said reserved forest boundary upto Sirkirdoddi.
			South.—Southern boundary of Gulhatti reserved forest upto the foot-path leading to Ammani Cheruvu.

Serial number and name of the bamboo series. (1)	Coupe number. (2)	Area in ha. (3)	Location and boundary description. (4)
			West.—Along the foot-path leading from Ammani Cheruvu to Sivanapalli upto the point where the foot-path leading from Modi Chakli to Sivanapalli cuts the said foot-path and thence along Sivanapalli-Modi Chakli foot-path upto Gulhatti enclosure boundary and along the southern and eastern enclosure boundary upto Gulhatti Javanasandiram foot-path.
		1,176.03	*North and east.*—Western boundary of B.C.I. and Western boundary of Gulhatti enclosure and western boundary of B.C. II.
			South and West.—Gulhatti reserved forest boundary.
10 Manchi		974.09	*North and East.*—Gonimarnahalli-Chikka Manchi foot-path upto the point where the foot-path cuts the Chikka Manchi-Anchetty foot-path.
			South.—Chikka Manchi-Anchetty foot-path.
			West.—Western boundary of Manchi reserved forest.
		366.65	*North.*—Anchetty-Chikka Manchi foot-path.
			East and South.—Southern boundary of Manchi reserved forest.
			West.—Western boundary of the said reserved forest.
		757.17	*North and East.*—Eastern boundary of Manchi reserved forest.
			South.—Southern boundary of the above reserved forest.
			West.—Chikka Manchi-Gonimarnahalli foot-path.
11 Kempakarai		1,406.70	*North*—Northern boundary of Kempakarai reserved forest.
			East.—Hebbahalla and the northern and western boundaries of Kempakarai enclosure and thence along Hebbahalla.
			South and West.—Along the southern and western boundaries of Kempakarai reserved forest.
	II	1,213.26	*North, East and South.*—Respective boundaries of Kampakarai reserved forest.
			West.—Hebbahalla, Southern, eastern and northern boundaries of Kempakarai enclosure and Hebbahalla.
	III	472.68	The whole of Tholuvabetta Extension reserved forest.
12 ane East	I	1,573.02	*North.*—Northern boundary of Pane reserved forest (Kadisihalli-Pane foot-path upto Kundukotta-Anchetty road) along the boundary.
			East.—Kundukotta-Anchetty road.
			South.—Southern boundary of Pane reserved forest (from Anchetty-Kundukotta Road upto Pane-Kadisihalli foot-path along the boundary line.
			West.—Pane-Kadasihallii foot-path.

Serial number and name of the bamboo series. (1)	Coupe number. (2)	Area in ha. (3)	Location and boundary description. (4)
		1,054.62	*North.*—Northern boundary of Pane reserved forest. *East.*—Alialam-Thamasamhalli foot-path. *South.*—Southern boundary of Pane reserved forest. *West.*—Anchetty-Kundukotta road.
		1,215.69	*North, East and South.*—Respective boundaries of Pane reserved forest. *West.*—Thamsahalli-Alialam foot-path.
13 Pane West	I	1,471.05	*North.*—Northern boundary of Pane reserved forest. *East.*—Padiganalam-Madakallu foot-path upto the point where the foot-path cuts the Battalamaduvuhalla, thence along Battalamaduvuhalla-Akka-Thangai Kove *South and West.*—Southern and wesern boundaries of Pane reserved forest.
		651.14	*North.*—Northern boundary of Pane reserved forest. *East.*—Padiganalam-Pane foot-path. *South and West.*—Akka-Thangai Kove-Bettalamaduvuhalla upto where the river cuts the Padiganalam-Madakkallu foot-path and thence along the said foot-path upto the northern boundary of Pane reserved forest.
		1,070.82	*North.*—Northern boundary of Pane reserved forest. *East.*—Kadisihalli-Pane foot-path . *South.*—Southern boundary of Pane reserve d forest. *West.*—Pane-Padiganalam.foot-path.
	III Hosur range.		
14 Thalli	I	2,042.87	*North.*—By the Mysore frontier-Thevarabettam foot-path *East.*—, *South and West.*—Respective boundaries of Thalli reserved forest.
	II	735.73	*North.*—Northern boundary of Thalli Extension reserved forest. *East.*—Mysore frontier-Metakankal-Belakarai foot-path, northern, western and southern boundaries of Belakarai enclosure, Belakarai-Thevarabettam foot-path and eastern boundary of Thalli reserved forest. *South.*—Thevarbettam-Mysore frontier foot-path. *West.*Western boundary of Thalli and its extension reserved forest.
	III	1,805.73	*North.*—Northern bounury of Thalli Extension reserved forest. *East.*—Eastern boundary of Thalli Extension and Thalli reserved forest. *South and West.*—Thevarbettam-Belakarai foot-path, southern , eastern and northern boundaries of Belakarai enclosure and Belakarai-Mysore frontier Metakankal foot-path.

Serial number and name of the bamboo series. (1)	Coupe number. (2)	Area in ha. (3)	Location and boundary description. (4)
15 Javalagiri	I	1,316.45	*North, East and South.*—Respective boundaries of Javalagiri reserved forest.
			West.—Mysore frontier-Kolakandapalli-Gopasandiram foot-path.
	II	914.64	*North.*—Foot-path from Mysore frontier north of Banavankal to Gopasandiram.
			East.—Gopasandiram-Mysore frontier Kolakandapalli foot-path.
			South and West.—Southern and western boundaries of Javalagiri reserved forest.
	III	910.55	*North and East.*—Northern and eastern boundaries of Javalagiri reserved forest.
			South.—Gopasandiram-Mysore frontier Karisanhalli foot-path.
			West.—Western boundary of Javalagirs reserved forest.

394. The Feiling series prescribed for working are the same as that of the last plan except for the reconstituted felling series as already stated in para . .. 390.

SECTION-3.

ANALYSIS OF THE CROP.

395. The gregarious flowering of the bamboos as well as its subsequent working both by the Pallipalayam Paper Mills and the lessees with scant regard for feiling rules and the indiscriminate felling by the villagers for agarbathi splints have hardly left anything in the bamboo areas to exhibit them as bamboo areas. The condition of seedling regeneration varies from place to place, the most affecting factors in this respect being over-grazing, fire hazard and exploitation of immature bamboos. Hence establishment of natural regeneration is not uniform in all the areas. The bamboo re-stocking is passing through a crucial stage and requires adequate rest before systematic exploitation is resumed.

396. Artificial regeneration of bamboo to supplement the natural regeneration has been resorted to from the year 1949 onwards in various reserves of this division, the scccess of which varies. So far an area of 937.12 ha has been covered by artificial regeneration Many of the plantations have not been exploited systematically and even been neglected so far as cleaning and other cultural operations are concerned. 1968 and 1969 bamboo plantations raised successfully in Thogarapalli, Noganur and Anchetty reserves have been departmentally worked during 1976–77 to meet the needs of flood affected people at Madras during 1976 cyclone.

397. The bamboo plantations raised on large scale since 1978 under Plan Scheme and Drought Prone Area Programme have proved failures. Such of those areas have been prescribed for replanting during the plan period.

SECTION 4.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

398. *Silvicultural system.*—The prevailing silvicultural system of selective thinning of culms will be continued under a felling cycle of three years. Sufficient number of culms shall be left in a clump and extraction shall be done without damaging the rhisomes and immature clums.

399. *Felling cycle.*—All the coupes in the working circle have been worked a flowered coupes during the plan under revision. The natural regeneration has not established adequately. It is expected that a rest period of minimum six years is desired for further adequate stocking. Therefore the bamboo coupes are closed upto 1990.

400 If natural regeneration of bamboo is adequate for exploitation after 2 felling cycles the District Forest Officer as indicated in para 391 will decide as to whether working of bamboos could be allowed or otherwise. A felling cycle of three years will be followed, a practice in vogue.

401. *Regulation of working.*—The regulation of working will be by area. Each series is divided into three coupes to be worked once in three years on the basis of natural features like ridges, spurs and prominent streams or along beaten tracks or recognised paths etc.

402. *Sale Unit.*—Each coupe will be unit of working.

403. The following statement furnishes the list of bamboo series allotted to the Paper Mill.

Serial number. (1)	*Name of the range.* (2)	*Name of the series* (3)
1	Anchetty	Anchetty.
2	Denkanikotta	Aiyur .
3	Hosur	Thalli.
4	Anchetty	Biligundlu
5	Do.	Ubrani
6	Do.	Hulibanda
7	Do.	Urigam
8	Do.	Kesrur
9	Denkanikotta	Tholuvabetta.
10	Do.	Gulhatti
11	Do.	Manchi.
12	Do.	Kempakarai
13	Do.	Pane East
14	Do.	Pane West
15	Hosur	Javalagiri

SECTION 5.

METHOD OF EXECUTING FELLINGS.

404. *Agency of exploitation.*—The bamboo forests of this division have to be worked to subserve the needs of the local population to the extent possible and to supply raw material to the paper mill at Pallipalayam.

405. The former objective is achieved by engaging the contractor's agency for felling bamboo coupes set apart for public utility. The latter objective of supplying raw material to the paper mill is most efficiently accomplished by alloting entire coupes exclusively to the mill for exploitation by it. Coupes set apart for the requirements of the public will be worked only by contractors after sale in public auction.

406. The quantity of bamboo supplied to the paper mill as against the quota fixed is furnished below :—

Year. (1)	*Quantity allotted in tonnes.* (2)	*Quantity supplied in tonnes.* (3)	*Seigniorage collected.* (4)	*Remarks.* (5)
1972–73	5,000.000	6,141.730	67,559.15	Seigniorage of Rs. 11 per metric tonne has been collected up to 31st March 1975 and from 1st April 1975 onwards seigniorage of Rs. 22 per metric tonne has been fixed.
1973–74	5,900.000	5,434.020	59,350.00	
1974–75	5,000.000	3,821.140	42,032.55	
1975–76	3,000.000	3,578.490	78,726.75	
1976–77	7,000.000	4,234.342	93,155.55	
1977–78	15,500.000	10,256.543	2,26,303.95	
1978–79	19,000.000	6,308.717	149,791.80	
1979–80	10,495.000	9,644.037	2,12,168.50	
1980–81	8,250.000	8,413.155	1,85,089.45	
1981–82	6,000.000	..	..	

Exploitation of plantations :

407. Both the species namely Bambusa bamboos and Dendrocalamus strictus have been raised on plantation scale over an area of 931.55 ha since 1949. Necessary prescriptions have been provided in the plan for systematic exploitation of bamboo plantations departmentally after the tenth year of the plantation, and then on a felling cycle of three years and also for carrying out intermediate cleaning and thinning operation to boost up the activity of the rhizomes after fifth year.

408. Exploitation of plantations shall be done departmentally.

409. The list of successful bamboo plantations has been furnished in appendix XVIII and the plantations considered as failures and excluded from the prescriptions of exploitation are furnished in appendix XVIII A.

Advance amount paid by the company should be adjusted towards the bill for the cost of wood removed during the last month of allotment year and the account for that year with the company should be settled in all respects. Before the allotment is made for the next allotment year, i.e. next January or April, as the case may be, fresh advance amount depending upon the approximate quantity likely to be removed over one month in that year, should be collected from the concerned company. The Security Deposit prescribed as per Section 130 of Tamil Nadu Forest Department code should also be collected, before the execution of the agreement and only after the collection of advance payment and Security Deposit the company should be permitted to execute the agreement.

Interest on belated payments shall be collected from the Company at the rate of 13 percent per annum as per G.O. No. 1085, Forests and Fisheries, dated 15th November 1977, communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests K. Dis. 10316/E3, dated 25th November 1977 in all the cases unless otherwise specifically ordered by the Government. If Government revises the rate of interest, the revised rate should be collectd accordingly.

IV. Accordingly to Chief Conservator of Forests Roc. S/94282/80, dated 5th March 1981 the following instructions are incorporated to watch progress of work.

In order to watch the progress of work in each of the Bamboo coupes allotted to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited. The Range Officer concerned should send the daily removals of bamboo (both green and dead) to the District Forest Officer under intimation to Chief Conservator of Forests. The reports should be sent with effect from 1st April 1981 in respect of 1981–82 allotment.

The post card intimation, intended for Chief Conservator of Forests should be sent to the Deputy Conservator of Forests (headquarters) in the following form :

Allotment year *Division*

Date		Range				
Coupe		Removal on the date			Progressive total	
	Green	Dead	Total	Green	Dead	Total

NOTE : Quantity may be furnished either in lorry loads (L.L.) or Metric tonnes (M.T.) as the case may be.

V. Chief Conservator of Forests instructions contained in Chief Conservator of Forests Ref. No. S/63564/79, dated 9th May 1981 with regard to allotment of forest produce to the forest based industries are as follows :—

Allotment.—The Government have directed that the allotment of pulpwood/bamboo/bark/may be made twice in a year, i.e., first allotment before 31st January and the second allotment before 31st August every year. Therefore the District Forest Officers should submit their proposals for allotment of the pulpwood/bamboo/ to the Wood based industries so as to reach this Office on or before 30th November and 30th June and in respect of bark before 31st October and 20th April every year so as to enable this Office to process and send proposals to the Government and got orders within the time fixed by the Government.

Chief Conservator of Forests Circular instructions are incorporated as follows :—

1. As per Chief Conservator of Forests' Circular No. 29/79, dated 12th July 1979 (Communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests Roc. D2/545/78-25, dated 12th July 1979, the following guidelines are issued on regulating the harvesting operations of forest based industries.

2. The area as recorded in the original plantations records will be adopted for the purposes of allotment to the Industries. The area need not be surveyed since payment is made by the Industries on tonnage basis.

3. Allotment of plantations for working will be made on the basis of the prescriptions of the Working Plan or such deviations, as may be necessary, which are duly sanctioned by the competent authority.

4. In the case of the Industries removing wood, the highest weight recorded either in the Department weigh bridge or at the factory weigh bridge should be taken for assessing the value of the Produce.

5. In those cases where weighing the wood in the departmental weigh bridges is provided for, the empty lorries should be weighed first and a receipt should be issued by the Officer in charge of the departmental weigh bridge. Only on showing the weighment receipt, the lorry will be loaded with the wood in the coupe.

The lorry with the laden weight will be re-weighed in the same weigh bridge and the quantity of wood actually removed in a particular consignment under cover of permit will be arrived at. From the register maintained in the Station, the Forester incharge of the weigh bridge station will submit the particulars every week to the District Forest Officer, through the concerned Range Officer, for preparing the bill for the removals. Tre particulars to be furnished by the Forester incharge of the weigh bidge station are as follows :—

1. Date of weighment of empty lorry and weighment Rt. No.
2. Date of weighment of loaded lorry and weighment Rt. No.
3. Permit No. and date of permit for the consignment.
4. Unladen weight.
5. Laden weight.
6. Weight of the wood.

Whenever plantations are allotted for working, the Forester to be incharge of the working should also be named and given the list of plantations for working for which he is to be held responsible.

Each Range Officer should maintain a register showing in it the list of plantations allotted in a Financial/Calendar year and details of taking charge by the Company. These details should find a place in the first page of the Register. In the subsequent pages, the details of yield, total stack number, total volume, serial number of Form I permits issued, payment particulars should be entered separately for each plantation. The Register should also be repeated in the plantation journals.

The Ranges should post this Register with the details furnished by the Foresters in duplicate, signed by the Forester and Company Agent. One copy of this report should be sent to the District Forest Officer with a certificate that the details have been posted in his Office Register. In the District Forest Office similar details should be posted for each financial/calendar year for each range.

At every Forest Tanah, a separate register should be maintained as a further check on the quantity removed by the Compony. A copy of the entries made in each month, at each tanah, should be sent to the District Forest Officer by the Ranger. The Tanadhar should obtain the signature of the Lorry Driver for the entries made in the Register.

Sales tax should be worked out at the prescribed rates and included in the demand notices.

In any of the coupes allotted to the Companies, roads and lorry, tracks should not be formed without specific prior written approval or the alignment and width of the road/tract by the District Forest Officer. The alignment should be marked in a sketch of the coupe which should be given to the company and under no cicrumstances approved alignment should be deviated. District Forest Officer/Wlidlife Warden will see that roads/tracks are formed only in such a way that no tree is damaged and no coppice is affected. If the alignment asked for will damage any tree or coppicing stump permission for such alignment should not be given.

The undertaking/agreements to be executed with the company should be in stamped paper for required value. The District Forest Officer/Divisional Forest Officer/Wild life Warden and the converned Range Officers shall periodically inspect the coupes under working and ensure that the companies work the coupes in a systematic way, felling rules and conditions are strictly adhered to, coppice is not damaged and agreement conditions are not violated. For any breach of rules and set procedure brought, penal action of sufficient deterrant nature should be taken against the Company and subordinates concerned so that such breaches and violations do not occur.

II. As per Chief Conservator of Forests' instructions issued in Chief Conservator of Forests Ref. No. D2/548/78-32, dated 1st September 1979, the District Forest Officer should send a progress report for every month showing prgoress of extraction work by the industries in the proforma. Every month it should be sent directly to to Chief Conservator of Forests with copy to the Conservator of Forests to reach the respective Officers by the 10th of succeeding month.

III. Instructions issued in Chief Conservator of Forests Roc. S/D2/545/78-38, dated 4th Marcr 1980 with regard to the payment are furnished as follows :—

In the case of bamboo and eta reads, stack measurement, check measurement and weighment at site need not be done as it is to be done in the case of wood and bark.

The companies should pay the cost of the produce they would remove on an average in one month as advance to the District Forest Officer concerned and this amount will be adjusted towards last bill or bills sent to the Company at the end of the allotment year. If at any time, it becomes necessary to adjust this advance amount, towards the cost of produce removed by the company then fresh advance payment will have to be paid by the industry before continuing the operations further.

District Forest Officer should send the bill for the cost of produce removed twice in a month, i.e., on or before every 10th and 20th of the month. The demand raised on or before the 10th should be for the produce removed during the 2nd fortnight of the previous month and the bill raised on or before the 20th of the month should be for the produce removed during the first fortnight of the current month. The company should pay these bills before the 15th of the same the curent month. The company should pay these bills before the 15th of the same month or the 25th of the month as the case may be. If the Company does not make the payment by the 15th of the month or by the 25th of the month, as the case may be, all the works of harvesting by the company should be suspended immediately either on 15th or on the 25th of the month, as the case may be, and should not be resumed until the company makes the payment.

The following Illustration is given below to show as to when the bills should be raised, when the payment is to be made by the company and when, in the event of failure by the Company to settle the bills in time, the works should be suspended :—

Period of harvest of pulpwood/bark and removal by Industries.	*Due date for sending bills by the District Forest Officer.*	*Due date for settlement of, the bills by the company.*	*Due date for stopping the operations the company if it fails to settle the bill, before the date fixed in column 3.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
December 1979-I Fortnight ..	20th Decemoer 1979 ..	25th December 1979 ..	25th December 1979
December 1979-II Do. ..	10th January 1980 ..	15th January 1980 ..	15th January 1980
January 1980-I Fortnight ..	20th January 1980 ..	20th January 1980 ..	25th January 1980
January 1980-I Do. ..	10th February 1980 ..	15th February 1980 ..	15th February 1980

For the produce removed during the second fortnight of December 1979 the bill should have been sent before 10th January 1980. By the time the company has made the payment before 15th January 1980, the company would have harvested and removed the produce during the 2nd fortnight of December 1979 as well as the first fortnight of January 1980 and probably, a part of 2nd fortnight of January 1980 (ie), 16th January to 20th January3. The company has made an advance payment for the produce which is likely to be removed over a period of one month and the produce removed by the company will also be for about 30 days (period between 16th December 1979 to 15th January 1980) Since the advance amount paid by the company is for the produce removed over a period of one month, instructions are now being issued that, if the company fails to pay the bills raised promptly, and since for the produce removed in that event the company will be removing the material without collection of advance payment, the should be stopped forthwith. For example, if the bill is not paid on 25th December months as against advance payment for one month's removal and hence the company should not be allowed to harvest any further unless the arrears are settled. Here the term " suspension of works " means stopping of all operations like extraction, collection, stacking, transport of any forest produce by the particular Company. The responsibility of the District Forest Officer will not cease with issuing suspension orders

only. He should also see that all the permits, which were given for transport of produce, should be recovered immediately or the next day, to prevent misuse of permits. Further, if the company fails to settle the bills, iwthin 15 days from the due date, the District Forest Officer should take action to adjust the amount from the advance payment collected from the company and, if necessary, from the Security Deposit also, and the company should not be permitted to resume work, until the advance payment and the Security Deposit are replensihed in full. In the agreement executed by the Industries, there should specific provision to adjust the advance amount and, if necessary, the Security Deposit is in the form of National Savings Certificates, Defence Certificates, Bonds which cannot be readily cashed and if any dues have to be adjusted, it is necessary that there should be provision, in the agreement to sell these securiting at par value in the market and adjust towards the dues to the Government.

Para 410.

The statement given in this para indicates the year of extraction of the bamboo plantations are included in this statement and the failure plantations are given in Appendix XVIII (a) hence average, good, etc. are not recorded.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the Reserved forest.*	*Year of plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Total.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		1982–83.				
1	Anchetty	Anchetty	1968	21.85	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1969	23.07	44.92	..
2	Denknaikotta	Noganur	1949	3.00	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1968	20.23	..	..
..	Do.	Do.	1969	8.90	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1970	30.40	..	..
..	Do.	Do. ..	1971	30.00		..
..	Do.	Do.	1972	5.57	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1972	37.60	135.70	..
3	Krishnagiri	Thogarapalli ..	1967	8.80	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1968	21.20	..	..
	Do.	Do. ..	1969	8.50	..	..
	Do. ..	Do	1969	3.24	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1970	1.60	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1971	5.80	49.14	..
		1983–84.				
4	Debkabikotta	.. Noganur	1973	30.00	30.00	..
			Total		30.00	
		1984–85.				
5	Denkanikotta ..	.. Noganur	1974	30.00	30.00	..
				Total	30.00	
		1985–86.				
6	Anchetty	Anchetty	1968	21.85		..
	Do.	Do.	1969	23.07	44.92	..
7	Denkanikotta ..	Noganur ..	1949	3.00	..	..
	Do.	Do. ..	1968	20.23		..
	Do.	Do.	1969	8.90		..
	Do.	Do.	1970	30.40	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1971	30.00	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1972	5.57	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1972	37.60	..	..

Serial number.	Name of range.	Name of reserved forest.	Year of plantation.	Area in ha.	Total.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Krishnagiri	Thogerapalli	1967	8.80	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1968	21.20	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1969	8.50	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1969	3.24	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1970	1.60	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1971	5.80	49.14	..
			Total	..	268.76	
		1986–87.				
9	Denkanikotta	Noganur	1973	30.00	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1976	15.04	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1976	25.60	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1976	24.80	95.44	..
	Do.	Aiyur Extensison III	1976	15.52	15.52	..
			Total	..	110.96	
		1987–88.				
10	Anchetty	Ubrani	1977	29.60	29.60	..
11	Denkanikotta	Nognaur	1974	30.00	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1977	29.10	59.10	..
	Do.	Aiyur Extension III	1977	17.00	17.00	..
			Total	..	105.70	
		1988–89.				
12	Anchetty	Anchetty	1968	21.85	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1969	23.07	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1978	25.00	69.92	..
13	Denkanikotta	Noganur	1949	3.00	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1968	20.23	..	..
	o.	Do.	1969	8.90	..	..
	Do	Do.	1970	30.40	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1971	30.00	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1972	5.57	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1972	37.60	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1975	39.00	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1978	36.00	..	..
	Do	Do.	1978	15.68	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1978	9.76	275.34	..
	Do.	Aiyur Extension I	1978	42.40	42.40	..
	Do.	Gulhatti	1978	50.00	..	Bit I.
	Do.	Do.	1978	50.00	100.00	Bit II.

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Name of reserved forest.*	*Year of population.*	*Area in hn.*	*Total.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14	Krishnagiri	Thogarapalli	1967	8.80	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1968	21.20	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1969	8.50	..	....
	Do.	Do.	1969	3.24	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1970	1.60	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1971	5.50	49.14	..
			Total ..		536.80	
		1989–90.				
15	Denkanikotta	Noganur	1973	30.00	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1976	15.04	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1976	25.60	..	..
	Do.	Do.	1976	24.80	95.44	..
	Do.	Aiyur Extension III ..	1976	15.52	15.52	..
	Do. ..	Aiyur Extension I ..	1979	43.00	43.00	..
	Do. ..	Aiyur Extention II ..	1979	38.80	38.80	..
	Do. ..	Gulhatti	1979	43.30	43.30	..
			Total ..		236.06	
		1990–91.				
16	Anchetty	Ubrani	1977	29.60	29.60	..
17	Denkanikotta	Noganur	1974	30.00	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1977	29.10	59.10	..
	Do. ..	Aiyur Extension III ..	1977	17.00	17.00	
	Do. ..	Aiyur Extension I ..	1980	58.56	58.56	..
			Total ..		164.26	
		1991–92.				
18	Anchetty ..	Anchetty	1968	21.85	..	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1969	23.07	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1973	25.00	69.92	
19	Denkanikotta	Noganur	1949	3.00	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1968	20.23	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1969	8.90	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1970	30.40	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1971	30.00	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1972	5.57	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1972	37.60	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1975	39.00	..	..

Serial number.	Name of range.	Name of reserved forest.	Year of plantation.	Area in ha.	Total.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
19	Denkanikotta ..	Noganur ..	1978 ..	36.00		
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1978 ..	39.20		
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1978 ..	15.68		
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1978 ..	9.76	275.34	
	Do. ..	Aiyur Extension I ..	1978 ..	42.40	42.40	
	Do. ..	Gulhatti	1978 ..	50.00	..	Bit-I
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1978 ..	50.00	100.00	Bit-II
20	Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli	1967 ..	8.80		
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1968 ..	[illegible]		
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1969 ..	8.50	..	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1969 ..	3.24	..	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1970 ..	1.60	..	
	Do. ..	Do. ..	1971 ..	5.80	49.14	
			Total	..	536.80	

ABSTRACT.

Serial number.	Year.	Anchetty range area. (in ha.)	Denkanikotta range. (area in ha.)	Krishnagiri range. (area in ha.)	Total.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1982–83	44.92	135.70	49.14	229.76	
2	1983–84	..	30.00	..	30.00	
3	1984–85	..	30.00	..	30.00	
4	1985–86	44.92	174.70	49.14	268.76	
5	1986–87	..	110.96	..	110.96	
6	1987–88	29.60	76.10	..	105.70	
7	1988–89	69.92	417.74	49.14	536.80	
8	1989–90	..	236.06	..	236.06	
9	1990–91	29.60	134.66	..	164.26	
10	1991–92	69.92	417.74	49.14	536.80	
	Total ..	258.88	1,763.66	196.56	2,249.10	

411. Details of bamboo plantations prescribed for cleaning or thinning after completion of fifth year.

Serial number. (1)	Name of range. (2)	Name of reserved forest. (3)	Year of plantation. (4)	Area in ha. (5)	Total. (6)	Remarks. (7)
		1982–83				
1	Anchetty ..	Ubrani	1977	29.60	29.60	
2	Denkanikotta	Noganur	1975 ..	39.00	..	
			1976 ..	15.04	..	
			1976 ..	25.60	..	
			1976 ..	24.80	..	
			1977 ..	29.10	133.54	
		Aiyur Extension RF III	1976 ..	15.52	..	
			1977 ..	17.00	32.52	
			Total	..	195.66	
		1983–84				
1	Anchetty	Ubrani	1978 ..	25.00	25.00	
2	Denkanikotta	Noganur	1978 ..	36.00	..	
			1978 ..	39.20	..	
			1978 ..	15.68	..	
			1978 ..	9.76	100.64	
		Aiyur Extension RF I ..	1978 ..	42.40	42.40	
		Gulhatti R.F.	1978 ..	50.00	..	Bit-I
			1978 ..	50.00	100.00	Bit-II
			Total	..	268.04	
		1984–85				
1	Denkanikotta	Aiyur Extension R.F. I ..	1979 ..	43.00	43.00	
		Aiyur Extension R.F. II ..	1979 ..	38.80	38.80	
		Gulhatti R.F.	1979 ..	43.30	43.30	
			Total	..	125.10	
		1985–86				
1	Denkanikotta	Aiyur Extension R.F. I ..	1980 ..	58.56	58.56	
			Total	..	58.56	

ABSTRACT.

Serial number and Name of range. (1)	1982-83 (2)	1983-84 (3)	1984-85 (4)	1985-86 (5)	Total. (6)
1. Anchetty	29.60	25.00	..	..	54.60
2. Denkanikotta	166.06	243.04	125.10	58.56	592.76
Total ..	195.66	268.04	125.10	58.56	647.36

NOTE :—The bamboo plantations raised during 1975 and 1976 are also prescribed for thinning or cleaning in the above statement so as to get better yield when it is worked during 1985 and 1986 onwards.

412. Details of Bamboo plantations prescribed for cleaning in thinning after completion of fifth year for proposed area under the plan period.

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Name of reserved forest.*	*Year of plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Total.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		1987–88				
1	Anchetty ..	.. Anchetty ..	.. 1982	10.00	10.00	
		Ubrani ..	1982	20.00	20.00	
2	Denkanikotta ..	Aiyur Extension I	1982 ..	40.00	40.00	
		Gulhatti ..	.. 1982	40.00	40.00	
			Total		110.00	
		1988–89				
1	Anchetty ..	.. Anchetty	.. 1983	10.00	10.00	
		Ubrani	.. 1983 ..	20.00	20.00	
2	Denkanikotta ..	.. Aiyur Extension I	.. 1983 ..	40.00	40.00	
		Gulhatti ..	.. 1983 ..	40.00	40.00	
			Total		110.00	
		1989–90				
1	Anchetty ..	.. Anchetty ..	.. 1984 ..	10.00	10.00	
		Ubrani	.. 1984 ..	20.00	20.00	
2	Denkanikotta ..	.. Aiyur Extension I	.. 1984 ..	40.00	40.00	
		Gulhatti ..	1984 ..	40.00	40.00	
			Total ..		110.00	
		1990–91				
1	Anchetty ..	Anchetty ..	.. 1985	10.00	10.00	
		Ubrani	.. 1985 ..	20.00	20.00	
2	Denkanikotta ..	.. Aiyur Extension I	.. 1985 ..	40.00	[illegible]	
		Gulhatti	1985	40.00	40.00	
			Total		110.00	
		1991–92				
1	Anchetty ..	.. Anchetty ..	.. 1986 ..	10.00	10.00	
		Ubrani	.. 1986 ..	20.00	20.00	
2	Denkanikotta ..	.. Aiyur Extension I	.. 1986 ..	40.00	40.00	
		Gulhatti ..	.. 1986 ..	40.00	40.00	
			Total ..		110.00	

ABSTRACT.

Serial number and range. (1)	1987–88 (2)	1988–89 (3)	1989–90 (4)	1990–91 (5)	1991–92 (6)	*Total.* (7)
1. Anchetty ..	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
2. Denkanikotta ..	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	400.00
Total	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	550.00

413. The plantations which are not prescribed in the first felling cycle of this plan should be cleaned and thinned, if necessary on completion of fifth year after planting.

414. *Felling rules.*—The following felling rules are laid down for exploitation of bamboos, both through agency of contractors and by department.

1. Culms that are less than one year old shall not be felled.

2. A minimum of six mature culms of over one year shall be left in each clump

3. Immature clumps shall not be worked.

4. No culm shall be removed with the rhizome.

5. Felling shall be in the nature of turnning and unfelled culms shall be left standing evenly distributed over the clump.

6. Felling shall be made as far as possible on the side of the clump opposite to that from which the largest number of new culms appear.

7. Culms should be cut clean and as low as possible between the first and second node from the ground level.

8. Cut bamboos shall not be left within the clump.

9. Only half the total number of culms shall be removed from the clumps of Bambusa bamboos having more than 20 culms; in this, total number is reckoned by including the less than one year old culms.

10. Felling will have to be supervised either by lessee or his a gents or the forester in charge with regard to departmental extraction.

415. *Enforcement of rules.*—Bad and unscientific working in the past by violating the felling rules coupled with over exploitation has led to depletion of bamboo resources and deterioration in the quantity of the bamboo growing stock in the division. Therefore it is imperative that these felling rules are rigidly practised by the contractors and enforced by the Ranger and his staff.

416. In the case of departmental extraction, a record of felling such as number of culms removed, classes of bamboos obtained and even numbering the stumps of culms removed will facilitate checking of illicit removals on a later date.

417. The Anchetty Bathi stick splints Producers Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Anchetty depends upon the bamboos extracted from Government forests. As much as the bamboo coupes are closed for a minimum period of six years, the need of the society could be mat by extracting and supplying the bamboos reproductablly. Bamboo after meeting the needs of the said society, if available should be disposed of when they are grain as it will pitch better price. Advance sale notices indicating the anticipated property sale will help obtaining better prices. Therefore the sale of departmentally entracted the bamboo should be sold periodically once in 3 months. It will be even better, if it is sold every month.

417 (a).—As much as the bamboo coupes are closed for a minimum period of six years the needs of the Anchetty Firka, Bath Stick splint Producers Industries Co-operative Society could be met by extracting and supplying bamboos from the bamboo plantations departmentally.

Para 417 (b).—Chief Conservator of Forests' instructions contained in Ref. No. 25990/81-83, dated 10th April 1981 with regard to extraction of bamboos departmentally are reproduced hereunder.

In the working of bamboo coupes departmentally sound silvicultural principles will be followed. Generally speaking this will mean, that only about 50 per cent of the culms in the clump will be exploited, leaving a minimum of six culms per clump as the coupes have undergone over exploitation in the past. To ensure this, each clump will be numbered and the number of culms to be removed in each clump indicated to the labour by the staff incharge. In view of this, and the fact that departmental extraction of such a large scale is being undertaken for the first time, there is bound to be a drop in anticipated yield with the resultant fall in the anticipated revenue. But the object of the Departmental working is to follow sound silvicultural principles and ensure that the produce is made available to the common man and artisans, this, will in the long run result in better growth, increased yields and fulfilment of social objectives which is the main object of eliminating contractors. With the progress of departmental extraction experience will be gained and greater efficiency achieved. Hence intial set backs should not be viewed as a failure of the system of departmental working considerating the long term benefits.

The following proceedure will be adopted in the departmental woking of the bamboo coupes. The Additional Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Coimbatore will be in overall charge of the work as indicated by the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments during this discussion.

Cutting, collecting and transport to the Forest depots, close to the road side will be done on petty contract on out-turn basis. The number and size of bamboos cut, collected and transported to the forest depot, will form the basis for payment.

The Conservator of Forests will fix the schedule of rates for exploiting each class of bamboos (size and length). These rates should be submitted to the Additional Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) for approval to ensure that there is no great variation in rates from circle to circle.

For transport of bamboos from the forest depots to the sale depot, private lorries will be engaged and for this purpose tenders will be called for. As far as possible the sale depot should be situated in a nearly town to avoid heavy transport costs.

Sale of bamboo from the sale depot will be advertised periodically by short sale notices with reference to the quantity available in the sales depot. Advertisement in the local newspapers will be done when the anticipated sale price exceeds Rs. 50,000 as prescribed in G.O. Ms. No. 46, Forests and Fisheries, dated 23rd January 1975. Sales should be so arranged to ensure that green and partly green bamboo are sold to fetch better prices. On the spot confirmations will be done to ensure good bids and prevention of accumulation of stocks in the sale depot.

Fair prices will be fixed by the Conservator of Forests taking into account of the cost of cutting, conversion collection, transport to forest depot, transport to sale depot, depot rent and all other incidental expenditure in the departmental exploitation and marketing the produce. These fair price will be submitted to the Additional Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) for approval and his prior approval obtained.

In case of existence of wildlife or its movement in any of the localities of the bambo o coupes, such of the areas will not be disturbed.

Bamboo purchased from these coupes will not be allowed to move outside the State and suitable provisions to this effect will be made in the sale notice.

Proper accounts right from the cutting to its final disposal by sale will be maintained.

As the exploitation of bamboo is being carried out on commercial lines to attract, as far as possible better revenue, the following proforma as follows to the Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation will be adopted for accounting the produce :—

PROFORMA.

Forest produce-bamboo return showing the receipts, disposal, value realised, balance due etc., for the month of

Serial number.	*Description of produce with produce with area, location, etc.*	*Opening balance.*	*Receipts.*	*Total.*	*Quantity disposal.*	*Closing stock.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

To whom disposed of.	*Value for which disposed of.*	*Value realised.*	*Value yet be realised.*	*Quantity (Out of Quantity in column (6 removed).*	*Quantity yet to be removed (Out of column 6).*	*Remarks*
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

Besides the above, progress reports in the following proforma will be obtained for clearly monitering the progress :

FORM I.

Range :

Name of the coupe : up to the week ending

Extent :

Estimated yeld.	*Quantity exploited*	*Quantity sold.*	*Revenue realised.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

FORM II.

Range:

Name of the coupe : For week ending

Extent:

Opening balance.	*Quantity exploited during the week.*	*Total.*	*Quantity disposed during the week.*	*Price fetched.*	*Closing balance at the end of the week.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

The prograss report on the departmental exploitation of bamboo coupes will be submitted by the District Forest Officers direct to the Additional Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) in the above proforma, who will in turn consolidate and submit the report to the Chief Conservator of Forests. The statistical cell attached to the Chief Conservator of Forests will analyse these reports and review the working.

The following felling rules shall be followed strictly while executing the falling :—

(i) All clumps will be numbered before working is started.

(ii) Culms that are less than one year old shall not be felled.

(iii) A minimum of six mature culms shall be left in each clump (a culm to be considered mature should be atleast one year old at the same time not more than 50 per cent of the culms in a clump shall be exploited).

(iv) Immature clumps shall not be worked. If the freshly sprouted culms are much thinner in size than that of a normal mature culm of the species, it is a sign of immaturity of the clump.

(v) Felling shall be made as far as possible on the side of the clumps opposite to that from which the large number of the new culms appear.

(vi) Felling shall be in the nature of a thinning and unfelled culms shall be left standing **evenly** distriboted over the clump.

(vii) Culms should be cut clean and as low as possible between the first and the second node from the ground level.

(viii) No culm shall be removed with the rhizome.

(ix) Fully or partially cut bamboos shall not be left within the clump.

The departmental extraction and disposal of the extracted produce involved organizing labour, close supervision of the extraction to ensure strict adherence to the felling rules, technical guidance in the mode of cutting, collection, conversion, storage, grading, protection against fire and pilferage, maintenance of proper accounts etc., The exploitation work when commenced will continue upto the end of the financial year. The exploited produce will be transported from the forest to the sale depot as and when necessary depending on availability of load. As far as possible the accumulation of stock in the forest depot should be avoided to prevent theft and fire risk.

Unless separate additional staff is employed exclusively to attend to the departmental exploitation it will not be possible to make any attempt in this direction. Sufficient staff at the coupes site is essentially needed. The norms will be 1 Forester and 2 Forest Guards for every tonnes of bamboo. The Forester and the Forest Guard will attend to close supervision of the work, and will protect the produce stored at the Forest Depot. Similarly one Forester, and one Tally clerk irrespective of the quantity exploited is required for each sale depot. The work in the sale depot will be heavy. Receiving stock from various Forest Depots, maintenance of stock accounts, arranging sales etc. are the main items of work at the Sales depot. The requirement of the society could be met by extracting and supplying the bamboos departmentally. Bamboos afte meeting the needs of the said society, if available should be disposed of when they are given as it will fetch better prices. Advance sale notices indicating the anticipated quantity for sale will help obtaining better prices. Therefore sale of departmentally extracted bamboos should be sold periodically once in three months. It will be even better if it is sold every month.

418. *Period of lease.*—The period of lease will be one year commencing from 1st April for the bamboo coupes.

419. *Collection depots and extraction paths.*—For easy control and check over exploitation definite collection depots and extraction paths are prescribed for each coupe. The lessees should use the routes and depots of each coupe.

420. A list of collection depots and extraction paths prescribed for each coupe is given below :—

Serial number. (1)	Name of bamboo felling series. (2)	Coupe No. (3)	Name of R.F. comprised in the coupe. (4)	Name of the collection depot. (5)	Name of the extraction paths and transporting routes. (6)
1. Anchetty Range—					
1	Anchetty	I	Anchetty reserved forest (part): : ..	Gollamathi and Gerhatti	Forest depot to Anchetty by Anchetty Pennagaram road and thence to Denkanikotta.
		II	Do.	Middle of the coupe	Do.
		III	Do.	Kothanakovai near Kathiripallam ..	Do.
2	Biligundlu	I	Biligundlu reserved forest (part) ..	Junction of Thalavadi foot-path and Pennagaram road.	Forest depot to Anchetty by Anchetty–Pennagaram road and Denkanikotta.
		II	Do.	Thalavadi	Forest depot to Pennagaram by Anchetty-Pennagaram forest road.
		III	Do. ..	Middle of the coupe, 1½ K.M. from Kallamaduvu.	Forest depot to 26th Kilometre on Anchetty-Pennagaram road and Pennagaram.
[illegible]	[illegible]	I	Ubrani reserved forest (part)	Basavangudi or Chenroyasamigadi.	Forest depot to Anchetty and Denkanikotta.
		II	Natrapalayam reserved forest (part) ..	Natrapalayam	Forest depot to Hogenakkal and Pennagaram.
		III	Woddapatti reserved forest (part) ..	North of Bevanur F.C. (worked) within the coupe.	Forest depot to Muthur and Pennagaram.
[illegible]	[illegible]	I	Hulibanda reserved forest (part) ..	Ulikadai and Katanbailu	Forest depot to Anchetty via. Taggatt-Anchetty forest road and Denkanikottai.
		II	Do. ..	Madakkal	Forest depot to Madakkal, Sulakundan, Balathotanapalli and Denkanikotta.
		III	Taggatti reserved forest	Middle of Muthur Kallugoolappangudu foot-path.	Depot to Anchetty Athinatham foot-path and Taggatty Anchetty forest road and thence to Denkanikotta.
[illegible]	[illegible]	I	Urigam reserved forest (part)	Hunsepunji	Forest depot to Urigam and thenee to Taggatti-Anchetty road and Denkanikotta.
		II	Do. ..	Middle of the coupe	Forest depot to Taggatti-Anchetty and Denkanikotta.

Serial number.	Name of bamboo felling series.	Coupe No.	Name of R.F. comprised in the coupe.	Name of the collection depo.	Name of the extraction path and transporting routes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		III	Bilikkal reserved forest	Middle of the coupe about ½ K.M. south of Bilikkal enclosure.	Forest depot to Urigam by foot-path and thence to Taggatti and Anchetty by forest road and Denkanikotta.
6	Kestur	I	Kestur resereved forest	Middle of the coupe in between Kestur-Thabguli foot-path.	Forest depot to Manchukondapalli through the cristing cart track from Kestur reserved forest, thence to Belapatty, Hunsanahalli Javalagiri and Denkanikotta.
		II	Kestur Extension R.F. and addition to Kestur R.F.	Middle of the coupe	Forest depot to Belapatty, Hunsanahalli, Javalagiri Thalli and thence to Denkanikotta.
		III	Bilikkal reserved forest (part)	Do.	Forest depot to Belapatty and Kovehalli through the existing cart track thence Urigam Anchetty and Denkanikotta.
[illegible]	*Den[illegible]nkotta Range—*				
[illegible]	Aiyur	I	Aiyur reserved forest (part)	Middle of the coupe about ½ K.M. west of Bothamgundu and 1½ K.M. south of Katchuvadi enclosure.	Forest depot to Katchuvadi.
		II	Do. ..	Within the coupe in between Aiyur-Mukanakere cart track.	Depot to Denkanikotta by Sameri-Aiyur-Denkanikotta road.
		III	Aiyur Extension R.F. I (part) Aiyur Extension R.F. II Aiyur Extension R.F. III.	Arasur	Forest depot to Irudukotta and Denkanikotta.
[illegible]	[illegible]	I	Nayamasandiram Agraharam reserved forest and Sameri reserved forest.	Within the coupe middle of Aiyur Siddapuram cart track.	Forest depot to Aiyur-Sameri road and Denkanikotta.
		II	Tholuvabetta reserved forest (part)	Middle of the coupe-about 3 K.M. south east of Tholuvabetta enclosure and 10 K.M. south of Melur and east of Thumbahalla.	Kovaipallam road joining Manchi, Melnr and then to Nemaleri, Denkanikotta.
		III	Tholuvabetta reserved forest (part)	Poomanbeed	Kavaipallam road joining Manchi, Melur and then to Nemaleri, Denkanikotta.
[illegible]	[illegible]	I	Gulhatti reserved forest (part) ..	Within the coupe middle of Ramandapalli Gulhatti foot-path.	Forest depot to Melur crossing Gulhatti enclosure, Nemaleri forest road an thence to Denkanikotta.
		II	Do. ..	Within the coupe middle of Aiyur-Gulhatti road or Gulhatti.	Do.

Serial number.	Name of bamboo felling series.	Coupe No.	Name of RF comprised in the coupe.	Name of the collection depot.	Name of the extraction paths and transporting routes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		III	Do.	Middle of the coupe 1½ K.M. west of Malasigudu.	Do.
10	Manchi	I	Manchi reserved forest (part)	Middle of the coupe 1½ K.M. east of Laliguddai and 1½ K.M. north of Hebbahalla.	Forest depot to Chikka Manchi (Trijunction of Tholuvabetta, Gulhatti, and Manchi reserved forests) Poomanbaile and Denkanikotta.
		I	Do.	Manchi	Forest depot to Anchetty via Pennagaram Anchetty road, Kundukotta and thence to Denkanikotta.
		III	Do.	Kalamrajgudi	Forest depot to Gulhatti Aiyur and Denkanikotta.
11	Kempakarai	I	Kempakarai reserved forest (part)	Middle of the coupe 3 K.M. north of Kempakarai enclosure west of Hebbahalla.	Forest depot to Pennagaram, meeting Kempakarai-Anaibiddahalla road at 21st Kilometre.
		II	Kempakarai reserved forest (part)	Kempakarai	Forest depot to Pennagaram by Anchetty-Pennagaram forest road.
		III	Tholuvabetta Extension reserved forest.	Belrampatti	Forest depot to Kesargudi and Palacode
12	Pane East	I	Pane reserved forest (part)	Middle of the coupe east of Barakallu and 3 kilometres west of 18th K.M. on Kundukotta-Anchetty road.	Forest depot to Denkanikotta joining Kundukotta-Anchetty road at 18th Kilometre.
		II	Do.	Near Sagamguttam Venka, near Aliyatam Muthirayangudi foot-path.	Forest depot to Kundukotta and Denkanikotta.
		III	Do.	Foot of Laliguddai	Forest depot to 15th Kilometre on Kundukotta–Anchetty road and Denkanikaotta
13	Pane West	I	Pane reserved forest (part)	Middle the coupe 1½ K.M. west of Haddurekallur.	Forest depot to 20th Kilometre on Kundukotta Anchetty road and Denkanikotta.
		II	Do.	Middle of the coupe	Forest depot to Pane and Denkanikotta by Anchetty-Denkanikotta road.
		III	Do.	Bila Basavannagudi saragam close to the western boundary of the coupe.	Forest depot to 21st Kilometre on Denkanikotta-Anchetty road (via) Pane, Mariyalam and Sekalapatti villages and thence to Denkanikotta.

Serial number..	Name of bamboo felling series.	Coupe No.	Name of R.F. comprised in the coupe.	Name of the collection depot.	Name of the extraction pathe and transporting routes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. Hosur Range.—					
14	Thalli	I	Thalli reserved forest	Anjaneyankoil, Devarbetta	Forest depot to Devarbetta, Thalli and thence to Denkanikotta.
		II	Do. ..	Belakarai Devarbetta	Belakarai-Devarbetta-Thalli and Denkanikotta.
		III	Do. ..	Muthirayangudi	Forest depot to Devarbetta by foot-path between Thalli and Denkanikotta.
15	Javalagiri	I	Javalagiri resreved forest (part) ..	Middle of the coupe	Forest depot to Javalagiri, Balathotanapalli and Denkanikotta.
		II	Do. ..	Middle of the coupe on Javalagiri-Chennamalam foot-path, Javalagiri.	Forestt depot to Javalagiri, Balathotanapalli and Denkanikotta.
		III	Do. ..	Middle of the coupe at the junction of Odrapalayam Gollahalli foot-path.	Forest depot to Marupalli on Thalli Javalagiri road, Balathotanapalli and Denkanikotta.

SECTION 6.

421. *Tabular statement of fellings.*—After the proposed period of rest for six years, further working of coupes will be decided by the District Forest Officer as indicated in Para 391. In case working of bamboo coupes is contemplated, the coupes could be worked on a three year felling cycle. The areas and boundaries of the coupes in each felling series are described in section 2 of this working circle. All the coupes of the working circle have been distinctly marked in the S.I. sheets supplied with the plan.

422 The following statement furnishes the sequence of fellings in bamboo series :—

TABULAR STATEMENT OF BAMBOO FELLING SERIES

Serial number and Series.	Coupe number and year of exploitation.									
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. Anchetty Range—										
1 Anchetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	III
2 Biligundlu	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	III
3 Ubrani	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	III
4 Hulibanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	III
5 Urigam	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	III
6 Kestur	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	[illegible]
I. Denkanikotta Range—										
7 Aiyur	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	III
8 Tholuvabetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	I	III
9 Gulhatti	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	[illegible]	III
10 Manchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	[illegible]
11 Kempakarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	I
12 Pane East	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	[illegible]	[illegible]	I
13 Pane West	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	I	II	II
III. Hosur Range—										
14 Thalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	III		[illegible]	II
15 Javalagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	I	I	[illegible]

SECTION 7.

REGULATION OF ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION.

423. Bamboo is the chief raw material for the production of paper pulp in the state. It is also required for a variety of other purposes such as manufacture of rayon grade pulp and for uses such as scaffolding, ladders, tool handles, handicraft baskets, agarbathi splints and a number of articles of every day use. The demand for bamboos is increasing rapidly, whereas the stock of natural bamboo is dwindling progressively due to over-exploitation in the past by not closing the gregariously flowered areas and not rigidly enforcing the felling rules. Hence there is an imperative need to take concerted efforts to increase the bamboo potential by undertaking artificial regeneration wherever suitable conditions exist.

424. Working of compact blocks of plantations is preferred to working scattered clumps in the natural forests in the midst of many odds, enabling stricter supervision and proper exploitation. Therefore under this plan, planting of bamboos in suitable areas in the reserves of Anchetty, Ubrani, Aiyur Extension I and Gulhatti is prescribed.

425. Statement showing the areas under bamboo plantations and areas proposed to be raised with bamboo during the plan period is given hereunder.

Serial number.	*Name of the Range.*	*Name of the R.F.*	*Regenerated area in ha.*	*Proposed area in ha.*	*Total area in ha.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Anchetty	Anchetty	44.92	100.00	144.92	
		Ubrani	54.60	200.00	254.60	
2	Denkanikotta	Noganur	429.88	..	429.88	
		Aiyur extension I ..	143.96	400.00	543.96	
		Aiyur extension II ..	38.80	..	38.80	
		Aiyur extension III ..	32.52	..	32.52	
		Gulhatti	143.30	400.00	543.30	
3	Krishnagiri	Thogarapalli	49.14	..	49.14	
		Total	937.12	1,100.00	2,037.12	

426. Area proposed to be planted annually. Following is the statement furnishing the areas to be planted annnually during the plan period.

Serial number and name of the Range.	*Name of series and RF.*	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Coupe number.	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Anchetty ..	Anchetty bamboo plantations series Anchetty.	I	10.00	II	10.00	III	10.00	IV	10.00	V	10.00
2 Anchetty ..	Ubrani bamboo plantations series Ubrani.	I	20.00	II	20.00	III	20.00	IV	20.00	V	20.00
3 Denkanikotta ..	Aiyur bamboo plantations series Aiyur extension I.	I	40.00	II	40.00	III	40.00	IV	40.00	V	40.00
4 Denkanikotta ..	Gulhatti bamboo plantations series Gulhatti.	I	40.00	II	40.00	III	40.00	IV	40.00	V	40.00
	Total ..		110.00		110.00		100.00		110.00		110.00

Serial number and name of the Range.	*Name of series and RF.*	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		*Total.*
		Coupe number.	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1 Anchetty ..	Anchetty bamboo plantations series Anchetty.	VI	10.00	VII	10.00	VIII	10.00	IX	10.00	X	10.00	100.00
2 Anchetty ..	Ubrani bamboo plantations series Ubrani.	VI	20.00	VII	25.00	VIII	20.00	IX	20.00	X	15.00	200.00
3 Denkanikotta ..	Aiyur bamboo plantations series Aiyur extension I.	VI	40.00	VII	40.00	VIII	40.00	IX	40.00	X	40.00	400.00
4 Denkanikotta .	Gulhatti bamboo plantations series Gulhatti.	VI	40.00	VII	40.00	VIII	40.00	IX	40.00	X	40.00	400.00
	Total ..		110.00		115.00		110.00		110.00		105.00	1,100.00

427. The plantation series and its coupes have been located in the concerned S.I. sheets accompanying this plan.

428. *Annual areas.*—The annual planting area will be 110 ha. An area of 1100 ha has been marked in the reserves of Anchetty, Ubrani, Aiyur Extension 1 and Gulhatti for planting during the plan period.

429. Bamboo will be raised in four series in the years as indicated. The areas selected either lie in failed plantations or in the reserves which have no valuable tree growth.

430. *Choice of species.*—Both Bambusa bamboos and Dendrocalamus strictus will be resorted to planting. Bambusa bamboos shall generally be preferred on account of its high yield and thorny branches that afford some natural protection against animal damage. However, the choice depends on the local factors mainly as the areas selected for planting for lying in drier localities.

431. *Survey and demarcation of the animal area.*—The animal regeneration area will be surveyed with reference to the working plan map and demarcated on the ground by two metres wide cutlines and rough stone cairns placed in the survey stations. Survey and demarcation will be completed by the end of January preceding the year of planting (e.g. by the end of January 1981 for the area to be planted up in June-July 1982). ... .

432. The right to clearfell and uproot standing growth will be sold in public auction at the latest in the month of February of the previous year to planting and the same shall be finalised before the end of March wherever necessary. Sandal, tamarind, bamboos and neem and all other useful species will be retained and shall not be cut. In the event of there being little or no demand for the right to clearfell and uproot standing growth the work may be done departmentally. The period of lease for clearfelling and uprootal may be limited to the maximum period of six months i.e., end of December. It is advisable to split the unit into convenient number of bits, say 20 ha. each, based on the density of growth and then sold.

433. Where there is saleable natural growth and there is no demand in sales, the work of clearfelling and uprootal shall be done departmentally and firewood sold in public auction after proper collection and stacking.

434. *Preparation of site.*—Immediately after clearing, the slash shall be burnt in heaps. Since sandal is exetremely fire tender, burning shall be dispensed with in the patches containing dense sandal growth. The operation shall be completed before March.

435. *Tractor ploughing (disc, ploughing).*—The areas proposed lie in flat or slightly undulating terrain. Therefore the disc ploughing with tractor shall be done wherever possible in the first rains during April. Wherever it is not possible strip soil working to a width of one metre on either side of the planted lines to a depth of 20 cm is prescribed.

436. *Aligning, staking and pitting.*—These operations shall be done after ploughing is completed. Alignment at an espacement of 4m. x 4m. for bamboos is presc ibed and pits of 45 cm. cubic should be completed by April-May so that soil dug out may get the advantage of weathering at least for one month.

437. *Planting.*—Planting of proferably 18–24 months old container seedling of bamboo is prescribed. Planting will be done in June–July or even earlier soon after the onset of the south-west monsoon. The work and labour should be so organised that planting is done in one sweep i.e., in four or five days in June–July itself when the area receives good soaking rain i.e., half the size of the pit should be filled with rain water, if not the entire pit. Care should be taken to ensure that no damage is done to the ball of earth in the bag either in transport or planting.

438. Bamboo is prone to grazing and browsing and hence the area should be fenced with brush wood available the time of clearing the site to a height of a metre. The fence should be maintained for 2 years.

439. *Replacement of casualties.*—If planting is secured in time during the first year, full stocking can be achieved in the first year itself by the replacement of casualties. However casualty replacement may be done in the second year aiming at successful plantation.

440. *Weeding and soil working.*—Liberal weedings and soil workings in the first two years promote much greater vigour and rate of growth. As tractor ploughing has been proposed, one complete weeding and one soil working around the plants to one metre diameter and to a depth of 20 cm in the year of formation should be done during November–December. One complete weeding and soil working will be done in second year during June–July.

441. Though 'Kumri' has been the key of the success elsewhere in this division Kumri is not advcoated for raising bamboos for the following reasons :—

(i) It is noticed that in most of the areas, where Kumri was allowed, complete clearing including sandal had been done.

(ii) Due to smothering of 'Kumri' crop over bamboo seedlings, they are suppressed and neglection which results in failure of the plantation.

442. *Nursery operations.*—It is advisable to have a nursery with all facilities as near the planting site as possible with sufficient number of seedlings to meet the planting and replacement indents in a year. Beds of 10mxlm shall be formed after digging the soil to a depth of 30 cm and removing all stumps, roots and stones. Farm yard manure should be thoroughly mixed with the earth at one cartload per bed. Beds should be raised to a height of 20 cm. and sides supported by pegs and bamboo splits. Beds should be laid along the contour with a slight surface camber to prevent stagnation of water. A space of half-a-metre width may be left as a path for the labourers and the inspecting officers between the beds to move about. The raked up soil is sprayed with 5% D.D.T. or 1% Gammaxene to ward off damage by ants and other insect pests.

443. 2 Kgs of bamboo seeds should be broad cast sown per bed before the end of July at the latest. A thin layer of powdery earth may be spread over the bed to cover the seeds. A thin layer of straw may be spread on the surface of the bed. Watering is done with rose cane twice a day. The cover should be removed as soon as germ'nation is complete. Seedl'ngs 1 1/2 months old, are pricked out into the polythene conta'ners of 30 cm × 16 cm of 200 guage which is filled w'th well pr pa ed soil with farmyard manure and sand and then watered. The container seedl'ngs of two years old will be transported to the planting site and the polythene bags w ll be removed at the time of planting with the least disturbance to the mother earth.

444. Bamboo seeds do not retain the viability on storage for more than a year. There are 75 to 100 seeds per gram with germination percent of 50 for fresh seeds. Seeds start germinating on the sixth day after sowing and is completed within 20 days.

SECTION 8.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

445. *Cultural operations.*—Plantations proposed to be raised during the currency of the plan will be cleaned or thinned as the case may be after fifth year of raising.

446. *Grazing.*—All bamboo plantations shall be closed to grazing for a period of five years. Otherwise no restriction of grazing is proposed over the bamboo working circle.

447. *Fire protection.*—All the plantations shall be protected by internal and external fire lines. These fire lines shall be fire traced.

448. *Protection.*—Theft is a common factor in the old plantations. Therefore it is necessary to protect the plantations from theft.

449. *Schedule of operations.*—The various operations to be carried out as prescribed in paras 431 to 443 should be done.

450. *Record of statistics.*—The contractor shall be required to submit monthly accounts of the number of bamboos removed from coupe.

451. *Control.*—Posting will be made in the map every year after completion of planting. The area that is, planted each year shall be posted by means of a colour wash superimposed upon the out line of the prescribed area.

452. The control forms relating to this working circle shall be posted at the end of every year. Instances of flowering shall be recorded in the appropriate place.

CHAPTER IV.

The Eucalyptus Working Circle.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL CONSTITUTION OF THE WORKING CIRCLE.

453. The working circle is continued with the main object of converting the potential but degraded forests of low fuel yield into plantations to enable a steady supply of pulpwood to meet the growing demand of the wood based industries. The need to continue this working circle has become all the more necessary consequent to the closure of fuel series.

454. The performance of Eucalyptus citriodora in the plantations raised from 1960 to 1977 in Sanamavu, Javalagiri and Thalli reserves is poor except a better stocking position in 1973 Eucalyptus citriodora in Thalli reserve and 1974, 1975 and 1976 plantations in Javalagiri reserve. Girth increment also is below expectation. **Further the** leaves of this species are not used for distillation in this division. Bearing these in mind, prescriptions are made only for raising Eucalyptus hybrid, which produces better quantity of pulpwood per ha. than Eucalyptus citriodora.

455. This working circle consists of :—

(i) All existing successful plantations of Eucalyptus hybrid and Eucalyptus citriodora

(ii) All areas prescribed to be brought under Eucalyptus hybrid.

456. A list of successful plantations of Eucalyptus hybrid and Eucalyptus citriodora raised pure or in mixture with other species over 610.79 ha. from 1959 to 1980 with necessary details is appended in Appendix XIX.

457. The Eucalyptus plantations considered as either failure or with poor stocking over an area of 111.91 ha. are prescribed for replanting and the same is furnished in Section 6.

458. All successful plantations and the plantations that will be raised during the plan period and available for exploitation will be exploited during the period of the plan and will be regenerated by simple coppice.

SECTION 2.

DIVISION OF THE AREA.

459. An area of 511.16 ha. will be brought under plantations of Eucalyptus hybrid during the period of the plan.

460 The total area of the circle is 1121.95 ha. and distributed as follows :—

Serial number.	*Name of the Range.*	*Plantations.* *Existing in ha.*	*Prescribed in ha.* *New areas.*	*Failed areas.*	*Total area in ha.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Anchetty	65.64	100.00	..	165.64	..
2	Denkanikotta	213.60	100.00	14.75	328.35	..
3	Hosur	247.34	100.00	97.16	444.50	..
4	Krishnagiri	84.21	99.25	..	183.46	..
	Total	610.79	399.25	111.91	1,121.95	..

461. The following Statement shows the distribution, location and areas selected for planting under Eucalyptus hybrid under this working circle during the plan period. Half of the areas selected for this circle are from the worked fuel coupes in the previous plans and the names of the respective reserves have been assigned to the Eucalyptus hybrid plantation series.

Serial number.	*Name of the Range.*	*Name of the series.*	*Area in ha.*	*Location.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Anchetty	Woddapatti	100.00	Woddapatti reserve.
2	Denkanikotta	Pane	100.00	Pane reserve.
3	Hosur	Javalagiri	100.00	Javalagiri reserve.
4	Krishnagiri	Varatanapalli	99.25	Varatanapalli reserve.

462. Areas proposed to be planted under this working circle has been located and marked on the detailed maps showing the working circle and in the management map. An annual average target of 51.00 ha. has been prescribed.

SECTION 3.

Analysis of the crop.

463. *Existing plantations.*—Inspite of the widely known success of Eucalyptus hybrid in similar localities elsewhere and in the adjoining Bangalore plateau no large scale plantations of the species have been attempted. Even where raised on a moderate scale, it has not been as much of a success of one would expect except in certain localities like Kothur and Noganur reserves. The causes attributed to the failure are many, chief among them being sharp variations in the soil from site to site, planting with poor quality seedlings, defective planting technique, not following the intensive technique and finally inevitable biotic factors.

464. No attempts were made to beat up the blanks in failed and felled plantations after felling resulting in low stocking.

465. *Proposed areas.*—The areas proposed to be included are selected with reference to suitability of soil and its depth in the reserves of Woddapatti, Pane, Javalagiri and Varatanapalli and the well distributed rainfall.

SECTION 4.

Method of treatment.

466. The prime object of management is to produce the maximum volume of wood per ha. by intensive work as the wood is required for the manufacture of paper pulp and for chip board in addition to its use as fire wood to the local public.

467. *Silvicultural system.*—(1) Existing plantations included in this working circle will be clearfelled and regenerated by simple coppice supplemented by artificial regeneration wherever necessary.

(2) Fresh plantations will be raised in the failed plantations of other species, in degraded forests and in the felled fuel coupes where all unwanted natural growth will be cleared except sandal, tamarind, timber species and all minor forest produce yielding species. The aim is to convert the areas prescribed for this purpose into artificial forests of even aged Eucalyptus

468. *Choice of species.*—Eucalyptus hybrid has been prescribed for all fresh planting.

469. *Rotation*.—In the absence of data on the age-yield relationship in Eucalyptus hybrid for different localities, the rotation of 9 years prescribed in the plan under revision is reduced to 8 years as per the orders communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests' ref. No. 17466/73-L1, dated 25th August 1973. The rate of growth in the first rotation coppice is expected to be higher and hence higher volume is expected than the original crop when felled.

470. *Yield regulation*.—Yield will be regulated by simple area. Due to irregularity of crop with reference to age, espacement, also with reference to growth conditions of the difference in annual area to be clearfelled, there will be substantial fluctuations in the annual yield from the plantations prescribed for felling during the plan period. A statement of plantations proposed to be felled is given in section 6.

SECTION 5.

METHOD OF EXECUTING FELLINGS.

471. The areas that will be available for felling are natural forests for conversion into plantations of Eucalyptus hybrid. Also Eucalyptus plantations that will become due for felling are indicated in section 6 of this chapter.

472. The annual regeneration area to be converted will be demarcated on the ground in accordance with the layout of the area in the map accompanying the plan. The demarcation will be cut lines of 1.5m wide and this work should be completed at the latest by the end of November of the previous year to planting.

473. All reserved trees like tamarind, sandal, timber species and all other minor forest produce yielding trees in the area as well as in the demarcation lines should be enumerated before sale and announced for retention at the time of sale in addition to providing such lists to the contractor along with the agreement.

474. The right to clearfell the natural growth will be sold in public auction at the latest in the month of December of the previous year of planting.

475. Where there is the possibility to combine the conditions of uprootal along with clearfelling of natural growth at the time of auction, it may be sold accordingly. The period of lease for clearfelling, uprootal etc. may be limited to the minimum of 3 months for 10 ha.

476. Where there is saleable natural growth and there is no demand in sales, the work of clearfelling shall be done departmentally and fuel sold in pubic auction after proper collection and stacking.

477. All the marginal trees to a width of one chain on the bank of Chinnar river in Woddapatti plantation should be retained.

478. *Felling rules*.—The folllowing felling rules shall be stricty enforced in working the Eucalyptus hybrid plantations.

(i) All Eucalyptus trees may be felled by the agency of exploitation.

(ii) The felling should proceed systematically starting from one corner. Work should be taken up in the next strip only after the satisfactory completion of work in the strip under working.

(iii) Only saws should be used for felling. The stumps left after felling should be as low as possible not to exceed 10 cm. from the ground level.

(iv) The cut should be clean keeping the bark below the cut intact alround.

(v) The stumps should not be covered with branches, stacks of billets or any other cut material.

(vi) Only saws should be used for conversion of felled trees to prevent wastage.

(vii) The billets should be of one metre length and formed with stacks of 3mx1mx1m before removal.

(viii) Eucalyptus billets above 5 cm. diameter over bark will be removed by the agency. All removals will be checked by the concerned Forester, who shall submit weekly accounts to his Ranger.

479. *Disposal of lop and tops*.—The left outs below the diameter of 5cm. over bark will be sold in public auction for use as firewood. The contractor will be permitted to remove this produce under cover of permits issued by the department.

SECTION 6.

480. Areas proposed to be planted annually section 6 following is the statement furnishing the areas to be planted annually during the Plan Period.

Serial number and Name of the Range.	*Name of series and reserved forest.*	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Coupe number.	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area ha in*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
I Anchetty	Woddapatti Eucalyptus plantations series Woddapatti.	I	10.00	II	10.00	III	10.00	IV	10.00	V	10.00	VI	10.00	VII	10.00	VIII	10.00	IX	10.00
II Denkanikotta ..	Pane Eucalyptus plantations series Pane.	I	10.00	II	10.00	III	10.00	IV	10.00	V	10.00	VI	10.00	VII	10.00	VIII	10.00	IX	10.00
III Hosur	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations series Javalagiri.	I	10.00	II	10.00	III	10.00	IV	10.00	V	10.00	VI	10.00	VII	10.00	VIII	10.00	IX	10.00
IV Krishnagiri ..	Varatanapalli Eucalyptus plantations series Varatanapalli.	I	8.20	II	10.00	III	10.00	IV	10.00	V	10.00	VI	10.00	VII	10.00	VIII	11.00	IX	9.25
	Total ..		38.20		40.00		40.00		40.00		40.00		40.00		40.00		41.00		39.25

	1991-92		*Total.*
	Coupe number.	*Area in ha.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	X	10.00	100.00
2	X	10.00	100.00
3	X	10.00	100.00
4	X	10.80	99.25
		40.80	399.25

481. **Failed areas** proposed to be planted.

Serial number.	*Name of the Range.*	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year of raising.*	*Area in ha.*	*Proposed year to be raising.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta	1973	14.75	1983-84
2	Hosur	Sanamavu	1974	5.00	1983-84
		Sanamavu	1974	5.00	1983-84
		Sanamavu	1960	4.00	1984-85
		Sanamavu	1961	4.00	1984-85
		Sanamavu	1962	4.00	1984-85
		Sanamavu	1975	5.36	1985-86
		Sanamavu	1975	5.20	1985-86
		Sanamavu	1977	9.40	1986-87
		Sanamavu	1979	55.20	1988-89
		Total		111.91	

482. The following abstract shows the annual area in each range to be converted for raising Eucalyptus plantations.

Serial number.	*Year.*	*Annual area to be planted up in ha.*				*Total.*
		Anchetty.	*Denkanikotta*	*Hosur.*	*Krishnagiri.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1982	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.20	38.20
2	1983	10.00	24.75	20.00	10.00	64.75
3	1984	10.00	10.00	22.00	10.00	52.00
4	1985	10.00	10.00	20.56	10.00	50.56
5	1986	10.00	10.00	19.40	10.00	49.40
6	1987	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00
7	1988	10.00	10.00	65.20	10.00	95.20
8	1989	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	41.00
9	1990	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.25	39.25
10	1991	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.80	40.80
	Total	100.00	114.75	197.16	99.25	511.16

Tabular statement of fellings.

483. The following statement shows the plantations to be felled under simple coppice system during the plan period.

Serial number and Name of the Range.	*Name of the Eucalyptus plantations felling series.*	*Name of the R.F. and location.*	*Year of plantation.*	*Area in hectare.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		1982–83			
1 Denkanikotta ..	Pane Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Pane ..	1965	7.69	Interplanted with Tamarind.
2.	Aiyur Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Gulhatti ..	1966	12.02	
3. Hosur	Scattered Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thalli ..	1973	10.40	
4.	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations fellings series.	Javalagiri ..	1973	4.60	
5.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1974	5.00	
6.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1974	4.70	
7.	Sanamavu Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Sanamavu ..	1974	5.00	
8.	Do.	Sanamavu ..	1974	5.00	
9. Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thogarapalli	1962	8.92	Ist rotation felled in 1972.
10.	Do.	Thogarapalli ..	1963	8.09	Ist rotation felled in 1973.
11.	Krishnagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Nandibanda	1963	2.02	
12.	Thogarapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thogarapalli	1964	8.49	Do.
13.	Do.	373 Eucalpyptus trees interplanted in Thogarapalli Cashew plots.			Ist rotation felled in 1973.
			Total ..	81.93	
		1983–84			
14. Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Noganur ..	1975	20.00	Bit I
15.	Do.	Noganur ..	1975	20.63	Bit II.
16. Hosur ..	Sanamavu Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Sanamavu ..	1960	4.00	1 rotation felled in 1975.
17.	Do.	Sanamavu ..	1961	4.00	Do.
18.	Do.	Sanamavu ..	1962	4.00	Do.
19.	Do.	Sanamavu ..	1975	5.36	
20.	Do.	Sanamavu ..	1975	5.20	
21.	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Javalagiri ..	1975	9.30	
22.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1975	[illegible] 10	

Serial number and Name of the Range.	*Name of the Eucalyptus plantations felling series.*	*Name of the R.F. and location.*	*Year of plantation.*	*Area in hectare.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23. Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thogarapalli	1965	9.30	1 rotation felled in 1975.
24.	Do.	Thogarapalli	1966	8.09	Do.
		Total	..	94.98	
		1984–85			
25. Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Denkanikotta	1976	15.00	
26. Hosur	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Javalagiri ..	1976	10.20	
27.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1976	4.90	
		Total ..		30.10	
		1985–86			
28. Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta Eucalyptus plantation felling series.	Noganur ..	1959	3.40	1 Rotation felled in 1977.
29.	Aiyur Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Aiyur extension I	1964	23.87	Do.
30.	Do.	Aiyur extension I.	1965	25.09	Do.
31.	Denkanikotta Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Denkanikotta	1977	15.00	
32. Hosur	Sanamavu Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Sanamavu ..	1977	9.40	
33.	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Javalagiri ..	1977	10.00	
34.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1977	5.00	
35.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1977	15.00	
36. Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thogarapalli	1967	8.90	1 rotation felled in 1977.
37.	Krishnagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Kothur ..	1977	21.60	Out of 60 ha. Misc. plot an area of 21.60 ha. raised with Eucalyptus.
		Total	..	137.26	
		1986–87			
38. Anchetty	Scattered Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Taggatti ..	1978	55.04	
39. Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Denkanikotta	1978	14.30	Bit I

Serial number and Name of the Range.	Name of the Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Name of the R.F. and location.	Year of plantation.	Area in hectare.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		1986–87—cont.			
40. Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Denkanikotta	1978	35.00	Bit-II
41.	Pane Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Pane ..	1978	50.00	
42. Hosur	Sanamavu Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Sanamavu ..	1978	59.00	
43.	Scattered Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Amudhakondapalli.	1978	21.00	
44. Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thogarapalli	1968	8.90	1 rotation felled in 1978.
45.	Krishnagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Veppanapalli	1978	50.00	Interplanted with miscellaneous plantation.
		Total ..		284.24	
		1987–88			
46. Hosur	Scattered Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Berigai ..	1979	58.40	
47.	Sanamavu Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Sanamavu ..	1979	55.20	
		Total ..		113.60	
		1988–89			
48. Anchetty ..	Woddapatty Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Woddapatty	1969	10.60	1 rotation felled in 1980.
49. Dankanikotta ..	Denkanikotta Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Denkanikotta	1972	15.56	1 rotation felled in 1980.
50. Hosur	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Javalagiri ..	1972	4.50	Do.
51.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1980	4.90	Do.
52.	Scattered Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Amudha-konda-palli.	1980	24.64	
53.	Do.	Settipalli ..	1980	41.00	Bit-I
54.	Do.	Settipalli ..	1980	13.00	Bit-II
		Total ..		114.20	

1989–90

—NIL—

Serial number and Name of the Range.	*Name of the Eucalyptus plantations felling series.*	*Name of the R.F. and location.*	*Year of plantation.*	*Area in hectare.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		1990–91			
55. Anchetty ..	Woddapatti Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Woddapatty	*1982	10.00	
56. Denkanikotta ..	Pane Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Pane ..	1955	7.69	
57.	Aiyur Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Gulhatti ..	1966	12.02	
58.	Pane Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Pane ..	*1982	10.00	
59. Hosur ..	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Javalagiri ..	1973	4.60	
60. Hosur ..	Scattered Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thalli ..	1973	10.40	
61.	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Javalagiri ..	1974	5.00	
62.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1974	4.70	
63.	Do.	**Javalagiri**	*1982	10.00	
64. Krishnagiri ..	Thograpalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thogarapalli	1962	2.92	
65.	Do.	Thogarapalli	1963	8.09	
66.	Krishnagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Nandibanda	1963	2.02	
67.	Thogarapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thogarapalli	1964	2.49	
68. Krishnagiri ..	Varatanapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Varatanapalli	*1982	8.20	
69.	Thogarapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	373 Eucalyptus trees interplanted in Thogarapalli Cashew plot.			
			Total ..	110.43	
		1991–92			
70. Anchetty ..	Woddapatty Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Woddapatty	*1983	10.00	
71. Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Noganur ..	1975	20.00	Bit-I.
72.	Do.	Noganur ..	1975	20.63	Bit-II.
73.	Pane Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Pane ..	*1983	10.00	
74. Hosur ..	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plnatations felling series.	Javalagiri ..	1975	9.30	

Serial number and Name of the Range.	Name of the Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Name of the R.F. and location.	Year of plantations.	Area in hectare.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		1986-87—*cont.*			
75. Hosur	Javalagiri Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Javalagiri ..	1975	5.10	
76.	Do.	Javalagiri ..	*1983	10.00	
77. Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Thogarapalli	1965	9.30	
78.	Do.	Thogarapalli	1966	8.09	
79.	Varatanapalli Eucalyptus plantations felling series.	Varatanapalli	*1983	10.00	
			Total ..	112.42	

NOTE.—The plantations proposed to be raised in this plan are included in the Statement of fellings

* Prescribed area for raising plantations during the plan.

484. The abstract statement of the plantations in each range to be felled annually during the plan period is given below :

Serial number.	Year.	Annual area of plantations to be felled. Anchetty.	Denkanikotta.	Hosur.	Krishnagiri.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1982-83 ..	..	19.71	34.70	27.52	81.93
2	1983-84 ..	..	40.63	36.98	17.39	94.98
3	1984-85 ..	..	15.00	15.10	..	30.10
4	1985-86 ..	..	67.36	39.40	30.50	137.26
5	1986-87 ..	55.04	99.30	71.00	58.90	284.24
6	1987-88 ..	..		113.60	..	113.60
7	1988-89 ..	10.60	15.56	88.04	..	114.20
8	1989-90 ..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9	1990-91 ..	..	19.71	15.00	27.52	62.23
		*10.00	*10.00	*10.00	*8.20	*38.20
10	1991-92 ..	..	40.63	14.40	17.39	72.42
		*10.00	*10.00	*10.00	*10.00	*40.00
	Total ..	65.64	317.90	429.20	179.22	990.96
		*20.00	*20.00	*20.00	*18.20	*78.20
				Grand Total	..	1,069.16

* Prescribed area for raising plantations during the plan.

485. The plantations, either failures or poorly stocked over 111.91 ha. are prescribed for replanting along with that year's fresh planting and the same is furnished in Section 6.

486. The existing growth of Eucalyptus trees, if any, in the failed plantations should be enumerated and sold according to the year of plantation.

SECTION 7.

Regulation of artificial regeneration operations.

487. The necessity for intensive tree planting has been acknowledged widely to achieve the desired results in artificial regeneration.

488. The compacted soil due to repeated trampling by cattle does not permit the precious rain water to percolate readily to subsoil depths. Digging out every stump and root and ploughing and the paramount requisites for succtss of the desired degree.

489. In general, the technique will involve in planting of wellgrown container seedlings of Eucalyptus hybrid into pits of 30 cm. cube at an espacement of 2c x 2m in the disc ploughed area.

490. *Site preparation.*—After clearfelling the natural growth etc., uprootal of stumps and roots, burning of all slush will be done. Burning should be dispensed with in places where there are sandal saplings. Disc ploughing will be done to a depth of about 25 cm. on receipt of first rains in the month of April.

491. In plantations coming up for regeneration through coppice, clearing of all unwanted growth should be done after "coppicing". Blanks of over 0.2 ha. should be planted like any other area coming up for fresh planting.

492. *Aligning, staking and pitting.*[The area should be aligned and staked at an espacement of 2m x 2m after deep disc ploughing. These works could be done in the ploughed areas side by side when ploughing is in progress. Pits of 30cm cube will be dug at the stakes. Unsuitable bits of sizeable extent occurring within the regeneration area need not be taken up for planting and the same may be shown as unplanted in the sketch.

493. *Planting and replacement of casualties.*—Container seedlings of about 3 months old will be planted on receipt of good soaking rains in the month of May-June and completed, as early planting will avail all the benefits of the season. Care should be taken to see that no disturbance is caused, either to the mother earth or to the root system while transporting and removing the polythene bags before planting. The containers should be watered before planting to withstand any possible drought period after planting.

494. To ward off white ant attack on the Eucalyptus, 5 grams of termiticides like D.D.T. 5%, Aldrine, Dieldrine or B.H.C. 50% should be dusted inside the pit before planting and 5 grams applied after planting on the surface around the plants.

495. Casualties should be replaced in the first year itself, in the subsequent rains at the latest during the north-east monsoon.

496. *Weeding and soil working.*—No weeding and soil working need be done in the first year as disc ploughing is prescribed. During the second year one weeding of miscellaneous growth over the entire area in July-August and soil working in September-October to a radious of 50 cm. around the plant and to a depth of 15 cm. should be done.

497. *Fencing.*—As damage to Eucalyptus plants due to trampling by cattle is imminent, the area should be fenced with the brushwood material available in the area to a height of 1m and width of 1m. The fence should be maintained in the second year also.

498. Operations which improve the growth of Eucalyptus hybrid in the order of **importance.**

(i) Clearing and uprootal of miscellaneous growth.

(ii) Deep ploughing of site before planting, preferably by mechanical means.

499. Measures which will ensure better survival and increase the final yield—

(i) All the above measures.

(ii) Closer planting not less than 2,500 plants per ha.

(iii) Planting during south-west monsoon.

(iv) Planting of polypot plants not less than 30cm in height.

500. *Nursery preparations.*—The nursery will be located as near as possible to the planting site. Beds of 10 metres long and 1 metre wide will be formed after digging the ground to a depth of 30cm. and removing all stumps, roots and stones. Beds will be raised to a height of 20 cm. above the ground level and the sides will be supported by means of bamboo splits and pegs. The soil should be mixed with manner say a cart load for 2 mother beds. Paths of 50cm. in width will be left in between beds. To minimise the risk of white-ant attack, the surface of each bed will be raked up thoroughly and sprayed with a solution of 5% D.D.T. or 1% Gammaxene. Sowing will be done towards the end of December after carefully levelling the surface of each bed. About 15 grams of genetically graded seeds per bed is a suitable quantity. At the time of sowing, the seeds will be mixed with fine sand and suitable insecticide such as Heradel in order to keep off ants and other insects. A thin layer of fine soil about 5mm. thick should be spread over the freshly-sown seeds. Thin sticks are then placed at regular intervals over the beds. A light layer of straw is then spread evenly over this frame work. The beds should then be regularly twice a day but lightly watered for the first few days with a fine rosecan. Germination usually commences by about 6th day and should be completed within 20 days from the date of sowing. The straw covering should be gently removed after germination is complete. Then the young seedlings should be provided with light overhead shade. Great care is necessary at this stage to see that the watering is done regularly twice a day but moderately and gently, as excessive or careless watering results in large scale dying off for 15 days.

501. Within about 6 weeks the seedlings should be 4–6cm. in height and with 3–4 pairs of leaves, the optimum size for pricking out. At this stage the seedlings should be pricked out into polythene bags containing fertile and well-sieved soil. Normally a standard bed should give dominant seedlings for 2 ha. The weaker and suppressed seedlings should be discarded and they should not be transplanted.

502. Polythene bags should be of size 10cm x 20cm with 200 guage. Containers should be carefully filled with a well-sieved mixture of loamy soil and manure. The tendency to use infertile, locally obtained sub-soil, full of coarse particles and pebbles, should be guarded against.

503. Newly-pricked out seedlings will need special care for few days. They should be watered twice a day and kept under light shade for about a week, until they regain their vigour. Excessive shading should be avoided as it causes aetiolation and whippiness. After the shade has been removed and the container seedlings are firmly established, watering may be reduced to once a day under an open sun.

504. Differentiation among the seedlings sets in soon after the container nursery is formed. This results in variations of height, rate of growth and vigour. The containers should be graded repeatedly once in a fortnight until tall, well-grown and healthy seedling are kept apart from less well-grown seedlings, so that only the best seedlings can be used as planting stock to begin with.

SECTION 8.

Other regulations.

505. *Demarcation of plantations.*—Each year's plantation will be demarcated by stone slabs inscribed with the calendar year of formation, area and coupe number. Name boards will also be put up at prominent places.

506. *Inspection paths.*—3m. wide inspection paths will be formed in between the plantations to facilitate thorough inspection of the plantations. These will also act as fire lines. They should be laid before ploughing is done.

507. *Plantation journal.*—This will be maintained for each series. Details to be entered will include coupe number, year of planting, location, nature of previous growth, cost of formation with complete particulars, full history and a 4''—1 mile map.

508. *Closure to grazing.*—To avoid damage to the Eucalyptus plants from trampling by cattle, the area will be closed to grazing for a period 5 years from the year of planting.

509. *Control forms.*—The control forms relating to the working circle are given in the Appendix XLII and should be posted at the end of every financial year.

CHAPTER V.

THE MINOR FOREST PRODUCE WORKING CIRCLE.

SECTION 1.

General constitution of the working circle.

510. This working circle extends over the entire division in addition to reserved lands under the control of the Forest Department. It also includes the area falling under " Nature reserve " in Javalagiri reserved forest.

511. The total area of the working circle is 1,31,095.43 ha.

SECTION 2.

Division of the area.

512. The working circle is divided into various lease units for the exploitation of minor forest produce. The size of the unit varies according to the demand for a particulr item. Generally the units are small where the demand is intense, and a range is the largest unit.

513. (i) *Tamarind*.—This is the most important item of minor forest produce of the division. For the sake of convenience, each range is constituted into several lease units popularly known as "farms". The lease units that are existing in the plan under revision are reconstituted due to availability of more areas under tamarind plantations and splitting up of some of the units which are unwieldy. The following statement shows the names of the "farms" with reserves covered by them.

Serial number and name of the farm.	*Name of the reserved forest.*
(1)	(2)
Anchetty range—	
1. Anchetty	Anchetty.
2. Ubrani	Ubrani (excluding Ubrani Agraharam).
3. Hulibanda	Hulibanda .
4. Taggatti	Taggatti.
5. Urigam	Urigam and Bilikkal.
6. Kestur	Kestur, Kestur extension and Mallahalli.
7. Natrapalayam	Natrapalayam including tamarind trees in erstwhile Rest House compound.
8. Woddapatti	Woddapatti.
9. Billigundlu	Billigundlu.
Denkanikotta range—	
10. Aiyur	Aiyur, Aiyur extension I, II and III N. S. Agraharam and Sameri.
11. Manchi	Manchi, Gulhatti and Tholuvabetta.
12. Kempakarai	Kampakarai and Tholuvabetta extension.
13. Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta, Denkanikotta extension and Naganur.
14. Pane	Pane.
Hosur range—	
15. Thalli	Thalli, Thalli extension and Javalagiri.
16. Sanamavu	Sanamavu and Sanamavu extension.
Krishnagiri Range—	
17. Nandibanda	Nandibanda, Nandibanda extension and Kothur.
18. Maharajagadai east	Maharajagadai extension and Krishnagiri range office compound except the trees around the Ranger's quarters.
19. Maharajagadai west	Maharajagadai.
20. Bargur	Bargur.
21. Nerlakota	Nerlakota.
22. Thogarapalli	Thogarapalli and Thattakallu.
23. Varatanapalli	Varatanapalli and Varatanapalli extension.
24. Neralapalli	Neralapalli.

514. (ii) Tamarind plantations had been raised since 1941. Plantation crop of tamarind starts flowering and fruiting from 7th or 8th year. It is said that there is no consumption value for the fruits produced in the early stages. So it is expected that a plantation of 10 years old and more will yield fruits on com ercial value. All the plantations raised during the currency of the plan will start yielding fruits during the plan period. Therefore it is proposed to consider the plantations raised in one range as one lease unit. The District Forest Officer may at his discretion divide these range units, into convenient units from administration point of view.

515. The following statement furnishes the area of plantations that have completed 10 years and that will complete 10 years during the period of the plan.

Serial number and Name of range.	*Total area under successful plantations in ha.*
(1)	(2)
1. Denkanikotta	379.20
2. Hosur	218.72
3. Krishnagiri	798.08
Total ..	1,396.00

516. (iii) *Tan barks.*—The whole range forms the lease unit for exploitation of tan barks. Konnai bark (Cassia fistula) will be exploited once in four years in each range, while avaram bark (Cassia auriculata) and vembadam bark (Ventilago maderaspatana) will be exploited annually. Following is the constitution of lease units for the exploitation of tan barks.

Serial number and Name of the range.	*Name of the reserved forest.*
(1)	(2)
1. Anchetty	All the reserved forests (excluding the portion known as "Ubrani Agraharam)".
2. Anchetty	Ubrani Agraharam.
3. Denkanikotta	All the reserved forests.
4. Hosur	All the reserved forests and reserved lands.
5. Krishnagiri	All the reserved forests and reserved lands.

517. (iv) *Konnai bark.*—Konnai bark (Cassia fistula) will be exploited once in four years in each range. There are five lease units, as constituted for avaram bark and vembadam bark.

518. (v) *Stone and tree moss.*—Exploitation is done annually. There are five lease units, as constituted for avaram bark and vembadam bark, one for each range and one for the portion known as Ubrani Agraharam.

519 (vi) *Other minor forest produce.*—The following are the items included in this lease unit to be worked annually.

1. Soap nut (Sapindus emarginatus).
2. Seekai (Acacia concinna).
3. Pungam (Pongamia pinnata) seeds.
4. Kadukkai (Terminalia chebula) fruits or gall nuts.
5. Thanikkai (Terminalia belerica) fruits.
6. Nellikai (Emblica officinalis) fruits.
7. Etti (Strychnos nuxvomica) seeds.
8. Thethankottai (Sapindus potatorum) seeds.
9. Serankottai (Semecarpus anacardium) seeds.
10. Neem (Azadirachta indica) fruits.

11. Mango (Mangifoera indica) fruits.
12. Kattamankku (Jatropha curcas) or wild castor seeds.
13. Chembagam (Michelia champaca) flowers.
14. Wood applie (Feronea elephantum) fruits.
15. Thaggarai (Cassia tora).
16. Manchi hemp.
17. Illupai (Madhuca latifolia) seeds.
18. Elandai (Zizyphus mauritiana) fruits.
19. Kilakkai (Carissa carandas) fruits.
20. Seethapazham (Anona squamosa) fruits.
21. Sundakkai (Solanum torvum) fruits.
22. Korai (Cyperus species) grass.
23. Sa aiparuppu (Buchanania lanzan) seeds.
24. Karuveppilai (Murraya koenigii) leaves.
25. Eacham (Phoenix species) leaves and fruits.
26. Mahali (Cymnema montana) roots.
27. Nannari (Hemidesmus indicus) roots.

520. The following are the lease units for exploitation of the above 27 items, collectively titled as " Other minor forest produce ".

521. In the reserved lands of Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges, and in the locality known as Ubrani Agraharam, tamarind will form an item of general minor forest produce

Serial number and Name of the range. (1)	*Name of the reserved forest.* (2)
1. Anchetty	All the reserved forests (Except the portion known as Ubrani Agraharam).
2. Anchetty	Ubrani Agraharam (Tamarind included in other M. F. P.)
3. Denkanikotta	All the reserved forests.
4. Hosur	All the reserved forests. All the reserved lands (Tamarind included in other M. F. P.)
5. Krishnagiri	All the reserved forests (except Kothur R. F.)
	All the reserved lands (Tamarind included in other M. F. P.) Kothur R. F.

522. (*vii*) *Cashew*.—Cashew plantations have been raised in Nandibanda and Thogarapalli reserves of Krishnagiri range. The cashew raised over 43.35 ha. in the above reserves is successful to some extent and it will form one lease unit. A list of cashew plantations raised is furnished in appendix XXI.

523. (*viii*) *Divi-Divi*.—The Divi-Divi plantations had been raised during 1975 and 1976 in Noganur reserve of Denkanikotta range over an area of 3.23 ha. It is expected that the plantations from 6th year will yield pods of commercial value.

524. (*ix*) *Honey and wax*.—Collection of Honey and wax may be done departmentally and disposed as per the standing instructions issued from time to time.

525. (*x*) *Pungam*.—Pungam had been successfully raised in this division since 1965 over an area of 269.27 ha. pure and in mixture with other species. It is expected that 7 year old and more plantation will yield pods on commercial value. It is proposed to consider the plantations raised in one range as one lease unit. The statement below furnishes the area of plantations that have completed 7 years and that will complete 7 years during the period of the plan.

Serial Number.	Name of the range	Total area under successful plantations in hactares.
1.	Denkanikotta	251.52
2.	Hosur	17.75
		269.27

SECTION 3.

Method of exploitations.

526. *Agency of exploitation.*—Ivory, antlers of Sambar and spotted deer, honey and bees-wax will be collected departmentally. All other minor forest produce will be exploited through the agency of contractors after sale in public auction. In specific cases where there is demand from approved labour or tribal co-operative societies for leasing out the units to them, the lease units may be allotted to them, after observing the rules and current orders on the subject.

527. Whenever there is no demand for any unit in auction in a particular year, timely action shall be taken to collect important items like tamarind, gall nuts and seekai deparmentally and dispose of them in public auction sale in time.

Period of leases.—

528. *Tamarind.*—This is an important item of minor forest produce. Each lease unit of tamarind "farm" will be offered in sale by public auction annually in the month of August–September, when the young fruits would have formed to facilitate the bidders to assess the potential. The period of lease shall be seven months from 1st October to 30th April of the next year.

529. *Avaram and verbadam bark.*—The unit of sale is the range. Sales will be held annually for the right to collect and remove these tan barks from each lease unit. The period of lease shall be one year from 1st July to 30th June of the next year.

530. *Stone and tree moss.*—The range will be the unit of exploitation. Sales will be held annually for the right to collect and remove stone and tree moss from each of the lease units. Tht period of lease will be one year from 1st of July to 30th June of the next year.

531. *Konnai bark.*—Each Range will Form a lease unit. However, all the ranges will not be worked for konnai bark every year as it is sold once in four years.

532. In one particular year only one range will be the unit of sale for the whole division and exploitation will be confined to this range. As there are four rages, a rotation of 4 years is adopted and each range will be exploited once in four years. The allotment of each range to specific years of exploitation is given in the next section. The period of lease will be one year from 1st July to 30th June of the next year.

533. *Divi-Divi.*—The least unit is fixed as one year from 1st July to 30th June of the next year. The unit of lease will be the range.

534. *Pungam.*—The range will be the unit of sale. Sales will be conducted annually for the right to collect and remove the pods during August-September. The period of lease shall be seven months from 1st October to 30th April of the next year. The Period of fruiting and collection of usufructs are almost one and the same for both tamarined and pungam.

535. *Other minor forest produce.*—Each lease unit shall be sold annually in public auction. The period of lease will be one year from 1st July to 30th June of the next year.

536. *Alterations in lease units.*—The District Forest Officer may at his discretion split up any of the lease units into smaller ones or may combine any of the smaller units into bigger ones and put them up for sale as circumstances warrant (C.C.F. & RT. 1762/68, dated 15th July 1968).

537. *Fixing fair price.*—With regard to fair price statement the instructions communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests' Circular No. 1/80, dated 8th January 1980 (Chief Conservator of Forests Ref. No. E3/56835/79-5, dated 8th January 1980) should strictly be adhered to. While fixing the fair price, the factors like current market price of the produce, working conditions, the cost of extraction or collection, transport and all incidental charges necessary for marketing the produce, should be taken into consideration. The fair price statement prepared should be submitted to the Conservator of Forests at least 15 days in advance of the sale date and the fair price fixed should be approved by the Conservator of Forests and communicated to the District Forest Officer before the auction date.

SECTION 4.

Tabular statement of fellings.

538. *Konnai bark.*—Exploitation will be once in four years in each range as detailed below :—

1. Denkanikotta ranges—1982-83, 1986-87, 1900-91.

2. Hosur range—1983-84, 1987-88, 1991-92.

3. Krishnagiri range—1984-85, 1988-89.

4. Anchetty range—1985-86, 1989-90.

539. *Tamarind plantation.*—The following statement shows the sequence in which coupes of Kempakarai tamarind plantation series are to be planted up during the period of the plan. The coupe number, area and year in which planting is to be done are furnished.

Serial number and name of the range.	*Name of the series and locality.*	*Year of planting.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Denkanikotta	Kempakarai Tamarind Plantation Series Kempakarai R. F.	1982–83	.. I	10.00
		1983–84	.. II	10.00
		1984–85	.. III	10.00
		1985–86	.. IV	10.00
		1986–87	.. V	10.00
		1987–88	.. VI	10.00
		1988–89	.. VII	10.00
		1989–90	.. VIII	10.00
		1990–91	.. IX	10.00
		1991-	.. X	10.00
		Total	..	100.00

SECTION 5.

REGULATION OF ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION.

540. *Tamarind plantations.*—Tamarind has been raised successfully in this division. The bulk of the revenue by sale of minor forest produce in this division is from tamarind. Due to the increasing demand and attractive prices fetched year after year for tamarind, it is necessary to bring more areas under tamarind plantations through artificial regeneration. So far from the year 1941 to 1980 an area of 1,396.00 ha had been brought under tamarind plantations in the various reserves of this division. The results are really encouraging and with little more care and maintenance, they are bound to increase the yield in future years.

541. The list of tamarind plantations raised in this division and considered successful is given in Appendix. XX.

542. The list of tamarind plantations considered either failure or with poor stocking is given in Appendix XXa.

543. An area of 100.00 ha. has been selected in Kempakarai reserve of Denkanikotta range for raising tamarind plantations at 10.00 ha. per year from 1982 to 1991. Details of areas so far regenerated successfully and proposed to be regenerated with tamarind are shown below range-wise and reserve-wise.

544. Statement showing the reserve-war details of tamarind plantations existing and proposed to be raised during the period of this plan in each range.

Serial number and name of the range.	*Name of the reserved forests or reserved lands*	*Regenerated area in ha.*	*Proposed area in ha.*	*Total area in ha*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Denkanikotta	Kempakarai	..	100.00	100.00
	Denkanikotta	114.05	..	114.05
	Noganur	265.15	..	265.15
2. Hosur	Kumbalam I	10.20	..	10.20
	Athimugam I	30.00	..	30.00
	Sanamavu extension I ..	4.80	..	4.80
	Medithepalli	12.50	..	12.50
	Sanamavu	161.22	..	161.22
3. Krishnagiri	Thogarapalli	57.60	..	57.60
	Bargur	78.88	..	78.88
	Veppanapalli	10.50	..	10.50
	Veppanapalli extension ..	17.36	..	17.36
	Maharajagadai	91.84	..	91.84
	Alapatti	13.00	..	13.00
	Neralakota and Medugampalli	34.00	..	34.00
	Neralapalli and Neralapalli extension.	100.00	..	100.00
	Nandibanda	206.47	..	206.47
	Nandibanda extension ..	66.80	..	66.80
	Varatanapalli	121.63	..	121.63
		1,396.00	100.00	1,496.00

545. The area selected for regeneration in Kempakarai reserve as divided into annual planting coupe has been marked in the concerned S.I. sheet accompanying the plan. The tabular statement in Section 4 furnishes details of series, coupe number and area for raising tamarind during the plan period. The planting should be taken up serially in the sequence as laid out in the map.

546. *Preparatory works.*—Each year's planting area will be surveyed, demarcated and cleared of all growth, except sandal, tamarind and all other minor forest produce yielding trees, by the end of March. Burning of debris, uprooting of stumps, and roots, discploughing to a depth of 15 cm. aligning and staking at an espacement of 5m x 5m and digging of 45 cm cube pits at the above espacement will be completed by the end of May.

547. *Planting.*—Planting will be done in June-July, on the onset of the south-west monsoon. Planting stock shall consist of 15–18 month old, sturdy nursery container seedlings. Seedlings should be at least 30–45 cm. in height, well developed and vigorous. Planting should not be prolonged. polythene bags of size 16cm x 30 m with 200 guage or earthen pots shall be used.

548 Casualties will be replaced during October-November.

549. *Weeding and soil working.*—As much as the area is proposed to be tractor ploughed, no weeding and soil working are proposed during first year. During second year one weeding and soil working around the plant to a diameter of 1m. and to a depth of 15 cm. shall be done during August–September.

550. *Fencing.*—Protection of the planted areas from browsing damage is very important. Repeated browsing results in stunted growth which ultimately kills the plant. So it is necessary to protect the plants with atmost care for a period of 5 years. The entire periphery of the planted area should be fenced with brushwood to 1 metre height and one metre width. Stone wall fencing is the most appropriate fencing.

551. *Subsidiary cultural operations.*—The congestion in the tamarind plantations may be relieved by thinning the weaklings at the discretion of the District Forest Officer after informing the Conservator of Forests.

552. Though the tamarind plantations raised need maintenance and subsidiary cultural operations after 7th year, they have not been maintained so. Therefore the plantations which have not been maintained at the end of 7th year have been grouped together for maintenance etc., from 1982–83 onwards and such plantations are prescribed for subsidiary cultural operations and maintenance at the end of 7th year as detailed below :—

Name of the range. (1)	*Name of the RF and RL.* (2)	*Year of Plantation.* (3)	*Area in ha.* (4)	*Remarks.* (5)
	1982–83			
Denkanikotta	Noganur	1965 ..	3.28	....
	Denkanikotta	1971 ..	52.93	....
	Denkanikotta	1972 ..	21.72	....
	Denkanikotta	1973 ..	39.40 bit II	....
	Noganur	1973 ..	8.80 bit I	....
	Noganur	1973 ..	10.34 bit II	....
	Naganur	1974 ..	34.25	....
	Noganur	1975 ..	30.00	....

Name of the range (1)	Name of the R.F. and R.L. (2)	Year of Plantation (3)	Area in ha. (4)	Remarks (5)
Hosur	Sanamavu	1974 ..	5.00	....
	Sanamavu	1975 ..	5.60	....
	Kumbalam I	1975 ..	10.20	....
Krishnagiri	Varatanapalli	1963 ..	4.04	....
	Veratanapalli	1964 ..	4.45	....
	Nandibanda	1964 ..	16.18	....
	Nandibanda	1965 ..	13.75	....
	Varatanapalli	1965 ..	4.04	....
	Nandibanda	1966 ..	26.30	....
	Varatanapalli	1967	4.04	
	Nandibanda	1967 ..	21.45	....
	Nandibanda	1968 ..	16.18	....
	Bargur	1968 ..	16.18	....
	Varatanapalli	1968 ..	4.45	....
	Varatanapalli	1969 ..	3.28	....
	Bargur	1969 ..	20.00	....
	Nandibanda	1969 ..	16.60	....
	Bargur	1970 ..	21.20	....
	Nandibanda	1970 ..	16.00	....
	Varatanapalli	1970 ..	4.00	....
	Varatanapalli	1971 ..	4.00	....
	Nandibanda	1971 ..	26.20	....
	Nandibanda	1972 ..	44.31	....
	Varatanapalli	1972 ..	5.79	....
	Nandibanda extension	1973 ..	17.00	....
	Nandibanda ..	1973	6.80	....
..	Varatanapalli	1973	5.84	....
.. .. ..	Thogarapalli	1973	53.60	....
	Veppanapalli	1973	10.50	....
....	Varatanapalli	1974	5.84	....
	Veppanapalli extension ..	1974	17.36	....
	Veratanapalli	1975	6.00	....
....	Maharajagadai	1975	30.00	....
		Total ..	666.30	

1983–84

Name of the range	Name of the R.F. and R.L.	Year of Plantation	Area in ha.	Remarks
Denkanikotta	Noganur	1976	30.08	....
Hosur	Sanamavu	1976	5.12	....
Krishnagiri	Varatanapalli	1976	7.36	....
	Maharajagadai	1976	31.84	....
		Total ..	74.40	

Name of the range. (1)	Name of the R.F and R.L. (2)	Year of plantation. (3)	Area in ha. (4)	Remarks. (5)
	1984–85			
Hosur	Sanamavu	1977	5.10	....
Krishnagiri	Varatanapalli	1977	8.50	....
	Maharajagadai	1977	30.00	....
		Total	43.60	
	1985–86			
Denkanikotta	Noganur	1978	50.00	....
Hosur	Sanamavu	1978	40.00	....
	Sanamavu	1978	34.00	....
	Sanamavu	1978	30.00	....
Krishnagiri	Neralapalli	1978	50.00	....
		Total	204.00	
	1986–87			
Hosur	Sanamavu	1979	13.00	....
	Sanamavu	1979	24.00	....
Krishnagiri	Varatanapalli	1979	50.00	....
	Neralakota and Medugampalli	1979	34.00	....
	Neralapalli and Neralapalli extension.	1979	50.00	....
		Total	171.00	
	1987–88			
Denkanikotta	Noganur	1980	44.66	....
	Noganur	1980	53.76	....
Hosur	Athimugam I	1980	30.00	....
	Sanamavn Extonsion I	1980	4.80	....
	Medithepalli	1980	12.50	....
		Total	145.70	....

ABSTRACT.

Serial number and Yeur.	Area in ha.	Remarks.
1. 1982–83	663.30	
2. 1983–84	74.40	....
3. 1984–85	43.60	
4. 1985–86	204.00	
5. 1986–87	171.00	....
6. 1987–88	145.70	....
Total	1,305.00	

553. *Nursery technique.*—Plumpy seeds collected from matured tamarind mother trees will be sown directly into suitable containers during January–March. Since the containers are to be kept in the nursery for a period of 15–18 months it is absolutely necessary for them to be sturdy enough to withstand such prolonged maintenance. If polythene bags are being used, they should be of size 16cm x 30 cm with 200 gauge. Alternatively earthern pots can be used. Containers should be completely removed at the time of planting.

The containers will be watered twice daily for the first 15 days after germination. Afterwards watering will be done daily till the seedlings attain a height of 15 cm. Then the seedlings will be watered on alternate days upto six months. In the meantime the seedlings are shifted and graded. After six months, watering will be done once in 3 days to make them sturdy. During summer months the containers should be taken care of when there is danger of desiccation. Better the nursery is located near the planting site.

554 Frequent and liberal application of farm yard manure atleast once in 3 months abundantly helps in production of sturdy and healthy containers as the mother earth will run short of fertility due to long duration in the nursery.

555. All existing tamarind plantations will be maintained during the period of the plan by affording them strict protection and by carrying out cultural operations.

SECTION-6.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

556. *Accounts*.—Contractors shall furnish to the concerned rangers accounts of minor forest produce collected by them every month.

557. *Plantations*.—Plantations of tamarind will be indicated in the field by plantation board giving the calendar year of formation and area. A plantation journal will be maintained for the series, mentioning the location, area, details of works done, cost and further history in respect of each year's planted area as per Chief Conservator of Forests's latest, instructions (Chief Conservator of Forest's circular No. 17/81, dated 23rd July 1981 Ref. No. V/S 1/57054/79).

558 *Control*.—The specimen control forms appended in appendix XLII will be posted every year.

Proposals were made in the previous plan by Thiru Harikrishnan to raise Bursera delpachinna plantations in Sanamavu and Javalagiri reserves over an area of 156 ha. As per the above prescriptions the species was tried only for two years and then discontinued. Total area planted in both the reserves was only 30.0 ha. and this also is a total failure. Hence this is not incorporated in the Minor Forest Produce Working Circle. Mention about this failure plantations has been made in Appendix XXII.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REFORESTATION WORKING CIRCLE.

SECTION 1.

General constitution of the working circle.

559. *Object of management.*—This working circle is constituted with the main object of converting the potential but degraded and poorly stocked forests in the low lying and slightly undulating terrain of this division, into plantations of useful fuel, minor forest produce and species of industrial importance.

560. At present there is an increasing demand for forest areas for non-forestry purposes like dairy farming, seed farming etc., due to the potentiality and capability of those areas to support agricultural farming. An area that is considered suitable for agricultural farming is eminently suitable for raising tree crops. Therefore it is necessary to reforest such areas through intensive and extensive artificial regeneration. In the past, to achieve the various schemes, planting was not done in a methodical way, and plantations had been raised by improper distribution of areas without considering the management point of view. To cover such planting and to organise the planting in the reserves and reserved lands under various development schemes in a methodical way in the division. Crash Plantation division, Krishnagiri and Soil Conservation division, Dharmapuri within the limits of Hosur forest division this working circle will also aim at.

561. *General constitution.*—This working circle will consist of suitable areas proposed to be raised with fuel species etc., during the plan period in addition to all existing successful plantations raised in the past under the different afforestation schemes of planting in the reserves and reserved lands under the control of the forest department. Also includes areas afforested inside the reserved forests and reserved lands of the division by Crash plantation division, Krishnagiri and Soil Conservation division, Dharmapuri.

562. *The problem stated.*—The vegetative growth in the plains forest and in the outer slopes of the hills has been reduced to degraded scrub type of vegetation at present due to repeated and heavy illicit fellings, grazing etc. in the past.

563. Afforestation of these forests was started on large scale from 1956 onwards with occassional encouraging results. The main reasons attributed to our past poor results are due to indifference on the part of staff, lack of protection and after care, wrong choice of species and over grazing.

564. *Character of the vegetation.*—The type of forests met within this working circle is dry deciduous scrub forests caused due to relentless cutting for fuelwood and heavy grazing. The growth consists of occasional stunted tree growth of Acacia and Zizyphus most of which have been reduced to the level of scrub and an undergrowth of Randia species, Dichrostachys cinerea, Cassia auriculata and Euphorbia. Erosion is visible in many places due to openness of the ground.

SECTION 2.

Division of the area.

565. Plantations of different species raised from 1956 onwards upto 1980 and which are successful and required to be protected and maintained are included in this working circle. Also plantations proposed to be raised during the plan period have been included in the workng circle. In addition to Hosur forest division, Crash plantation division, Krishnagiri and Soil Conservation division, Dharmapuri are also raising plantations on a large scale. Taking their average annual planting programme into consideration, areas have betn identified in vorious reserved forests and reserved lands and proposed for the respective divisions.

566. Statement showing reserve-war and reserved land-war details of the plantations of different species existing and proposed to be raised during period of this plan for each range is given below.

Serial number and Name of the range. (1)	*Name of the reserved forest or reserved land.* (2)	*Regenerated area in ha.* (3)	*Proposed area in ha.* (4)	*Total area in ha.* (5)
1 Denkanikotta	Noganur	183.36	..	183.63
	Aiyur Extension I	48.96	..	48.96
	Gulhatti	25.00	..	25.00
	Denkanikotta	50.56	..	50.56
	Pane	8.16	..	8.16
2 Hosur	Kumbalam II	150.80	..	150.80
	Berigai	58.40	..	58.40
	Sulagunta	36.00	500.00	536.00
	Errandapalli	35.20	100.00	135.20
	Medithepalli	91.85	..	91.85
	Nariganapuram	37.90	..	37.90
	Athimugam I	27.50	..	27.50
	Athimugam II	8.70	..	8.70
	Thalli Extension	..	150.00	150.00
	Sanamavu extension I	15.60	..	15.60
	Sanamavu	234.80	..	234.80
	Agaram	135.04	800.00	935.04
	Rayakotta II, III and Shulagunta	140.95	..	140.95
	Kariyanapalli II	52.09	500.00	552.09
	Kariyanapalli I	..	500.00	500.00
	Chinnarandoddi	..	100.00	100.00
	Gollapalli	..	200.00	200.00
	Kullu	..	200.00	200.00
	Kumbalam I	..	1,400.00	1,400.00
	Melumalai	..	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Settipalli	54.00	300.00	354.00
3 Krishnagiri	Kothur	738.02	..	738.02
	Veppanapalli	267.30	1,000.00	1,267.30
	Neralapalli extension	116.60	500.00	616.60
	Neralapalli	24.80	..	24.80
	Sokkampatti I	20.00	500.00	520.00
	Sokkampatti II	83.00	1,600.00	1,683.00
	Sokkadi	..	300.00	300.00
	Alapatti	19.68	1,000.00	1,019.68
	Maharajagadai extension ..	25.00	..	25.00
	Varatanapalli	25.00	..	25.00
	Nandibanda	..	201.00	201.00
	Neralakota	..	500.00	500.00
	Total ..	2,749.27	11,351.00	14,100.27

567. The miscellaneous plantations raised so far in this division and in the Crash Plantation division and considered to be worth for maintenance are given in appendix with necessary details, XXIV and XXIV (a).

568. The miscellaneous plantations raised in the division considered to be either failure or poor stocking not worth for maintenance are given in appendix XXIV (b). In addition to the areas proposed for the plan period, these areas also could be planted as and when there is shortfall in the areas to be planted annually as per the various schemes.

569. The areas covered by this working circle for proposed planting is divided into 17 plantations series located in the different reserves and reserved lands of this division.

570. The following statement gives the name of the range, name of series, total area of series etc. for each division.

Serial number and name of the range. (1)	*Name of the series and reserved forest or reserved land.* (2)	*Total Area in ha.* (3)
	Hosur forest division including Drought Prone Area programme ranges.	
1 Hosur	Thalli miscellaneous plantations series Thalli Extension R.F.	150.00
2 Do.	Gollapalli miscellaneous plantations series, Chinnarandoddi R.F. Gollapalli R.F. Kullu R.L.	500.00
3 Do. ..	Kumbalam miscellaneous plantations series Kumbalam R.L.	1,400.00
4 Krishnagiri	Neralakota miscellaneous plantations series Neralakota R.F.	500.00
5 Do. ..	Poovathi miscellaneous plantations series Sokkampatti I.R.F.	500.00
	Total ..	3,050.00
	Crash Plantation division.	
6 Hosur	Agaram miscellaneous plantations series Agaram R.L.	800.00
7 Do. ..	Beemandapalli miscellaneous plantations series Kariyanapalli II R.L.	500.00
8 Do. ..	Shulagunta miscellaneous plantations series Shulagunta R.L.	500.00
9 Krishnagiri	Neralapalli miscellaneous plantations series Neralapalli Extension R.L.	500.00
10 Do. ..	Veppanapalli miscellaneous plantations series Veppanapalli R.L.	1,000.00
11 Do. ..	Alapatti R.L. Alapatti miscellaneous plantations series	1,000.00
	Total ..	4,300.00

Serial number and name of the range, (1)	Name of the series and reserved forest or reserved land, (2)	Total Area in ha, (3)
	Soil Conservation division.	
12 Hosur	Melumalai miscellaneous plantations series : Melumalai R.L.	1,000.00
13 Do. ..	Settipalli miscellaneous plantations series : Settipalli R.F. and Errandapalli R.L.	400.00
14 Do. ..	Kariyanapalli miscellaneous plantations series : Kariyanapalli —I R.F.	500.00
15 Krishnagiri	Sokkampatti miscellaneous plantations series. Sokkampatti —II R.L.	1,600.00
16 Do. ..	Nandibanda miscellaneous plantations series : Nandibanda R.F.	201.00
17 Do. ..	Sokkadi miscellaneous plantations series : Sokkadi R.L.	300.00
	Total ..	4,001.00

ABSTRACT.

Serial number and name of the division.	Name of the range.		Total area in ha.
	Hosur Area in ha.	Krishnagiri Area in ha.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Regular and D.P.A.P.	2,050.00	1,000.00	3,050.00
2 Crash plantation division	1,800.00	2,500.00	4,300.00
3 Soil Conservation division	1,900.00	2,101.00	4,001.00
Total ..	5,750.00	5,601.00	11,351.00

SECTION 3.

ANALYSIS OF THE CROP.

571. The areas proposed in this working circle are only such of those degraded areas suitable for planting. The suitability of an area has been adjudged with reference to quality and composition of its existing growth, slope of terrain, nature of the soil and the mode of treatment. Only predominantly rocky areas considered unfit for artificial regeneration have been excluded.

572. Nowadays even bouldery and gravelly sites are found suitable for raising Acacia species, particularly Acacia planifrons. Because of this adaptability very large areas are found suitable for this circle.

573. The results of past work in many centres are promising while in certain centres the results are poor. Even the surviving stock is not able to establish due to poor protection and after care.

SECTION 4.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

574. *Silvicultural system.*—The silvicultural system adopted shall be to clearfell the existing growth of useless thorny scrub without disturbing any useful fuel species and planting the areas with suitable and useful species to secure soil cover with the prime object of maximising production of wood per unit area by intensive work.

575. *Choice of species.*—The areas included in this working circle lie in low rainfall tracts. The soil is shallow, gravelly to bouldery. The areas are subjected to excessive grazing in the past and exposed to sun and wind. Hence it is but necessary to select drought hardy as well as fast growing thorny useful species like Acacia planifrons, Acacia ferruginea and Acacia leucophloea. With this, species like Acacia suma, Red sanders, Holoptelea integrifolia, pungan, Achan etc. shall also be tried.

576. Acacia planifrons is an ideal species as it is extremely drought resistent and least browsed by grazing animals.

577. *Rotation,*—For the miscellaneous plantations, a rotation of 30 years is tentatively fixed, The plantations raised earlier and supposed to have attained felling age are not available on the ground as the said plantations are failures. There are some scattered Eucalyptus hybrid tress in the midst of some of the miscellaneous plantations which will be felled under a rotation of 8 years vide para 483.

SECTION 5.

Regulation of artificial regeneration.

578. The areas prescribed for regeneration under this working circle have been under degraded condition for long, thereby resulting in exposure of soil for years. The heavy grazing and the consequent trampling and compaction have made matters worse. A hard impoverished and stony soil are the characteristic features of this region. The compacted soil does not permit the precious rain water to percolate readily to sub-soil depths.

579. The above overwhelming odds in the midst of our efforts to raise successful artificial regeneration demand intensive planting technique.

580. Clearing of all unwanted growth, uprooting the stumps and roots and proper preparation of the site before planting are essential prerequisites for raising a successful plantation. There is practically no scope for tractor ploughing in any of the areas in this circle. The details of areas proposed for regeneration during the period of the plan are given in the tabular statement given under section 6.

581. *Survey and demarcation.*—Survey and demarcation of the annual areas for regeneration will be done as detailed in paragraph 597.

582. *Preparatory works.*—Clearfelling of the unwanted growth should be completed before the end of December of the previous year of planting and uprootal should be completed by the end of March of the year of planting.

583. *Aligning, staking and pitting.*—The cleared area shall be aligned and staked at an espacement of 3.5m. x 3.5m. during the month of April of the year of planting. 30cm cube pits will be dug at the spots marked on the ground during the month of May.

584. Unsuitable areas in reasonable extent may be excluded from planting and indicated in the surveyed sketch.

585. *Planting.*—Planting will be done with the first good rains during May-June. On no account the planting should be delayed beyond July. In this low rainfall zone, early planting is necessary as otherwise the whole season would be lost waiting for a heavy downpour. The containers should be given a good soak before planting to withstand possible rainless period subsequent to planting. Container seedlings of about 6 months old will be planted. The duration of planting period should be short by properly organising the labour and the different operations.

586. Replacement of casualities shall be done in the subsequent rains or during the north-east monsoon at the latest.

587. *Weeding and soil working.*—For improving the water retention capacity of the derencted soil, digging of soil to a depth of 15cms. and to a diameter of 1 metre around the plants shall be done during October.

588. *Soil and moisture conservation measures.*—Since all the areas are located in hilly slopes, it is necessary to provide soil and moisture conservation measures where the soil is shallow and bouldery. Construction of semi circular bunds will be provided with the stones available in the area on the lower side of planted seedlings. While executing this operation bigger stones are arranged at the bottom and smaller stones on the top to a height of 15–20 cm. by packing the stones carefully to avoid any possible wash-off during the rains. This bunding has a marked effect in preventing erosion and in helping the accumulation of silt on the site of the plants.

589. *Fencing.*—The areas should be fenced to a height of 1 metre and to width of 1 metre wherever the materials available in the site from clearing.

590. *Nursery.*—The nursery should be raised nearer to the planting site with water facilities guaranteed. Seeds could be obtained from Forest Geneticist, Coimbatore. As about 6 months old container seedlings are required for planting, seeds will be dibbled in polythene bags of size 13m x 25cm. filled with good loamy soil in the month of January. Watering should be done daily till germination for about 10 days and after wards on alternate days for 30 days. Afterwards watering may be done once in 3 days. At this stage container plants should be shifted once in a fortnight and graded properly. Grading helps in the transport of proper and better seedlings for early planting and providing sufficient time for the smaller seedlings to pick up growth before they are lifted for planting subsequently.

591. *Second year maintenance.*—Replacement of casualties if necessary will be carried out on the onset of south-west monsoon. One soil working as prescribed in para 587 should be done during June–July.

592. *Subsidiary cultural operations.*—The plantations should frequently be inspected by the superior officers. This will have moral effect on the subordinates which in turn results in producing good results of the plantations. If the area is found covered with thorny shrubby growth in the later years, it is advisible to resort to clearing of all such unwanted growth so that the area can be kept clean.

SECTION 6.

Tabular statement of planting programme.

593. The following statement is the range-war planting programme prescribed under the reforestation working circle and the regeneration coupes are marked on the accompanying maps in respect of reserved forests and reserved lands for each division separately.

594. The divisions namely Hosur forest division, Crash Plantation division and Soil Conservation division have already started raising plantations on large scale in the reserved lands with miscellaneous species, Based on the tagets achieved in the previous years, the selected areas have been set apart for the above divisions to fulfil the objects for which the divisions, particularly Crash Plantation division and Soil Conservation division, were formed.

595. The planting work should be done in the order of sequence as marked on the maps by the respective divisions. On the whole an area of 11,351.00 ha. has been arrived at for tackling during the plan period.

596. Tabular statements for raising miscellaneous plantations in the reserves and

Serial number and name of the range.	*Name of the series and reserved forest or reserved land.*	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
		Coupe No.	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe No.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe No.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coype No.*	*Area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Hosur forest division including									
1 Hosur ..	Thalli miscellaneous plantations series : Thalli Extension R.F.	I	15.00	II	15.00	III	15.00	IV	15.00
2 Do.	Gollapalli miscellaneous plantations series : Gollapalli R.F. Chinnarandoddi R.F., Kullu R.L.	I	50.00	II	50.00	III	50.00	IV	50.00
3 Do.	Kumbalam Miscellaneous Plantations series: Kumbalam R.L.	I	140.00	II	140.00	III	140.00	IV	140.00
4 Krishnagiri	Neralakota Miscellaneous Plantations series: Neralakota R.F.	I	50.00	II	50.00	III	50.00	IV	50.00
5 Do.	Poovathi Miscellaneous Plantations series: Sokkampatti R.F.	I	50.00	II	45.00	III	55.00	IV	50.00
			305.00		300.00		310.00		305.00
Crash plantation Division :									
Hosur ..	Agaram Miscellaneous plantations series: Agaram R.L.	I	80.00	II	80.00	III	80.00	III	80.00
7 Do.	Beemandapalli Miscellaneous plantations series: Kariyanapalli II R.L.	I	50.00	II	50.00	III	50.00	IV	50.00
8 Do.	Shulagunta Miscellaneous plantations series: Shulagunta R.L.	I	50.00	II	50.00	III	50.00	IV	50.00
9 Krishnagiri	Neralapalli Miscellaneous plantations series: Neralapalli Extension R.L	I	50.00	II	50.00	III	50.00	IV	50.00
10 Do.	Veppanapalli Miscelleanous plantations series: Veppanapalli R.L.	I	100.00	II	100.00	III	100.00	IV	100.00
11 Do.	Alapatti Miscellaneous plantations series: Alapatti R.L.	I	100.00	II	100.00	III	100.00	IV	100.00
			430.00		430.00		430.00		430.00

reserved lands by the respective divisions are shown below.

1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Total.
Coupe No.	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe No.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe No.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe No.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe No.*	*Area in ha.*	*Coupe No.*	*Area in ha.*	*Area in ha.*
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Drough Prone Area Programme range.												
V	15.00	VI	15.00	VII	15.00	VIII	15.00	IX	15.00	X	15.00	150.00
V	50.00	VI	50.00	VII	50.00	VIII	50.00	IX	50.00	X	50.00	500.0
V	140.00	VI	140.00	VII	140.00	VIII	140.00	IX	140.00	X	140.00	1,400.00
V	50.00	VI	50.00	VII	50.00	VIII	50.00	IX	50.00	X	50.00	500.00
V	50.00	VI	50.00	VII	50.00	VIII	50.00	IX	50.00	X	50.00	500.00
	305.00		305.00		305.00		305.00		305.00		305.00	3,050.0

V	80.00	VI	80.00	VII	80.00	VIII	80.00	IX	[illegible]	X	80.00	800.00
[illegible]	50.00	VI	50.00	VII	50.00	VIII	50.00	IX	50.00	X	50.00	500.00
[illegible]	50.00	VI	50.00	VII	50.00	VIII	50.00	IX	50.00	X	50.00	500.00
V	50.00	VI	50.00	VII	50.00	VIII	50.00	IX	50.00	X	50.00	500.00
[illegible]	100.00	VI	100.00	VII	100.00	VIII	100.00	IX	100.00	X	100.00	1,000.00
V	100.00	VI	100.00	VII	100.00	VIII	100.00	IX	100.00	X	100.00	1,000.00
	430.00		430.00		430.00		430.00		430.00		430.00	[illegible].00

Serial number and name of the range.		Name of the series and reserved forest or reserved land.	1982–83		1983–84		1984–85		1985–86	
			Coupe No.	Area in ha.	Coupe No.	Area in ha.	Coupe No.	Area in ha.	Coupe No.	Area in ha.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Soil Conservation Division										
12	Hosur ..	Melumalai Miscellaneous plantations series: Melumalai R.L.	I	100.00	II	100.00	III	100.00	IV	100.00
13	Do.	Settipalli Miscellaneous plantations series: Settipalli R.F. and Errandapalli R.L.	I	40.00	II	40.00	III	40.00	IV	40.00
14	Do.	Kariyanapalli Miscellaneous plantations series: Kariyanapalli I R.F.	I	50.00	II	50.00	III	50.00	IV	50.00
15	Krishnagiri	Sokkampatti Miscellaneous plantations series: Sokkampatti-II R.L.	I	160.00	II	160.00	III	160.00	IV	160.00
16	Do.	Nandibanda Miscellaneous plantations series: Nandibanda R.F.	I	21.00	II	20.00	III	20.00	IV	20.00
17	Do.	Sokkadi Miscellaneous plantations series: Sokkadi R.L.	I	30.00	II	30.00	III	30.00	IV	30.00
				401.00		400.00		400.00		400.00

1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Total
Coupe No. (11)	*Area in ha* (12)	*Coupe No.* (13)	*Area in ha* (14)	*Coupe No.* (15)	*Area in ha.* (16)	*Coupe No.* (17)	*Area in ha.* (18)	*Coupe No.* (19)	*Area in ha.* (20)	*Coupe No.* (21)	*Area in ha.* (22)	*Area in ha.* (23)
V	100.00	VI	100.00	VII	100.00	VIII	100.00	IX	100.00	X	100.00	1,000.00
V	40.00	VI	40.00	VII	40.00	VIII	40.00	IX	40.00	X	40.00	400.00
V	50.00	VI	50.00	VII	50.00	VIII	50.00	IX	50.00	X	50.00	500.00
V	160.00	VI	160.00	VII	160.00	VIII	160.00	IX	160.00	X	160.00	1,600.00
V	20.00	VI	20.00	VII	20.00	VIII	20.00	IX	20.00	X	20.00	201.00
V	30.00	VI	30.00	VII	30.00	VIII	30.00	IX	30.00	X	30.00	300.00
	400.00		400.00		400.00		400.00		400.00		400.00	4.001.00

SECTION 7.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

597. *Demarcation of plantations.*—Areas planted annually will be demarcated by stone slabs planted at all salient corners with calendar year of formation, area and coupe number inscribed on them. Name board will also be put up at prominent places with sketch of the plantation and other particulars and maintained every year.

598. Dibbling of palmyrah nuts at two metres apart along the boundary is prescribed to have a distinctive boundary.

599. *Closure to grazing.*—All regeneration areas will be closed to grazing for a period of 5 years including the year of formation. If it is effectively enforced, all the barren areas will present a thick cover of plant growth within a reasonable period.

600. *Plantation journal.*—Plantation journal with all relevant details of work done with plotted sketch and field book should be maintained for each plantation as per Chief Conservator of Forests' circular No. 17/81, dated 23rd July 1981.

601. *Control.*—The control forms furnished in the appendix XLII to the plan should be posted up-to-date at the end of each financial year.

CHAPTER VII

The Village Forest Working Circle

SECTION 1.

OBJECT AND GENERAL CONSTITUTION OF THE WORKING CIRCLE.

602 The demand for the various forest produce consequent to ever increasing population has progressively increased. During the past years the forests of this division have been over-exploited to meet the various demands of the public and there has been no sufficient response of regrowth for future exploitation due to crude working and to some extent due to failure of monsoonic rains, except in interior inaccessible forest areas. In order to avert further deterioration of the forests, a ban on the felling of natural forests was imposed in Government letter No. 13010/FR/V/77-1, Forests and Fisheries department, dated 22nd March 1977 and hence it is not proposed to prescribe any regular fuel series in the reserved forests.

603. To check such tendency and to divert the pressure on the existing dwindling forests for the supply of various forest produce, including small timber, farm forestry scheme was implemented since 1963 with the sole aim of growing trees of more useful species, especially in and around villages to meet the local demands for such forest produce. Trees were raised in the lands at the disposal of the Government which were otherwise lying fallow.

604. On the implementation of the Panchayat Act of 1958 in 1960, all the poramboke and village waste lands vest in Panchayats concerned and their concurrence was needed for planting up in these lands. Though the implementation of farm forestry scheme in the initial stages had problems in getting the concurrence of the concerned Panchayat, in the later years it became easy to convince the Panchayats on account of the monetary benefits the Panchayats would derive as per G.O. Ms. No. 117, Agriculture, dated 12th January 1971 from the sale proceeds of these plantations. This G.O. provides for the payment of 50 percent of the revenue realised from the sale of these farm forestry plantations to the funds of the concerned Panchayats for improving the amenities of the local population.

605. This working circle comprises all existing farm forestry plantations raised outside the limits of reserved forests and all such areas that may be selected and planted during the period of the plan under this scheme. This includes areas selected and planted both by the Hosur forest division and the Extension Forestry division, Salem and now Krishnagiri under Social Forestry Circle.

606. The objects of management should be to lay down guide lines to utilise the lands outside the reserved forests for raising and for exploiting village forests to meet the growing demand for firewood, small timber, grazing etc. without sacrificing the silvicultural principles.

SECTION 2.

DIVISION OF THE AREA.

607. The total area of this working circle includes all the plantations raised over an area of 3437.88 ha upto 1980 under farm forestry. Annual planting programme depends upon the funds provided under the development schemes in the budget. Therefore it is not possible to fix annual areas to be planted.

608. With the advent of the Social Forestry Scheme in G.O. Ms. No. 1307, Forest and Fisheries Department, dated 9th November 1981 the scheme is going to be intensified manifold.

609 Planting had been done in all the blocks of Krishnagiri, Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks. A detailed list of farm forestry plantations raised both by the Hosur forest division and the Extension Forestry division is appended in appendix XXV and XXV (a).

610. The following statement gives the abstract of areas planted year-wise under the scheme both by Hosur forest division and Extension forestry division.

Serial No.	*Year of plantation.*	*Raised by Hosur division.*		*Raised by extension forestry division.*		*Total.*	*Remarks.*
		Eri.: Area in ha.	*Hillock Area in ha.*	*Eri Area in ha.*	*Hillock Area in ha.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1963	198.60	..	..	..	198.60	..
2	1964	74.09	..	..	..	74.09	..
3	1965	70.12	..	..	..	70.12	..
4	1966	40.23	..	..	..	40.23	..
5	1967	50.11	..	..	..	50.11	..
6	1968	63.00	..	..	..	63.00	..
7	19[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1970	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1972	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1973	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1974	141.00	..	..	..	141.00	..
13	1975	..	23.20	112.20	..	135.40	..
14	1976	31.20	27.84	70.64	14.70	144.38	..
15	1977	60.10	100.00	10.40	74.60	245.10	..
16	1978	268.30	385.00	109.20	224.33	986.83	..
17	1979	3.60	397.25	142.62	276.00	819.47	..
18	1980	9.20	76.85	23.72	359.78	469.55	..
	Total	1,009.55	1,010.14	468.78	949.41	3,437.88	..

SECTION 3.

ANALYSIS OF THE CROP.

611. Of all the afforestation schemes undertaken by the Forest Department, plantations raised under farm forestry scheme are by far the most successful. Karuvelan (Acacia nilotica) plantations raised in the tank beds are generally very encouraging and yielded appreciable revenue at the end of the first rotation of 10 years and to a great extent relieved the impact on the reserved forests for the supply of fuel to the local population. Apart from tank beds, barren hillocks outside the reserved forests have also been tackled with Kodaivelan and Parambai (Acacia planifrons and Acacia ferruginea) with fair amount of success.

SECTION 4.

Method of treatment.

612. *Silvicultural system.*—Though Karuvelan is considered a poor coppicer, studies reveal that this is only true in the case of matured trees. Young plantations which are felled on a shorter rotation of ten years respond well to coppice. The other species of Acacias and Eucalyptus hybrid do regenerate under simple coppice. Therefore the system to be followed will be artificial regeneration followed by regeneration by simple coppice, supplemented by artificial regeneration wherever necessary in the case of existing plantations.

613. *Choice of species.*—The areas that are to be regenerated under this scheme are either tank beds or denuded hillocks or porambokes. Karuvelan has done exceptionally well in tank beds. In the tank beds where soil tends to be saline, Velvelan (Acacia leucophloea) shall be planted. Wherever the foreshores of the tank beds are significantly shallow and contain good loamy soil and free from water stagnation, fast growing species like Eucalyptus hybrid is prescribed. In the case of poramboke lands and barren hillocks Kodaivelan and Parambai of longer rotation species are prescribed. As they are thorny species they are least affected by grazing animals.

614. *Rotation.*—Since the prime object of raising village forests is to supply fuel, small timber, manure leaf and fodder to the villagers surrounding the plantation, a shorter rotation of 10 years, as in vogue, is prescribed. As plantations raised on hillocks and in lands other than tank beds have not yet reached exploitable stage, a tentative rotation of 30 years is prescribed.

615. The unit of management will be a block. All the plantations within a block will form a felling series.

SECTION 5.

Method of executing fellings.

616. *Agency of exploitation.*—The felling will be conducted through the agency of contractors. Areas will be sold in public auction. As Karuvelan is also used for paper pulp the plantations may be sold to the Paper Mill at Pallipalayam at negotiated rates under orders from the competent authority.

617. *Survey and demarcation.*—The plantations will be demarcated as per the surveyed sketch of the planted areas irrespective of the fact whether portions of the areas are complete failures. This is quite necessary to avoid complications at a later stage on the difference between the area planted and the area exploited. Blanks extending over 0.20 ha. will be replanted after completion of felling.

618. *Lease Period.*—The work of survey and demarcation of plantation areas and estimation of yield etc., shall be completed by the end of February and coupes offered for sale in March. The period of lease should start from first of April. The lease period will be one month for areas upto 5 ha and for areas over this at the rate of one month for every 10 ha. or part thereof subject to a maximum period of four months. However felling operations should be completed by the end of July or otherwise water stagnation due to rains during September–November may hamper the establishment of coppice regeneration.

619. *Division into sale unit.*—The unit for sale is to be fixed at 25.30 ha as per the orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests contained in his circular No. 1/80, dated 8th January 1980.

620. *Working of reserved trees.*—Occasionally in the foreshores of some tank beds species other than Karuvelan have been planted. Some of them are of economical value such as tamarind, pungam, neem, naval etc. which yield minor forest produce and rotation for them will be much larger than the regular plantation therein which is felled at the tenth year of formation. Such trees should be marked as "Reserved trees" and should be left unfelled except for reasons of over maturity or mortality. In such cases trees will be enumerated and marked for retention before sale of the plantations is published.

621 *Felling rules.*—(i) Felling should proceed systematically from one side to another in a strip. Only on completion of one strip the contractor will be allowed to work in the next strip. Marking of the strips both in the field and on the sketch should be done before sale and a copy of the sketch supplied to the contractor at the time of signing the agreement.

(ii) As the regeneration in felled areas wholly depends on coppice only saws should be used for felling trees. The height of saw cut should be within 15 cm from ground level.

(iii) The stumps shall not be damaged or covered with branches or brushwood etc.

(v) The billets should be 1m long and fuel stacked in stacks of 3m. x 1m. before removal and properly accounted for.

(v) If removed for small timber, they should be left in the site after felling and should be removed after hammer marking.

(vi) The "Reserved trees" shall not be felled or damaged.

SECTION 6.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF FELLINGS.

622. In view of the variation in annual target for raising plantations under farm forestry scheme by Hosur forest division and Extension forestry division in the past, and in the absence of proper maps to locate the plantations within a block it is not possible to lay out the sequence of the felling series.

623. The following statement gives the annual felling areas in the different blocks or felling series. The plantations raised in hillock are not taken into account for felling except in the case of Eucalyptus hybrid. Road avenue and canal bank plantations also have been excluded from the above purview.

Serial No.	*Name of the village forest felling series.*	*Name of the plantations.*	*Area in ha.*	*Year of plantations.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)
		1983—84			
1	Bargur	Orappam eri	18.40	1963	Coppiced in 1973.
2	Krishnagiri ..	Jambuthu eri	8.00	1963	Do.
3	Bargur	Balinayanapalli	21.60	1963	Do.
4	Thalli	Thalli	44.64	1963	Do.
5	Thalli	Irudukotta	41.09	1963	Do.
6	Hosur	Muthali	40.87	1963	
			174.60		

Serial number. (1)	Name of the village forest filling series. (2)	Name of the plantations. (3)	Area in ha. (4)	Year of plantations. (5)	Remarks. (6)
		1984—85			
6A	Krishnagiri ..	Karim Sahib eri	24.00	1963	Coppiced in 1974.
7	Bargur	Vadamalai Narayanappa eri	20.00	1964	Do.
8	Bargur	Achamangalam eri	10.00	1964	Do.
9	Bargur	Rangaiyan eri	20.00	1964	Do.
10	Krishnagiri ..	Peddanappalli eri	16.00	1964	Do.
11	Hosur	Agram-Beerjapalli eri	8.09	1964	Do.
12	Bargur	Gangavaram eri	3.00	1974	
13	Bargur	Kashim Khan eri	10.20	1974	
14	Krishnagiri ..	Ghouse Khan eri	8.30	1974	
15	Bargur	Marudhepalli eri	13.03	1974	
16	Bargur	Chinneri	13.30	1974	
17	Krishnagiri ..	Ramanaicken eri	5.66	1974	
18	Krishnagiri ..	Ammasi Goundan eri ..	15.06	1974	
19	Krishnagiri ..	Kulla Goundan eri	4.04	1974	
20	Krishnagiri ..	Chinnathimmarayanapalli eri	11.90	1974	
21	Krishnagiri ..	Valluvapuram eri	6.74	1974	
22	Krishnagiri ..	Karadiguri eri	11.60	1974	
23	Krishnagiri ..	Naicken eri	4.59	1974	
24	Krishnagiri ..	Eachan Kuttai eri	3.06	1974	
25	Bargur	Kattu Agraharam eri ..	21.50	1974	
26	Krishnagiri ..	Goundan eri	8.96	1974	
			239.09		
		1985—86			
27	Bargur	Rasipalli eri	12.00	1965	Coppiced in 1975.
28	Bargur	Achamangalam eri ..	8.00	1965	Do.
29	Bargur	Sundampatti eri	8.00	1965	Do.
30	Krishnagiri ..	Appu rao eri	12.00	1965	Do.
31	Krishnagiri ..	Dasigoundan eri	10.12	1965	Do.
32	Bargur	Balanayanapalli eri	20.00	1966	Do.
33	Hosur	Nandimangalam eri	10.11	1967	Do.
34	Hosur	Nandimangalam	20.30	1975	
35	Bargur	Thimma Naickenpatti peria eri.	33.90	1975	
36	Bargur	Thimma Naickenpatti Chinna eri.	16.50	1975	
37	Bargur	Chenraya Naicken eri ..	13.40	1975	
38	Bargur	Laguminaicken eri	4.70	1975	
39	Bargur	Thonna Chetty kuttai eri ..	1.90	1975	

Serial number	*Name of the village forest filling series.*	*Name of the plantations.*	*Area in ha.*	*Year of plantations.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
40	Bargur ..	.. Bala Naicken eri	1.[illegible]	1975	
41	Bargur ..	.. Thippanur eri	17.80	1975	
42	Bargur ..	.. Gundupatti eri	10 00	1975	
43	Bargur ..	.. Genginaickenpatti eri ..	8.60	1975	
44	Bargur ..	.. Jambukuttapatti eri	14.40	1975	
			213.23		
		1986—87			
45	Veppanapalli	.. Ettipalli eri	20.23	1965	Coppiced in 1976.
46	Bargur ..	.. Sentharapalli eri	18.40	1968	Do.
47	Bargur ..	.. Nakkalapatti eri	18.00	1968	Do.
48	Hosur ..	.. Uddanapalli eri	12.80	1976	
49	Bargur ..	.. Veeramalai maveri	17.80	1976	
50	Bargur ..	.. Chinnakaradiyur eri ..	12.07	1976	
51	Bargur ..	.. Periyakaradiyur eri	9.30	1976	
52	Bargur ..	.. Bargur eri	30.72	1976	
53	Bargur ..	.. Thimma Naickenpatti bund	0.75	1976	
54	Hosur ..	.. Nandimangalam	18.40	1976	
			158.47		
		1987—88			
55	Veppanapalli	.. Madhepalli	20.00	1965	Coppiced in 1977.
56	Bargur ..	.. Durai eri	12.00	1967	Do.
57	Krishnagiri	.. Pethathalapalli	28.00	1967	Do.
58	Bargur ..	.. Chetti eri	16.00	1968	Do.
59	Krishnagiri	.. Maniyakaran F.F. plot ..	3.90	1977	
60	Krishnagiri	.. Sambalpalli lake	2.70	1977	
61	Krishnagiri	.. Nedungal eri	19.70	1977	
62	Bargur ..	.. Lakshmana Goundan eri ..	4.50	1977	
63	Bargur ..	.. Kullampatti eri	5.90	1977	
64	Hosur ..	.. Thimmanaickenpalli lake ..	5.00	1977	
65	Hosur ..	.. Thimmanaickenpalli [illegible] ..	28.80	1977	
			146.50		

Serial No.	*Name of the village forest felling series.*	*Name of the plantations.*	*Area in ha.*	*Year of plantations.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		1988—89			
66	Krishnagiri ..	Balakuri eri	10.10	1978	
67	Krishnagiri ..	Mathalate eri	6.50	1978	
68	Krishnagiri ..	Mallinayanapalli eri ..	10.50	1978	
69	Hosur	Ulagam	40.00	1978	Only Eucalyptus trees are to be felled.
70	Hosur	Samanapalli	10.00	1978	
71	Krishnagiri ..	Elumichagiri eri	13.50	1978	
72	Bargur	Chellakuttapatti chinna eri ..	21.30	1978	
73	Bargur	Chellakuttappatti peria eri ..	14.00	1978	
74	Bargur	Barur eri	33.30	1978	
75	Krishnagiri ..	Peria eri	139.50	1978	
76	Veppanapalli ..	Bainapalli	28.00	1978	
77	Kaveripattinam ..	Pallipatti eri	12.00	1978	
78	Krishnagiri.. ..	Devasamudram	28.80	1978	
79	Hosur	Muthali eri	20.00	1978	
80	Veppanapalli ..	Kothakrishnapalli	30.00	1978	
81	Hosur	Devichettipalli	35.00	1978	Only Eucalyptus trees are to be felled.
			452.50		
		1989—90			
82	Bargur	Pandaseemanur eri	4.50	1979	
83	Bargur	Synthagampalli eri	7.00	1979	
84	Bargur	Othykuppam eri	25.00	1979	
85	Krishnagiri ..	Madanakuppam eri	16.00	1979	
86	Krishnagiri ..	Dhandakuppam eri	5.00	1979	
87	Krishnagiri ..	Peththanapalli eri	8.00	1979	
88	Krishnagiri ..	Naakuttai eri	5.00	1979	
89	Krishnagiri ..	Pudu eri	6.56	1979	
90	Krishnagiri ..	Pappaneri	7.00	1979	
91	Krishnagiri ..	Chetti eri	6.20	1979	
92	Kaveripattinam ..	Morampalli eri	13.00	1979	
93	Krishnagiri ..	Agasipalli eri	5.60	1979	
94	Hosur	Samanapalli	3.60	1979	Only Eucalyptus trees are to be felled.
95	Hosur	Kelamangalam	8.00	1979	
96	Shoolagiri	Berikai eri	25.76	1979	
			146.22		
		1990—91			
97	Bargur	Achamangalam eri	10.60	1968	Coppiced in 1980.
98	Kaveripattinam ..	Bannihalli lake	17.00	1980	
99	Kaveripattinam ..	Saparam pudur eri	6.72	1980	
100	Hosur	Ulagam	9.20	1980	
			43.52		

624. The following Statement shows the abstract of areas prescribed for felling year-wise

Serial No.	*Year of felling.*	*Area in ha.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1982–83	Nil	
2	1983–84	174.60	
3	1984–85	239.09	
4	1985–86	213.23	
5	1986–87	158.47	
6	1987–88	146.50	
7	1988–89	452.50	
8	1989–90	146.22	
9	1990–91	43.52	
10	1991–92	Nil	
	Total ..	1,574.13	

625. The list of farm forestry plantations raised in hillocks except Eucalyptus hybrid which are not to be exploited is given in appendix XXV (c) and XXV (d)

SECTION-7.

Regulation of artificial regeneration operations.

626. The areas selected for artificial regeneration under this scheme are either tanks bed or barren hillocks outside the limits of the reserved forests.

627. It is difficult to prescribe detailed planting programme in advance due to the highly varying annual plan targets allotted under farm forestry scheme as well as due to uncertainty in obtaining the Panchayat's concurrence for certain areas in a year. In this connection, it is indicated that most of larger tank beds available for planting have already been planted up and what remains are only smaller tanks, scattered all over the taluks of Denkanikotta, Hosur and Krishnagiri. But the extent available in barren hillocks is considerable and would suffice for taking up plantations in them in the coming years.

628. In addition to planting up fresh areas during the plan period, there is an imperative need to restock the failed plantations of the past. A list of such failed plantations is given in appendix XXV (e) for restocking during the plan period.

629. *Survey and demarcation.*—Areas proposed for planting should be surveyed and demarcated before the month of March of the year of planting. Corners of the areas surveyed should be demarcated with stone pillars with letters F.D. chiselled on the stone pillars.

630. *Preparatory works.*—Since most areas selected are either tank beds or barren hillocks no growth need be cleared. 30cm. cube pits shall be dug at an espacement of 3.5 m x 3.5 m.

631. *Planting.*—5 to 6 months old container plants of Karuvelan are ideal for planting in rank beds. For bullocks, 6 to 9 months old seedlings of Kodaivelan and Parambai prescribed. The portions with alkaline soil shall be planted with Velvelan.

632. It is worth trying custard apple in barren hillocks. All that we have to do is to dibble two seeds of custard apple in each spot at an espacement of 1m x 1m where the soil is raked up to a depth of 10cms. Here, the time factor is the most important, the month being September.

633. There are certain difficulties in fixing planting period for tank beds. Planting done in advance of inundation sometimes results in heavy casualties if the period of inundation is prolonged due to frequent rains. On the other hand in anticipation of inundation if planting is delayed beyond the month of December, some times due to failure of north-east monsoon, planting may not be possible. So it is not proper to prescribe any definite period for planting in tank beds. But it is advisable to resort to early planting making use of the south-west monsoon rains at least over 2/3rds of the tank bed nearer to the foreshores and complete the balance portion as the water recedes in the tanks.

634. Further, planting of taller seedlings before inundation helps greater survivals as Karuvelan plants with their leading shoots above the water level have greater chances of survival during inundation.

635. Pitting done before inundation has a definite advantage. Though due to water rushing into the tanks silts up the pits, it is easier to plant in them even when the water level is 10 to 12cm above the ground level and the moisture conditions help the plants to establish quickly and grow better.

636. There is a tendency among the staff to fill in the polythene bags with the locally available impoverished soil. The practice is not conducive for planting up in the already depleted soil. Therefore the containers should be filled up with loamy soil and farm yard manure to have initial accelerated growth in the nursery itself.

637. Polythene bags of size 13 x 25 cms and 200 guage are preferred. The seeds should be dibbled in the polythene bags after pre-treatment, if necessary, in early January of the year of planting. Since the planting is done at different periods of the year it is recommended that the container seedlings are raised in a staggered manner instead of raising the entire requirement at the beginning itself. It helps to reduce the cost of nursery by reducing the period of retention in the nursery considerably.

638. *Soil Conservation in hillocks.*—The hillocks planted up under this scheme are mostly barren hillocks subjected to a higher degree of soil erosion. Rainfall received in these areas flows down without any check. It does not get absorbed at site even to a limited extent. The hardened sub-soil helps in this process to a great extent. Therefore there is an urgent need to carry out soil and moisture conservation measures in addition to planting as otherwise all efforts to raise a successful plantation on such soil may prove a failure. The present practice of constructing semi circular stone bunds on the lower sides of the pits would be helpful to achieve results. The bunds should be constructed with bigger stones at the base and then with smaller stones as it is built to a height of about 15 to 20 cm from the ground level. The planting spots should be properly staggered to check rain water from flowing down the slope in a straight line.

SECTION-8.

MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS.

639. *Employment of plot watchers.*—Past experience is a clear indication that wherever plot watchers are engaged for protection of the plantations without break, the results have been very good. Therefore, it is necessary to employ plot watchers for every plot that is raised througout the life period of the plantations. The yard stick of one plot watcher for every 40 ha. of plantations may be adopted. Where the plots are smaller, grouping up of plantations for purpose of employment of plot watchers may be done.

640. *Inspection by Officers.*—Usually more frequent inspection of current year plantations are made and older plantations are rarely inspected by officers, resulting in the neglect on the part of the subordinates so far as protection is concerned. Regular periodical inspection by superior officers of all older plantations would greatly help in the successful maintenance of these plantations.

SECTION-9.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

641. *Name boards.*—Each plantation should have a name board displaying name of plantations, year of formation and area planted, erected at a prominent place near the plantation.

642. *Map.*—A map showing the location of existing plantations, year of raising, area, block in which it lies etc., is prepared and accompanies this plan. Future plantations may be posted at the end of every year and the map maintained up-to-date.

643. *Plantation Journal.*—Every plantation should have a plantation journal showing the various relevant details with field book, surveyed sketch, location, cost of raising etc., posted.

644. *Sale of pods.*—There is a demand for Karuvelan pods and gum. Therefore they may be sold in public auction sale annually for the right to their removal in plantations which have completed 5 years.

645. *Grazing.*—All farm forestry plantations should be closed from grazing for a period of 5 years including the year of formation.

646. *Control forms.*—Control forms to be maintained under this working circle are furnished in the appendix XLII to this plan and the same may be posted in the District Forest Office at the end of each year.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Grazing Working Circle.

Section I.

GENERAL CONSTITUTION AND AREA.

647. The grazing working circle comprises all the reserved forests and Reserved lands of the division with the exception of certain specified areas which will be closed to grazing mainly for silvicultural reasons from time to time.

648. The areas that will be closed to grazing are the following :—

(1) All regeneration areas raised under the prescriptions of various working circles in this plan and other regeneration areas will be closed to grazing for five years from the year of planting.

(2) The District Forest Officer may, as a punitive measure or for silvicultural or other reasons, exercise closure to grazing of a specified area under the powers vested with him in G.O. Ms. No. 51, Development, dated 4th January 1940 (Page 56 of the Forest Manual).

649. The grazing notification will be published every year in the District Gazette in the month of May. Areas closed to grazing and conditions regulating grazing in different parts of the division shall be specified in this notification.

SECTION 2.

OBJECTS OF MANAGEMENT AND METHOD OF TREATMENT.

650. The objects of management in the grazing working circle, are:

1. To provide adequate pasture for the cattle of the villages in the close vicinity of the reserves, without affecting the objects of management of other working circles, and consistent with the basic principles of forest conservation.

(2) To limit the grazing incidence to what the forest can reasonably sustain and to derive legitimate revenue by levying a fee to license the grazing of cattle in the forests.

651. *Regulation of grazing.*—Grazing will be regulated by the issue of permits subject to the usual conditions. All cattle except goats may be licensed to graze within the reserves except in closed areas.

652. Grazing permits will continue to be issued by departmental agency.

653. The grazing year is from 1st July to 30th June of the following year.

654. *Grazing Unit.*—The unit of grazing will be the entire division.

655. *Grazing rates.*—The grazing rates in force from 1st July 1978, as fixed in G.O. Ms. No. 228, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 20th March 1978 and communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests' Endt. No. 2663/78E, dated 6th April 1978, are as follows :—

Sheep	—Rs. 1.00 per head
Cow or bull	—Rs. 2.00 ,,
Buffaloe	—Rs. 4.00 ,,
Ass or horse	—Rs. 4.00 ,,
Elephant	—Rs. 30.00 ,,

656. *Penning.*—Penning helps in distributing the grazing incidence more evenly but at the same time it is necessary to restrict penning to what the forests can sustain. Penning of cattle in the reserves shall be regulated by the issue of permits for each range. As per G.O. Ms. No. 228, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 20th March 1978 the penning licence fee should be Rs. 0.50 per head of cattle. A penning licence is valid for a year as that of grazing permit. A list of authorised pens, with the capacity of each pen is furnished in appendix XXXII No penning shall however be allowed in other areas. The Ranger shall issue penning permits upto the possibility of each pen.

SECTION 3.

MEASURES OF IMPROVEMENT.

657. *Pen hygiene* :—Simple measures like changing the actual cattle stand at frequent intervals and disposal of manure either by burying or burning, when there is no demand for it, will be introduced and enforced strictly. If there is demand it should be disposed as per the standing orders in G.O. Ms. No. 165, Forest and Fisheries epartment, dated 18th February 1982.

658. Inoculation of cattle at regular intervals against various diseases, particularly against rinderpest disease, should be ensured so as to prevent spread of frequent outbreaks of epidemics among the wild life.

659. *Water facilities.*—Except the Cauvery river which is a perennial water source for cattle that graze in all the reserves adjoining it, other streams, tanks and wells inside the reserves become dry in the hot weather. All these water source shall be kept in a condition of promising supply of water. Deepening and desilting of tanks and wells will be done frequently and effiectively by the department. This sort of improvement will also serve as a great boon to the wildlife of these forests.

659. (*a*).—A list of wells and tanks within the reserves which are to be maintained is given below :—

Anchetty Range :

1. Well near Kalamadavu pen in Biligundlu RF.
2. Well near 15/1 Mile in Anchetty—Anaibiddahalla road.
3. Well in Ubrani RF.
4. Stream bed well in Gollamathi in Anchetty RF.
5. Stream bed well near 16/0 mile in Anchetty—Anaibiddahalla road.
6. Stream bed well in Doddanalla bank in Taggatti RF.
7. Stream bed well on 21/5 mile in Anchetty—Anaibiddahalalla road.
8. Tholakuttai tank (Garetti eri in Anchetty RF).
9. Kukal eri in Anchetty RF.

Denkanikotta Range :

10. Well at Neelamandoddi in Kempakarai RF.
11. Well at Elanthamaram in Tholuvabetta RF.
12. Well at Thirumalapinambhavi in Gulhatti RF.
13. Well at Kavikuttai near Aiyur RF.
14. Bajarangan eri in pane RF.
15. Tank in Sameri RF.

Hosur range :

16. Well at Amudagondapalli RF.
17. Well at Sanamavu RF.

Krishnagiri Range :

18. Nagappaneri tank in Maharajagadai RF.
19. Periavuthu well at Maharajagadai RF.
20. Moolaikinar in Mandihanda RF.
21. Well at Nalliammankottai in Maharajapagadai RF.
22. Well at Thogarapalli RF.
23. Well at Bargur RF.

The above wells and tanks are included in appendix XXXV and given in detail.

sources shall be kept in a condition of promising supply of water. Deepening and desilting of tanks and wells will be done frequently and affectively by the department. This sort of improvement will also serve as a great boon to the wildlife of these forests.

660. *Closure of burnt areas.*—The District Forest Officer shall at his discretion close pens in the vicinity of which fires have occurred or any other reason.

661. *Cutting and removal of grass.*—The cutting and removal of grass shall be permitted under cover of permits on payment of prescribed fees. As per G.O. Ms. No. 351, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 19th April 1979 communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests' Endt. No. 39359/78 E, dated 16th May 1979, monsoon grass shall be permitted to be removed at the rate of Rs. 0.50 per head load and Rs. 10.00 per cart load with effect from 1st April 1979.

Fodder and pasture :—

662. To expand the grazing facilities, fodder and pasture plots have been raised under Drought Prone Area Programme in Denkanikotta, Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges since 1977. A list of such plots are shown in appendix XXVI

SECTION-4.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

663. *Demarcation of closed areas.*—In addition to the notification in the District Gazette, the people of the villages must be informed of the areas closed to grazing by means of tom-tom and the closed areas themselves clearly and boldly indicated on the field by means of prominent red signboards of the proper size placed at salient points.

664. *Control.*—The control forms prescribed shall be maintained and posted each year by the District Forest Officer.

CHAPTER IX.

Timber selection working circle.

SECTION I.

GENERAL CONSTITUTION AND CHARACTER OF THE VEGETATION.

665. There is appreciable incidence of exploitable timber species, both in size and numbers, like teak, vengai and rosewood in the reserves of Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai of Denkanikotta range. There has been a scarcity of timber in the parts of Denkanikotta, Hosur and Krishnagiri lying in the jurisdiction of Hosur forest division. In the absence of any legitimate means for their requirements in this division the consumers have been getting their timber requirements from the adjoining districts and States in addition to getting a small portion from the smuggled timber from the forests of this division.

666. The prescriptions in Mr. Harikrishnan's plan to exploit all saleable timber species in order to reduce the probability of organised timber thefts have been not carried out. The primary intention of exploitation in this case is not only to reduce potential theft but also to meet the growing demand of timber by the public. In the prevailing exorbitant prices even to poor quality timbers in the markets due to transportation costs, etc. there is bound to be keen demand for any kind and quality of timber that can be extracted from these forests. On this main consideration this working cicrle is constituted.

667. The other objects of forming this working circle are only of secondary importance and are stated hereunder :—

(i) To exploit the mature and overmature saleable timber trees with due silvicultural safeguards and without unduly explosing the soil and

(ii) To carry out improvement fellings and cultural operations to improve the condition and composition of the crop.

668. *General constitution.*—The working circle includes all the timber bearing deciduous forests in Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai reserves of Denkanikotta range carrying a sprinkling of teak, vengai and rosewood etc.

669. *Area.*—The area of the working circle is 9150.35 ha. comprising Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai reserves of Denkanikotta range.

670. *Character of vegetation.*—The areas proposed fall under southern dry mixed deciduous forest. The forest is rather open in places where illicit removals have taken place and are taking place. Bigger trees are few, widely scattered and mostly stunted and unsound.

SECTION 2.

DIVISION OF THE AREA.

671. The area of the working circle is divided into ten coupes to regulate annual working under a felling cycle of ten years. The following statement shows the distribution of the areas.

Serial No.	*Name of Range*	*Name of R.F.*	*Extent in ha.*
1.	Denkanikotta	Gulhatti	3248.82
		Tholuvabetta	3282.60
		Kempakarai	2619.93

672. The location and demarcation of the coupes are shown clearly in the S.I. Sheets 4" I mile (1 Cm. = 0.1584 Km.) and management map accompanying this plan. As the coupes are proposed for the first time under this plan it is desirable to permanently demarcate the boundaries by cleared lines, wherever the boundary does not follow natural features or existing lines.

673. A description of the boundaries of the coupes is given hereunder to facilitate demarcation on the ground.

Serial number and Name of Range.	*Name of RF.*	*Coupe number.*	*Area in ha.*	*Boundary description.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Denkanikotta ..	Gulhatti	I	996.96	*North.*—Northern boundary of Gulhatti reserved forest
				East.—Foot-path leading from Javanasandiram to Gulhatti.
				South.—Northern boundary of Gulhatti enclosure.
		I	996.96	*West.*—Foot-path leading from Gulhatti to Vomandapalli.
2 Denakanikotta ..	Gulhatti	II	1,075.83	*North and East.*—Starting from the point where the Vomandapalli—Gulhatti foot-path cuts the northern boundary of Gulhatti reserved forest, runs along the said foot-path upto to the Gulhatti enclosure and thence along the northern, western and southern boundaries of the said enclosure upto the point where the Modichakly—Sivanapalli foot-path cuts the enclosure boundary and thence along the said foot-pathupto the point where the Ammanicheruvu—Bivanapalli foot-path meets the said foot-path and thence along the Ammanicherevu—Sivanapalli foot-path upto the point where the said foot-path cuts the southern boundary of Gulhatti reserved forest.
				South and West.—Southern and western boundaries of Gulhatti reserved forest till it meets the starting point.
3 Denkanikotta ..	Gulhatti	III	1,176.03	*North.*—Foot-path leading from Gulhatti to Javanasandiram upto the point where the foot-path cuts the eastern boundary of Gulhatti reserved forest.
				East.—Eastern boundary of Gulhatti reserved forest upto Sirkirdoddi.
				South.—Southern boundary of Gulhatti reserved forest upto the foot-path leading to Ammanicheruvu.
				West.—Thence along the foot-path leading from Ammanicherevu to Sivanapalli upto the point where the foot-path leading from Modichakli to Sivanapalli cuts the said foot-path and thence along the Sivanapalli—Modichakli foot-path upto southern boundary Gulhatti enclosure and thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of the said Gulhatti enclosure, till it meets the starting point.
4 Denkanikotta ..	Tholuvabetta ..	IV	749.75	*North and East.*—Starting from the point where the foot-path leading fromGulhatti to Tholuvbetta cuts the eastern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest it runs along the said foot-path upto where the Tholu vabetta—Kempakarai foot-path cuts the above foot-path and thence along the Tholuvabetta—Kempakarai foot-path upto it cuts the southern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest.

DENKANIKOTTA THOLUVABETTA—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				South and West.—Southern and western boundaries of Tholuvabetta reserved forest till it meets the starting point.
5 Denkanikotta ..	Tholuvabetta	V	1,285.41	*North.*—Starting from the trijunction point of Aiyur extension II, Gulhatti and Tholuvabetta reserved forests, the boundary runs along the northern boundary of said Tholuvabetta reserved forest upto the point where the Thumbehalla—Habbahalla river cuts the northern boundary of the said reserved forest.
				East.—Thence it runs along the Thumbehalla Habbahalla river upto the point where the said river cuts the southern boundary of the Tholuvabetta reserved forest.
				South.—Thence along the southern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest upto the point where the Kempakarai—Tholuvabetta foot-path cuts the southern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest.
				West.—Thence along the Kempakarai—Tholuvabetta foot-path upto where the Tholuvabetta—Gulhatti foot-path cuts the above foot-path and thence along Tholuvabetta—Gulhatti foot-path upto where the foot-path cuts the western boundary of the Tholuvabetta reserved forest, thence along the western boundary of the said Tholuvabetta reserved forest to the starting point.
6 Denkanikotta ..	Tholuvabetta	VI	356.53	*North.*—Starting from the point where the Thumbehalla—Hebbahalla rivers cuts the northern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest, it runs along the said reserved forest boundary till it meets the western boundary of Sameri reserved forest.
				East.—Thence along the eastern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest upto where the Tatgeri—Kempakarai foot-path cuts the eastern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest.
				South.—Thence along the Tatgeri—Kempakarai foot-path upto the point where the said foot-path cuts the Thumbahalla—Hebbahalla river.
				West.—Thence along the Thumbahalla—Hebbehalla rivers till it meets the starting point.
7 Denkanikotta ..	Tholuvabetta ..	VII	889.91	*North.*—Starting from the point where the Tatgeri—Kempakarai foot-path cuts the Thumbahella—Hebbehalla river, the boundary runs along the said foot-path till it meets the western boundary of Sameri reserved forest which is also the eastern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest.
				East and South.—Thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of Tholuvabetta reserved forest upto where the Hebbehalla river cuts the southern boundary of Tholuvabetta reserved forest.
				West.—Thence along the Thumbehalla—Hebbehalla river till it meets the starting point.

Serial number and Name of Range. (1)	Name of RF. (2)	Cupe number. (3)	Area in ha. (4)	Boundary description. (5)
8 Denkanikotta	Kempakarai ..	VIII	1,212.26	*North, East and South.*—Starting from the point where the Hebbehalla river cuts the northern boundary of Kempkarai reserved forest, it runs along the northern eastern and southern boundaries of the above said reserved forest upto where the Hebbehalla river cuts the southern bouns dary of the Kempakarai reserved forest which is also the south western corner of Kempakarai enclosure. *West.*—Thence along the southern, eastern and northern boundaries of the Kempakarai enclosure upto where the Hebbehalla river cuts the northern boundary of the said enclosure and thence along the Hebbehalla river, to the starting point.
9 Denkanikotta	Kempakarai	IX	767.18	*North.*—Starting from the north eastern corner of Sikamanchi enclosure the boundary runs along the northern boundary of Kempakarai reserved forest where the Hebbehalla river cuts the northern boundary of the said reserved forest. *East.*—Thence along the Hebbehalla river till it meets the northern boundary of the Kempakarai enclosure. *South.*—Thence along the northern boundary of Kempakarai enclosure till it meets the point where the Kempakarai Sikamanchi foot-path cuts the northern boundary of the Kempakarai enclosure. *West.*—Thence along the said foot-path upto the point where the foot-path cuts the eastern boundary of Kempakarai reserved forest and thence along the western boundary of the Kempakarai reserved forest to the starting point.
10 Denkanikotta	Kempakarai	X	650.49	*North.*—Starting from the north western corner of Kempakarai reserved forest the boundary runs along the northern boundary of the said reserved forest upto the point where the Sikamanchi—Kempakarai foot-path cuts the said reserved forest boundary *East.*—Thence along the Sikamanchi—Kempakarai foot-path upto the north western corner of the Kempakarai enclosure and thence along the western boundary of Kempakarai enclosure till it meets the Hebbehalla river on the southern boundary of Kempakarai reserved forest. *South and West.*—Thence along the southern and western boundaries of the Kempakarai reserved forest to the starting point.

SECTION 3.

Analysis and Valuation of the Crop.

674. *Stock mapping.*—No stock mapping was done by the working plan staff. But the forests were perambulated and timber zones located.

675. *Funmeration.*—The Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Resources Survey Division, Krishnagiri has conducted 1 per cent enumeration of timber species in the above mentioned reserves during 1979 and the result of that enumeration with regard to availability of different saleable timber species like teak, vengai and rosewood in various girth classes ans the merchantable volume in the growing stock are given into the following statement.

676. Statement showing the number of timber species and their volumes in cubic metres in the forests of Denkanikotta range of Hosur forest division done by the Divisional Fodest Officer, Forest Resources Survey Division.

Serial number and Species.	*Girth classes in Cms.*					
	31—60	61—90	91—120	121—150	*Above* 151	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Gulhatti R.F. Area : 3248.82 *ha.*					
1 Reserved—T	715	120	565	60	..	1,460
V	48.87	28.78	291.81	53.87	..	423.33
	Tholuvabetta R.F. Area : 3281.60 *ha.*					
1 Teak —T	1,047	1,507	345	562	..	3,461
V	31.14	354.45	187.58	536.50	..	1,190.67
2 Rosewood—T	400	607	309	552	..	1,868
V	27.34	145.56	139.89	495.60	..	808.39
3 Vengai —T	501	278	100	438	361	1,678
V	11.56	39.45	128.15	244.43	308.83	732.42
	Kempakarai R.F. Area : 2619.93 *ha.*					
1 Teak T	3.607	1,123	522	216	94	5,562
V	107.27	264.13	283.82	206.20	138.07	999.49
2 Rosewood T	872	318	118	..	..	1,308
V	59.60	76.26	60.94	..	..	196.80
3 Vengali T	1,854	2,346	862	214	216	5,492
V	42.79	332.94	276.17	119.43	184.79	956.12

NOTE.—T : Number of trees V : Volume in Cubic metres.

677. Statement showing the quantity of timber with the number of timber species available for exploitation during the plan period.

Serial number and name of R.F.	*Area in ha.*	*Name of species.*	*Girth class in cms.* 121—150 *Number of trees.*	*Vol. in cum.*	151 *and above. Number of tress.*	*Volume in cum.*	*Total No. of trees.*	*Total volume in cum.*	*No. of trees to be extracted.*	*Approximate quantity of timber proposed to be exploited during the period of the plan.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Gulhatti	3,248.82	Rosewood	60	53.87	..	..	60	53.87	30	27
2 Toluvabetta	3,281.60	Teak ..	562	536.50	..	..	562	536.50	281	268
		Rosewood..	552	495.60	..	..	552	495.60	276	248
		Vengal ..	438	244.43	361	308.83	799	553.26	400	276
3 Kempakarai	2,619.93	Teak ..	216	206.20	94	138.07	310	344.27	155	172
		Vengai ..	214	119.43	216	184.79	430	304.22	215	152

In this circle only one series is proposed for working. This series covers the following reserves.

(1) Gulhatti (2) Tholuvabetta (3) Kempakarai reserves. The first three coupes lie in Gulhatti reserve and the remaining seven coupes lie in Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai reserves. As per Chief Conservator of Forests Ref. No. T1/41139/82-1 Gulhatti reserves is dropped from the series and the working of timber selection felling may be started from coupe No. IV which lies in Tholuvabetta RF.

678. It will be seen from the preceding statement that the distribution of girth classes in the growing stock is very irregular. There is great variation from one reserve to another in distribution of age classes and also in the composition of the crop.

679. On an analysis of the above statement it is seen that for an area of 9150.35 ha. of forests in Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai reserves there are 2713 trees of exploitable girth among the principal species.

680. The relative distribution of saleable timber species of exploitable size is given below expressed as percentages on the basis of the above statement.

Serial (1)	*Name of species* (2)	*Per cent* (3)
1.	Teak ..	32
2.	Vengai ..	45
3.	Rosewood ..	23

681. The enumeration figure indicates that Tholuvabetta reserve consists more of marketable species like teak, vengai and rosewood when compared to other two reserves Rosewood is virtually absent in Kempakarai reserve. Teak and vengai are absent in Gulhatti reserve.

SECTION 4.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

682. The crop being brought for systematic management for the first time, the method of treatment prescribed shall be selection *-cum-*improvement to build up and normalise the growing stock. To ensure proper crop development in the future, silvicultural operations to tend the crop and fire protection measures to promote the unhampered growth are considered necessary.

683. *Silvicultural system.*—Selection-*cum*-improvement felling system shall be adopted.

684. *Expoitable size.*—The exploitable girth of trees shall be 121 cm. and above for all species.

685. *Felling cycle.*—Although it may be ideal to go over the entire area annually practical considerations make this impossible. The vastness of the area, the scattered nature of trees and the necessity to give adequate rest for the regeneration to come up unhampered by felling operations would make it obligatory to provide for sufficient interval between two successive fellings in the same area. Hence a felling cycle of 10 years is prescribed.

686. *Felling series.*—It will be called Tholuvabetta timber felling series comprising Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai reserves.

687. *Yield.*—Yield will be regulated by area by prescribing one of 10 coupes for felling each year. The number of trees of exploitable size ni ten coupes of this series is 2713 and the number of trees in the class approaching maturity (pre-exploitable size) is 2821.

$$Y = \frac{X}{I + \frac{X}{2}} \times 100$$

Where Y = is yield expressed as percentage of number of exploitable trees.

I = Number of exploitable size trees.

$$X = \frac{f}{t}\ (II - Z\%\ \text{of}\ II)$$

Where f = felling cycle (10)

t = time taken for class below exploitable size to reach exploitable size (10 years)

II = Number of trees in class below maturity.

Z = % of II failing to reach I class in 't' years (taken as 10%)

Substituting the values.

$$X = \frac{10}{10}\ (2821 - 10\ \text{percent of}\ 2821)$$

$$= 2539$$

$$Y = \frac{2539}{2713 + \frac{2539}{2}} \times 100 = 63.7\%\ \text{or 64 percent of exploitable trees.}$$

688. The number of trees that can be safely removed in each coupe is determined by ' Smythies safeguarding formula ' applicable to irregular forests worked under selection system. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the number of trees in the penultimate exploitable girth class will reach maturity class within the felling cycle. So 50 per cent of the trees in the expoitable girth will be exploited every year in one coupe during the plan period which will be safer for future exploitation after the plan period.

689. Since the areas of the coupes to be worked annually vary in size and the distribution of the exploitable size trees fluctuates from reserve to reserve the annual yield will naturally vary.

SECTION 5.

METHOD OF EXECUTING FELLINGS.

690. Mr. Harikrishnan's plan prescribed timber exploitation in Gulhatti, Tholuvabetta and Kempakarai reserves. Due to various obvious reasons, the prescriptions have not been given effect to. The areas should no longer be kept unworked making it a source of temptation for timber smugglers.

691. It is suggested that exploitation should be done departmentally. In order to ensure thoroughness of exploitstion a close watch should be kept on the proceedings at all stages of the work.

692.—*Demarcation of coupes.*—The location and delimitation of coupes have been given in the detailed map accompanying the plan. A detailed description of boundaries has been furnished in paragraph 673. Coupes have been laid out in such a manner that the reserved forest lines, recognizable foot-paths, prominent streams and natural features form the boundaries 2 Mt. wide lines will be cut only wherever necessary, stones, outcrops of rocks and tree trunks along the boundary will be white washed to distinctly show the demarcation. Survey of the coupes will not be necessary.

693. *Marking.*—The trees that have to be felled in a coupe shall be marked departmentally. Marking and enumeration shall be completed by the end of September of the year prior to extraction.

694. *Marking rules.*—The rules regulating the selection marking will be :—

(i) Half the number trees that are and above the exploitable girth of 121 cms. in respect of all timber species will be marked.

(ii) Overmature and badly shaped trees will be marked in preference as a measure of crop improvement.

(iii) All unsound and dead trees shall be marked irrespective of girth or other considerations.

(iv) The illicitly felled old stumps with utilizable boles of not less than a metre shall also be marked.

695. All trees marked will be blazed at ground level and at breast height and serial numbers chiselled on both the blazes. The trees shall be numbered serially irrespective of the species marked. The girth of the marked trees will be measured at breast height over bark and the length of the convertable bole will be estimated by eye and particulars entered in the enumeration register.

696. The marking shall be done by an Officer not below the rank of a Forester. Atleast 30 per cent of the marked trees shall be checked by the Ranger and a minimum of 10 per cent shall be checked by the District Forest Officer. This is necessary to ensure that the enumeration has been satisfactorily done with regard to the rules laid down. This check and finalisation of the list shall be completed by end of December.

697. *Sale and period of lease.*—As it is not advisable to extract timber by contractual agency, the felling of marked trees will be taken up from April. The trees will be converted into logs at the stump site and classified and graded in the manner described in appendix XXIX which corresponds to the Mettupalayam classification. Surface dressing will be done for rosewood logs to remove the sapwood. The volume of the logs will be calculated by quarter girth formula $\left(\frac{g}{4}\right)^2 XL$ where 'g' is the midgirth and 'L' is the length.

698. The converted timber will be dragged to convenient forest depots and from there transeported to Hosur Cattle Farm sale depot to be situated in the premises of the District Forest Office. The elephant power available elsewhere may be requisitioned for this purpose. The various prescribed forms and registers shall be maintained and the timber felled accounted for properly at every stage.

699. The period of lease shall be six months.

700. All depots should be specially fire protected by maintaining a clean and swept line of sufficient width of 7 to 8 metres around each.

701. *Disposal of lops and top ends.*—Immediately after transporting the converted timbers to depot, the departmental agency shall convert all the utilizable top ends of of teak into spokes and felloes. All the remaining material shall be converted into firewood stocks of 3m x 1m x 1m and disposed off in auction. This material should not be allowed to dry and decay in the coupe, increasing the fire hazard but be converted and disposed off promptly.

SECTION 6.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF FELLINGS.

702. The year-war sequence of felling of the selection felling coupes of the series is given hereunder. The transit depots are also indicated against each coupe.

Serial number and Name of series.	Name of R.F.	Year of felling	Coupe number.	Extent in ha.	Name of Depot.	Yield in cubic metres.	Approximate quantity of timber to be exploited in cubic metres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Tholuvabetta timber felling series.	Gulhatti ..	1982-83	I	996.96	Gulhatti enclosure.		9
		1983-84	II	1,075.83	Gulhatti enclosure.	53.87	9
		1984-85	III	1,176.03	Gulhatti enclosure.		9
	Tholuvabetta ..	1985-86	IV	749.75	Melur		200
		1986-87	V	1,285.41	Melur	1,585.36	200
		1987-88	VI	356.53	Kovaipallam		200
		1988-89	VII	889.91	Kovaipallam		200
	Kempakarai ..	1989-90	VIII	1,212.26	Kempakarai enclosure.		108
		1990;91	IX	757.18	Kempakarai enclosure.	648.49	108
		1991-92	X	650.49	Kempakarai enclosure.		108

SECTION 7.

Subsidiary silvicultural operations.

703. The object of subsidiary silvicultural operations are :—

(1) To induce, assist and establish regeneration.

(2) To tend advance growth of timber species.

(3) To relieve the future crop from undesirable competition and relative suppression.

704. These operations being of technical nature will be carried out in the coupes taken up for selection fellings in the same year under proper check and surveillance.

705. The operations to be carried out are :—

(1) Cutting back badly shaped, moribund or damaged teak crop below 30 cm. in girth.

(2) Thinning out patches of pole crop of teak and other species to reduce unhealthy competition between them.

(3) Freeing from suppression advance growth of teak trees and other saleable species which are below a height of 6m. To secure this, branches of inferior species interfering with valuable future trees shall be normally lopped, rarely resorting to cutting down of trees, without creating gaps in canopy.

(4) Thinning out of coppi ce shoots from the stool of saleable fimker species to one.

(5) Thinning climbers found on saleable timber species.

706. *Artificial regeneration.*—The crop analysis indicates the natural regeneration of valuable species such as teak, vengai, rosewood, etc., is very scanyty and if more exploitation is undertaken without providing for regeneration, the forests are bound to deteriorate. In view of the inadequency of natural regeneration, especially of the more valuable species, it is desirable to carry out artificial regeneration atleast in suitable pockets to safeguard future yield. Artificial regeneration of desired species like teak, vengai, rosewood etc. may be undertaken, on an experimental scale to begin with, in suitable gaps in the worked coupes during the year following exploitation. If the results prove successful, the artificial regeneration work could be extended over the entire area of the series.

SECTION 8.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

707. *Roads.*—No new roads need be formed as the areas in question have got a net work of extraction roads.

708. *Fire protection.*—Fire protection in selection working circle is essential to save the younger crop and preserve the older crop. The coupe lines on the sides from where fires are expected shall be kept cleared and fire traced before the onset of the fire season. Three fire watchers shall be employed, during the fire season period of five months from 1st January to 31st May, one for each reserve. The services of these watchers shall be utilised to fire trace roads and paths and patrol the reserves to detect and put out fires. The timber that is extracted from the selection felling coupes shall be transported before the fire season commences.

709. *Grazing.*—The selection working circle shall remain closed for grazing.

710. *Boards.*—After working a coupe, boards indicating the number of coupe and the year of working shall be put up at salient points.

711. *Control.*—The control forms relating to this working circle should be posted soon after the close of the year.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous Prescriptions.

SECTION 1.

Fire Protection.

712. Fires are a recurring feature in this division in the summer months causing considerable damage to the sandal forests. Mostly the graziers cause the fires with the intention of getting succulent grass after rains and accident is rarely the cause.

713. The following measures are suggested to reduce the fire hazards—

(i) As the graziers are mainly responsible for the fires the areas burnt should be closed to grazing as a punitive measure as per the provision made in Forest Manual, so that the benefits of incediarism are not enjoyed by the graziers.

(ii) Fire tracing of upper boundaries of the reserves of all ranges and inter reserve lines shall be attended to by clearing to a width of 6m. The cart-tracks, footpaths, roads and plantation boundaries shall serve as internal fire lines, wherein one metre wide lines will be cleared on either side. The idea being that if any fire occurs, it should confine to smaller areas.

(iii) On the outbreak of a fire, the local staff shall muster enough men from settlement and from nearby villages immediately and put down the fire by beating it out with branches or by counter fire. In practice, certain fires are allowed to spread and get extinguished on their own accord due to the presence of natural barriers and the subordinates rarely take it serious to muster men and go and extinguish the fire before it covers large areas. This sort of neglect on the part of the subordinates should be severely dealt with. All efforts should be made to investigate the cause of fire and the culprits should be brought to book.

(iv) In coupes and other leases, the contractors or lessees should be held responsible for the incidence of fires in their lease units.

(v) Plantations should be safeguarded by clearing fire lines both internal and external.

(vi) Kothur reserved forest will be protected from the possibility of fire from the sparks of railway engines by clearing and burning strips of 25 m. on either side of the railway track. The burning should be completed before the end of January every year.

714. Annual estimate for fire protection works for each range will be submitted by April accompanied by a map of the range on a scale of 1"—1 mile (1 cm—0.6336 Km.) showing the disposition of fire lines to be cleared. The District Forest Officer before sanctioning the estimate will review the effectiveness or otherwise of the measures adopted in the previous year.

715. *Fire maps.*—Fire maps on a scale of 1''—1 mile (1 cm—0.6336 Km.) will be maintained in the District Forest Office for each reserve in accordance with the standing orders. Every case of fire will be marked on the maps and given a serial number in chronological order. The date of fire occurrence will also be indicated. One set of maps will be used for five successive years, fires of different years being distinctly marked with different colours or symbols. Inspection of fire-burnt areas should be done immediately after the fire occurrence.

716. Statement showing the number of fires reported in Hosur division year-wise and range-wise is given in appendix VI to this plan.

717. A statement of fire lines to be cleared and burnt every year in the month of January is furnished in the appendix XXXIX to this plan.

718. A statement showing a detailed range-war list of footpaths to be cleared annually in such a way that each footpath is cleared once in three years i.e. by clearing annually in rotation one-third of the total number in each range is furnished in the appendix XXXVIII of the plan.

719. *Fire control journal.*—A bound note book containing information of areas closed on account of fire protection measures taken and details of fire incidence in each range will be maintained in the District Forest Office. The observation of the District Forest Officer on the adequacies or inadeuqacies of the measures prescribed shall be recorded.

SECTION 2.

Boundaries.

720. *Reserve boundaries.*—The clearance and maintenance of all reserve boundaries shall be the work of the local beat subordinates. Most of the boundaries are overgrown and have to be cleared and maintained.

721. *Verification.*—A thorough verification of the boundaries of all the reserves and enclosures is over due and will be carried out by the end of the first half of the period of this plan i.e. by the end of 1986–87. This should be done with the help of the latest revenue survey maps. The District Forest Officer shall draw up an annual schedule of boundary verification work in such a manner as to get the work completed by 1986–87.

722. *Ex-estate forests.*—Notifications under section 4 of the Forest Act have been issued for all the 39 forest blocks of ex-estate forests lying in the limits of Hosur and Krishnagiri ranges. Out of these, 22 blocks have been declared under section 16 of the Forest Act during the course of the preparation of this plan. The remaining 17 blocks are in the process of joint inspection of areas by the Conservator of Forests and District Revenue Officer and enquiry in the settlement court under section 6 of the Forest Act. It is suggested to expedite the joint inspections and the settlement enquiries to stop further encroachments. After the areas are notified under section 16 of the Forest Act special survey parties should be organised consisting of one ranger and two foresters from the existing staff to delimit the forest blocks on the ground by fixing survey stones with the help of the surveyors and thereafter the cairns should be planted.

723. *State frontier.*—The joint verification of the Karnataka frontier done in 1977 was due in 1979 on a two year cycle. This was not done. The District Forest Office should see that it is done without any postponement or delay.

SECTION 3.

Roads.

724. All roads and bridle paths will have to be kept in a state of proper repair and the improvements of which will go a long way towards better management of the forests. It will result not only in better exploitation and utilisation of forest produce bu also would be handy for the officers and staff to inspect the forests more frequently and effectively and manage them efficiently.

725. The existing cart-track from Javalagiri to Hulibanda (via) Sulakunta should be improved and made motorable throughout its length. The vital roads linking the reserves of Anchetty and Denkanikotta ranges with Pennagaram on the one hand and with Denkanikotta on the other will always be maintained in good condition.

726. A list of roads, footpaths and bridle paths existing in this division is furnished in the Appendix XXXVI to this plan.

727. Improvement to roads: A phased programme of road development for roads as detailed below spread over the period of the plan is drawn for implementation. The improvement of them will be useful for better management of forests and better exploitation of bamboos and minor forest produce apart from detecting theft cases involving sandalwood, timber and busks. The works shall be taken up by the Forest Engineer, Coimbatore in the following roads as detailed in the statement promising and planting of teak had been stopped from 1967.

Serial number and Name of range.	Name of road.	Total length of the road in km.	Distance for which improvement prescribed in km.	Year in which the improvement works to be taken up.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Anchetty ..	Hoganekal—Biligundlu road.	10.058	5.00	1982-83	....
			5.058	1983-84	....
2 Denkanikotta ..	Aiyur—Gulhatti road ..	7.20	7.20	1984-85	....
3	Gulhatti—Manchi road	4.60	4.60	1985-86	....
4	Aiyur—Sameri road ..	5.80	5.80	1986-87	....
5	Aiyur—Tholuvabetta Anaibiddahalla Road.	24.50	5.00	1987-88	....
			5.00	1988-89	....
			5.00	1989-90	....
			5.00	1990-91	....
			4.50	1991-92	....
	Total ..	52.158	52.158		

SECTION 4.

BUILDINGS.

728. The ultimate aim is to see that buildings, residential as well as non-residential, are provided for all categories of staff. With this object in view, construction of quarters was advocated in the plan under revision. Positive steps have been taken in this direction to achieve the object. Taking into consideration the proposals submitted by the Chief Conservator of Forests to the Government in ref. No. J2/110495/78-3, dated 24th July 1979 and as most of the subordinates staff lack proper residential accommodation within their jurisdiction, construction of as many as possible of the following new buildings is proposed during the period of this plan :—

1. Construction of the following quaters for Foresters :—

(i) Woddapatti section at Ootamalai.
(ii) Kodagarai section at Kodagarai.
(iii) Tholuvabetta section at Bettamagulalam.
(iv) Devarbetta section at Thalli.
(v) Karuballa section at Berigai.
(vi) Shoolagiri section at Shoolagiri.
(vii) Veppanapalli section at Veppanapalli.
(viii) Thogarapalli section at Thogarapalli.
(ix) Maharajagadai section at Maharajagadai.

2. Construction of combined quarters for Forest Guards and Reserve watchers at the following centres.—

Beat	Location.
(i) Tholuvabetta	Bettamagulalam.
(ii) Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri.
(iii) Kotasadanapalli	Berigai.
(iv) Veppanapalli.	Veppanapalli.
(v) Thogarapalli	Thogarapalli.

3. Construction of quarters for Basic servants.

(i) Anchetty range.
(ii) Hosur range.
(iii) Krishnagiri range.

729. All existing buildings shall be maintained in a condition of good repair.

730 Forest Rest House at Devarbetta is in a state of dilapidation. Better it is dismantled at least in the interest of collection of wood materials available therein before it is robbed away.

731. List of buildings is appended in appendix XXXIV.

SECTION 5.

Teak Plantations.

732. Succesful plantation of peak were raised over an area of about 5.99ha. in Gulhatti reserve in 1941, 1942 and 1943. Subsequently an area of 24.29 ha. in Gulhatti reserve was brought under teak plantations between 1958 and 1960. There is also an area of about 11.55 ha. of teak plantations formed in N. S. Agraharam reserve between 1951 and 1957. Plantations of subsequent years except for Gulhatti 1961 are not promising and planting of teak had been stopped from 1967.

733. All the existing plantations will be maintained during the period of this plan. Thinnings which were prescribed during the two previous plans were not carried out. As a consequence considerable congestion has set in the following plantations. Gulhatti 1941, 1942, 1958 to 1961, N. S. Agraharam 1951 to 1957. Thinning should be carried out from 1982–83 onwards as per the thinning programme prescribed. As the development does not conform to any known pattern for which a thinning regime could be applied to, it is prescribed to adopt a selective thinning. Marking for thinning will be done by the District Forest Officer or his Gazetted Assistant. As other plantations (Gulhatti 1963 to 1965) are not successful they are not likely to be required thinning during the period of the plan.

734. A rotation of 60 years has been fixed tentatively. No plantation will attain maturity for harvest during the plan period.

735. Thinning programme of teak plantations in Hosur division.

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Name of R.F.*	*Year of planting.*	*Area in ha.*	*Year in which thinned.*	*Prescribed for clearing bushes.*	*Prescribed for thinning during the Year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Denkanikotta ..	.. Gulhatti	1941	1.94	1954–55	.. ..	1982
2	Do. ..	Do.	1942	2.27	1954–55	.. ..	1982
3	Do. ..	Do.	1943	1.78	1954–55	.. ..	1982
4	Do. ..	N.S. Agraharam ..	1951	2.02	..	1982	1983–1990
5	Do. ..	Do. ..	1952	2.02	..	1982	1983–1990
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	1953	2.02	..	1982	1983–1990
7	Do. ..	Do. ..	1955	2.02	..	1982	1983–1990
8	Do. ..	Do. ..	1956	2.02	..	1982	1983–1990
9	Do. ..	Do. ..	1957	1.45	..	1982	1983–1990
10	Do. ..	Gulhatti ..	1960	8.10	..	1982	1983–1990
11	Do. ..	Do. ..	1961	8.10	..	1982	1983–1990
12	Do. ..	Do. ..	1962	7.69	..	1982	1983–1990
		Total ..		41.43			

736. The following statement furnishes the details of successful teak plantations raised in different reserves with year of raising.

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Name of reserved forest.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Denkanikotta ..	Gulhatti	1941	1.94	Not available	Thinning done during 1954–55
2	Do. ..	Do. ..	1942	2.27	Do.	Do.
3	Do. ..	Do. ..	1943	1.78	Do.	Do.
4	Do. ..	N.S. Agraharam ..	1951	2.02	2.59m×2.59m	Do.
5	Do. ..	Do. ..	1952	2.02	Do.	Do.
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	1953	2.02	Do.	Do.
7	Do. ..	Do. ..	1955	2.02	Do.	Do.
8	Do. ..	Do. ..	1956	2.02	Do.	Do.
9	Do. ..	Do. ..	1957	1.45	Do.	Do.
10	Do. ..	Gulhatti ..	1960	8.10	Do.	Do.
11	Do. ..	Do. ..	1961	8.10	Do.	Do.
12	Do. ..	Do. ..	1962	7.69	1.83m×1.83m	Do.
			Total ..	41.43		

737. Detailed list of Teak plantations considered either as failure or of poor stocking in Hosur division.

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Name of reserved forest.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Denkanikotta ..	Pane	1956	4.04	1.83m×1.83m	..
2	Do. ..	Do. ..	1956	0.04	Do.	..
3	Do. ..	Do. ..	1957	8.00	Do.	..
4	Do. ..	Gulhatti	1958	8.10	2.59m×2.59m	..
5	Do. ..	Do. ..	1959	8.09	Do.	..
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	1963	9.71	Do.	..
7	Do. ..	Do. ..	1964	8.50	Do.	..
8	Do. ..	Do. ..	1965	8.09	Do.	Interplanted with Bamboo.
9	Do. ..	Do. ..	1966	4.04	1.83m×1.83m	Do.
10	Do. ..	Do.	1967	4.86	1.83.m×1.83m	Do.
			Total ..	63.47		

SECTION 6.

Matchwood plantations.

738. Softwood plantations with Ailanthus exceles have been raised from the year 1952 to 1966 in various reserves of this division with very poor results.

739. Following are the areas tackled with softwood :—

Serial number.	Name of range.	Area in ha.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Anchetty	29.95
2	Denkanikotta	173.08
3	Hosur	26.29
4	Krishnagiri	25.47
	Total ..	254.79

740. During the plan under revision Mr. Harikrishnan has prescribed to clearfell the following plantations during the year indicated against each :—

1974–75—Nandibanda 1952, 1953 and 1954.

1977–78—Pane 1957.

1978–79—Kottur 1956, 1957 and 1958.

1980–81—Nandibanda 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Thogarapalli 1960.

Tholuvabetta 1958 and 1960.

741. As per the above prescription, the plantations in Nandibanda, Kottur and Pane reserves were clearfelled and replanted with Koobabul and miscellaneous species except the area in Pane reserve where natural bamboos and other miscellaneous species have occupied the area. The softwood plantations in Gulhatti reserve are failures and the area has been proposed for bomboo plantation series. Other than the plantations mentioned above, the remaining areas are complete failures and not traceable in the field.

742. A list of softwood plantations raised in the different reserves with year of planting is given in appendix XXVII.

SECTION 7.

Cashew plantations.

743. The cashew plantations in Nandibanda and Thogarapalli reserves require cultural operations in an attempt to boost up production of fruits. The plantations will first be stockmapped in two categories.

(i) Areas with well grown trees that are likely to be benefited by cultural operations.

(ii) Poorly-stocked areas in which no improvement can be expected.

744. Only areas of the first category will be treated.

745. Cultural operations will involve :—

(i) Relief of congestion in locally dense patches by thinning in such a manner that the maximum number of trees benefit from the minimum number of removals.

(ii) Removal of undergrowth and ploughing of the interspace between rows of trees to a maximum depth of 15 cms.

(iii) Spraying of Endo-sulphone as a prophylactic measure against Tea-mosquite should be done once in September.October, second spraying in November(December and third spraying in January.

746. Statement showing the areas proposed for cultural operations to the Cashew plantations.

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Name of R. F.*	*Year of planting.*	*Area in ha.*	*Year in which cultural operation is to be done.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Krishnagiri	Nandibanda extension ..	1955	2.02	1982–83
2	Do. ..	Do. ..	1956	2.02	1982–83
3	Do. ..	Do. ..	1957	2.02	1982–83
4	Do. ..	Thogarapalli	1957	5.60	1982–83
5	Do. ..	Do. ..	1958	5.60	1982–83
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	1959	6.80	1984–85
7	Do. ..	Do. ..	1960	5.60	1985–86
8	Do. ..	Do. ..	1961	5.60	1985–86

747. The Cashew plantations will be offered in sale by public auction annually for collection of cashew nuts.

SECTION 8.

ACACIA AURICULIFORMIS PLANTATIONS.

748. Acacia auriculiformis plantations have been raised in this division from 1971 to 1975. The growth in the plantations raised is very much encouraging.

749. Distribution of the existing Acacia auriculiformis plantations in the different reserves of the division is as follows :—

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Locality.*	*Area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta R. F. ..	45.99
2	Do. ..	Noganur R.F.	12.00
			57.99

750. The following statement furnishes the details of Acacia auriculiformis plantations raised in different reserves with year of raising.

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Name of reserved forest.*	*Year of raising.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta	1971	5.00	3m×3m
		Denkanikotta	1972	5.73	3m x 3m
		Noganur	1973	5.40	3m x 3m
		Denkanikotta	1973	5.51	3m x 3m
		Do.	1974	15.00	2.5mx2.5m
		Noganur	1974	6.60	3m x 3m
		Denkanikotta	1975	14.75	4m x 2m
		Total ..		57.99	

751. Analysis of the crop.—The technique adopted so far is to plant out six month old container seedlings in 30 cm cube pits at an espacement of 3m x 3m on the onset of south-west monsoon after carrying out the preliminary operations. The results are encouraging.

752. The plantations will be preserved during the plan period.

SECTION 9.

Avenue Plantation.

753. Avenue plantations have been raised from the year 1977 onwards along minor roads both by Hosur forest division and Extension forestry division, Salem. The technique adopted is different from place to place so also in the choice of species, spacing, watering and mode of fencing.

754. A list of Avenue plantations raised in the division both by Hosur forest division and Extension forestry division Salem is given hereunder :—

Serial number.	*Name of range.*	*Location.*	*Year of raising.*	*Length.*	*Species.*	*Raised by*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				km.		
1	Krishnagiri ..	Madras-Salem Bye-pass road.	1977	2.4	Pungan	Extension Forestry Division.
2	Hosur ..	Kelamangalam-Attipalli road.	1977	21.6	Misc.	Hosur Division.
	Hosur ..	Hosur-Attipalli road ..	1977	4.2	Misc.	Do.
4	Hosur ..	Kelamangalam - Rayakotta road.	1977	24.2	Misc.	Do.
5	Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta-Aiyur road	1978	14.0	Pungan Tamarind.	Do.
6	Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta- Durgam road.	1978	9.0	Pungan Tamarind Naval.	Do.
7	Krishnagiri ..	Bangalore-Salem bye-pass road.	1978	2.6	Pungan	Extension Division.
8	Krishnagiri ..	Krishnagiri - Varatanapalli road.	1978	7.8	Pungan	Do.
9	Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli - Pochampalli road.	1978	11.0	Tamarind.	Do.
10	Denkanikotta ..	Denkanikotta- Hosur road	1978	24.0	Pungan Tamarind Naval.	Hosur Division.
11	Krishnagiri ..	Pochampalli - Mathur road	1979	10.0	Tamarind	Extenstion Division.
12	Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli - Pochampalli road.	1979	5.0	Tamarind	Do.
13	Krishnagiri ..	Pochampalli - Puliyur road.	1980	5.0	Tamarind	Do.
14	Krishnagiri ..	Thogarapalli Mathur road.	1980	10.0	Tamarind	Do.

755. The avenue plantations raised by Hosur forest division as well as Extension Forestry division are shown in Farm Forestry map which is appended to this plan.

756. This work may be extended to other roads in the division during the period of this plan depending on the targets fixed annually.

757. Since these plantations are on the roadside and exposed to grazing, browsing etc., proper protection is absolutely necessary. It is also necessary to afford watering facilities to boost up the initial growth to be beyond the reach of the cattle. Based on this the following prescriptions are made :—

758. *Choice of species.*—Species selected for avenue plantations should be mixture of shade bearing and economical value. The species recommended are tamarind, Gulmohr, Naval, Pungan, neem, etc.

759. *Espacement.*—The present spacing of 10m between plants on either side of the road shall be continued.

760. *Planting technique.*—Planting of one year old container seedlings in 45cm cube pits and providing tree guards and watering with the help of mazdoors shall continue to be followed. The tree guards shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in height. They may be with mud walls or stone walls.

761. *Watering.*—To get early establishment and to boost up initial growth watering should be done. Watering is done either by pouring directly into the planted spots or through manipulation by installing mudpots partly below the ground level with a hole in the bottom side towards the side of the planted seedlings. The hole in the pot is inserted with either twisted polythene sheet obtained from the planted stock or twisted piece of cloth.

762. One mazdoor will be in charge of 2.5km of avenue planting on either side of the road for purpose of watering, protection and maintenance of fence. During rainy season he will attend to works like weeding and soil working etc.

763. To reduce the cost of watering and protection, planting of big sized seedlings would be helpful. Instead of watering for long period in the field, nursing the plants in the big mud pot containers in the nursery for a period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years before planting may be tried. In such cases period of employment of mazdoors and watering period can be considerably reduced resulting in saving on expenditure.

764. Now that the public is quite aware of the impotrance of tree cultivation the department should try to involve them in the planting particularly avenue tree planting. As the roads are quite closer to the villages they may be quite interested in this sort of work. Only thing needed is proper approach by the forest staff offering free technical assistance. They may be asked to plant by paying per plant of two year well grown pot plants of shade-bearing and fruit-bearing plants. The choice of species will be Jaman, jack, pungan and tamarind. The payment will be for all the works connected with establishment of a plant till such a period the plant grows beyond the reach of the cattle by providing a tree-guard and watering. By planting well grown pot plants the department is likely to save expenditure by reducing the period of watering and dispensing with the plot watcher. It is worth trying. This, in the initial stages, can be tried over a limited area on an experimental basis. It will be extended to all the spots after reviewing the performance of the plants and the aptitude of the villagers.

SECTION 10.

Koobabul (Leucaena Leucocephala).

766. Genus Leucaena has ten different species and Leucaena leucocephala, the giant forest division during 1981 over an area of 16.4 ha.

766. Genus Leucaena has ten different species and Leucaena leucocephala, the giant Koobabul is the most promising one. It is deep rooted, small sized tree with a well developed single tap root and minimum lateral roots. Tap root penetration is upto 6–10 metres, that facilitates the utilisation of soil profile moisture for more production. Well distributed average 1,100 mm. rainfall areas with moderately good soil gives an average timber yield of 45 metre cube per ha. per year. The species can accommodate well in the rainfall zone of 300–1,800 mm. average annual rainfall. But it does not like acidic soils, particularly with a pH value of 5 and below. Use of bacterial culture can help Leucaena to grow in acidic soils. Though the hillocks in

275 mm. rainfall zone support the growth in koobabul, this species does not do well under harsh and difficult soil and climatic conditions. Under irrigation i.e. 1,100 mm. moisture distributed evenly throughout the year gives an average yield. However, the species requires life saving irrigation or rain water at the early stage of its establishment. The plant to plant and row to row spacing adopted 1m x 1m. Best period of maximum height and girth increment is 8–10 years. The following are the some of the important uses of this species.

(1) Giant koobabul is a good fodder tree. It given 10 tonnes per ha. of dry matter foliage under a 60–90 days cycle of cutting regime. It can give even upto 52,500 kgs. per ha. of green forage in 3 cuts per year. Cut shrub height is maintained at 90 cms. Leaf silage can be prepared from Leucaena leucocephala and also the leaves can be dried and stored in gunny bags to feed the sheep, poultry and cattle during the difficult period. Green seeds can be dried, powdered and used by human beings and cattle as protein supplement.

(2) It has a timber value for wood carvings, poles used for household construction and small timber for agricultural implements. This species has been found to be suitable for paper pulp and rayon industries.

(3) It is good fuelwood with very little ash and high calorific value. It fetches maximum price as a fuelwood in Indonesia. Fuel of koobabul can be used as fuel power plants.

767. The following statement shows the localities in which koobabul has been planted.

Serial number.	Name of range.	Name of reserve or reserved land.	Year of planting.	Area in ha.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Krishnagiri	.. Nandibanda	.. 1981	6.40
		Bargur	.. 1981	5.00
		Neralapalli	.. 1981	5.00
			Total	16,40

SECTION 11.

Nature reserve.

768. At the Forest Officers' conference held in 1970 it was resolved that representative areas of Madras forest types in the State should, be preserved for scientific and aesthetic purposes. With the denudation of forests taking place on a large scale and also due to conversion of forests into man-made plantations over extensive areas, natural forests are shrinking everywhere in the country. Further, the Prime Minister of India in her message at the inauguration of the "Project Tiger" mentioned that the narrow outlook of the country must give way to a wider vision to the recreational, educational and ecological value of undisturbed area of wilderness. It is beyonnd our political will and administrative ingenuity to set aside about 1 to 2 per cent of our forests in their pristine glory for this purpose.

769. Bearing the above object in mind, sanction was accorded for creation of "Nature Reserve" in Javalagiri reserve of the division over an area of 881.00 ha. in Chief Conservator of Forests' No. R. Dis. 19032/73 K4, dated 11th October 1973.

770. Government of India in their letter No. A. 11016/2/73-FRY WL, dated 10th September 1976, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Development of Agriculture) and communicated in Government of Tamil Nadu Endorsement No. 44983/FR. V/76-1, Forests and Fisheries, dated 10th November 1976 has also requested that 2 to 3 per cent of Forest areas may be carefully selected for constitution of "Nature Reserves" to cover important ecological types and natural habitats of our Wild life resources.

771. The main idea behind the formation of "Nature Reserve" is only to preserve comparatively large forest areas, each covering a recognised forest type under virgin or near virgin conditions to serve as gene pod reserve especially in respect of threatened species of plants and animals. Reserves are to be used for scientific or educational purposes only. Ordinarily such reserves should not be opened for normal recreational or tourist areas.

772. A journal has to be maintained showing the following details for this "Nature Reserve".

(1) Surveyed sketch with extent, with location sketch and field book.

(2) Annual rainfall data.

(3) Maximum and minimum temperature details.

(4) Altitude.

(5) Soil and moisture conditions with details of drainage.

(6) Composition of flora.

(7) The details of fauna.

(8) Other details and factors of interest.

773. The journal shall be maintained in the District Forest Office and copies of the journal shall be sent to the Conservator of Forest, State Silviculturist and to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

774. In Chief Conservator of Forests' Circular No. 3075 (Ref. No. 54715/75 W-3, dated 27th September 1975) it has been permitted from "Nature Reserve" for removal of dead sandalwood, collection of minor forest produce and removal of dead bamboos in the flowered coupes. Wherever the area allotted under forest village system and the concerned villages have no alternate grazing ground, grazing shall be allowed to a limited extent for the benefit of local cattle only.

775. In Chief Conservator of Forests' Ref. No. 49086/75 W-3, dated 27th September 1975, the size and pattern of name board to be erected in the area shall be 1m x 2m size exhibiting the details as follows:—

Nature reserve.

Javalagiri R.F.

Range—Hosur
Division—Hosur

Area 881 ha.

Part of Javalagir reserve extending over 881.00 ha. in Hosur range has been constituted into a "Nature Reserve" and the same has been marked in the concerned S.I. Sheet.

SECTION 12.

WILD LIFE.

776. The forests of Anchetty and Denkanikotta ranges will continue to remain closed to shooting and all other forms of hunting through out the period of this plan to consolidate the gain and to prevent a setback in the position.

777. The following general orders of the Government on wild life protection will apply to this division as well.

(1) G.O. Ms. No. 126, Food and Agriculture, dated 11th January 1963 and G.O. Ms. No. 158, Agriculture, dated 22nd January 1966 imposing total prohibition of the killing of tigers and bears and bag limit of one panther per shooting licence.

(2) G.O. Ms. No. 2720, Agriculture, dated 4th September 1969 prohibiting the killing and capturing of python in the entire State both inside and outside the reserve forest limits.

(3) The Wild Life Act of 1972 prohibiting the shooting of females and immature males of panthers.

778. All the above orders, will be rigidly enforced in Hosur division for the duration of this plan. The eventual success of wild life conservation work here, as everywhere-else, will depend not only upon the enactment of legislation or the framing of laws but upon the strictness and zeal and dedication with which such rules are enforced.

779. The forests of Hosur division in the plateau areas are renowned for decades for their numbers and variety of wild life details of which have been furnished in appendix XL. It is entirely as a result of human influence that the forests of this division are now more depleted of wild life. The legal provision that has been made for the protection and conservation of wild life in Hosur division is more than adequate. Only untiring efforts to enforce these laws can produce anything by way of results.

780. Population of elephants is in large number in Anchetty and Denkanikotta ranges of this division and often exposed to indiscriminate shooting for the sake of tusks. Poachera are from the adjoining villages of the forests and also from Karnataka State. Generally such killings take place from November to January. The tusks are sold in Kerala State for making ivory goods.

781. To put down such shooting of elephants it is suggested to patrol the vulnerable areas in the division periodically by organising special parties utilising the range staff. It is better to do such patrolling in a Jeep. It is also suggested to periodically send one of the scrupulous subordinates across the frontier to collect intelligence about the poachers.

782. *Hoganekal crocodile park.*—A recreation centre in Woddapatti reserve of Anchetty range with a number of crocodiles has been started for the recreation of public. This spot is visited by large number of visitors particularly on Sundays when they visit Hoganekal Water Falls.

783. This centre is manned by a ranger under the control of the District Forest Officer, Dharmapuri Division. Eggs are collected on the banks of Cauvery river during the months January–April for hatching. The population of crocodiles in this park is 299 as on 17th March 1982.

SECTION 13.

Special divisions.

784. *Mettur Soil Conservation Division.*—The Mettur Soil Conservation Division with headquarters at Salem was formed as per G.O. Ms. No. 1328, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 6th April 1965 with the main object of undertaking soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of the Stanley Reservoir, Mettur, Salem district. This division has undertaken planting work in the catchment areas of the said reservoir falling in Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

785. From the year 1965 onwards, this division has undertaken soil conservation measures such as farming of bunds in private lands falling in catchment areas, construction of check dams and planting in catchment areas etc. both in Salem and Dharmapuri revenue districts.

786. One more Soil Conservation division has been sanctioned as per G.O. Ms. No. 809, Forest and Fisheries Department, dated 21st June 1980 with headquarters at Dharmapuri for tacking catchment areas exclusively in Dharmapuri revenue district It is functioning from 4th July 1980.

787. The list of plantations raised by these two divisions in Dharmapuri distric given in paragraph 789.

788. Statement showing the abstract of plantations raised by the two divisions in Hosur division (including reserved forests).

Serial Number	*Name of Division.*	*Year.*	*Total area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Mettur soil conservation division, Salem	1966	89.47
		1967	46.70
		1970	20.00
		1973	38.50
		1977	50.00

789. List of plantations raised by the above division is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Year of plantation.*	*Name of range.*	*Location.*	*Name of the division involved.*	*Area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	1966	Denkanikota	Anicole	Mettur soil conservation Division, Salem.	18.27
2.	1966		Salivaram	Do.	19.40
3.	1966		Malligarjunadurgam.	Do.	51.80
4.	1967		Eruthukotta	Do.	19.70
5.	1967		Kottur	Do.	27.00
6.	1970		Kottur	Do.	20,00
7.	1973		Thavarakkarai	Do.	38.50
8.	1977		Kottur	Do.	10.00
9.	1977		Pachappanetty	Do.	40.00
				Total ..	244.67

790. Plantations raised by these two divisions shall be preserved and protected carefully, as harvesting of these growth will result in soil erosion in the catchment areas and rapid siltation of the reservoir. Further these plantations are to be retained as per Chief Conservator of Forests' Ref. No. K. Dis. E2/107880/78-6, dated 18th July 1979.

791. *Extension forestry division.*—Sanction was accorded for the formation of an Extension Forestry division with headquarters at Salem, as per G.O. Ms. No. 352, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 2nd May 1974 with the object of extending the area under forests by planting all available Government lands outside the forest limits to meet the increasing demand of forest produce by the public. Since it is a complement to the village forest plantations, list of plantations raised by this division has already been furnished under the Village Forest Working Circle earlier. A separate division formed with headquarters at Krishnagiri as per G.O. Ms. No. 1642, Forest and Fisheries Department, dated 15th December 1980 is functioning from 2nd January 1981 mainly to tackle areas in Dharmapuri district. With the advent of the Social Forestry Scheme in G.O. Ms. No. 1307, Forest and Fisheries Department, dated 9th November 1981, the above division is functioning under Social Forestry Circle, Salem from 1st December 1981.

792. During the Conservator's conference held in July 1978, it was resolved to transfer all the farm forestry plantations raised by the territorial forest Officers to the Extension forestry divisions to relieve the work load on them. Salem Circle Conservator has initiated action in Ref. No. 19679/78, dated 7th March 1979 for the transfer of such areas as recommended.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME.

793. This scheme is meant exclusively for drought prone districts like Dharmapuri. This district, because of the drought condition, could not show developmental activities like other districts in the State and thus it suffered a setback. At this critical stage the centrally sponsored scheme came as a boom with the name Drought prone Area programme. It was started in 1970.

794. Funds were alloted to various departments by the District Collector to take up schemes to ameliorate the backward condition of the district. Forest department also is one such department to do its bit in developing this district. A good start has been made by the department by engaging in the restocking degraded forests, reafforestation of areas outside reserves, avenue plantations and creation of pastoral grounds for the benefit of village cattle. By implementing the scheme employment opportunities were provided for the villagers. Tamarind, pungan, jaman and other miscelloneous species are being raised.

795. To assist the Distrcti Forest Officer in implementing the scheme successfully and effectively special staff consisting of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, four rangers, twelve foresters and 6 forest guards with a Jeep has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 11848, Agriculture Department, dated 16th September 1980.

SECTION 14.

JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES.

796. Hosur division has been formed only in November 1968. No Jurisdictional changes are necessary.

SECTION 15.

Sandalwood final cleaning depot.

797. The Sandalwood final cleaning depot at Denkanikotta will be maintained in accordance with sandalwood rules. Sandalwood will be sold in auction twice annually at Sathyamangalam sale depot.

798. Early in 1981, there was a fire occurrence in the final cleaning depot at Denkanikotta. Therefore the depot at Denkanikotta requires an effective compound wall.

799. The entire quantity of sapwood obtained in the cleaning of Sandalwood will also be sold in auction during the half yearly sales in the sale depot at Sathyamangalam.

SECTION 16.

Failure Plantations.

800. In the past, to implement various schemes, areas had been planted up in addition to the areas prescribed in the various working circles with varying success. In this plan all those factors were taken into account and areas have been prescribed accordingly. In case the areas prescribed are not able to meet the requirements of the various schemes, it is prescribed that the plantations considered as failures etc. *vide* appentices xvii (a), xviii (a), xix (a), xx (a), xxi(a) xxii xxiv (b) xxvi (c xxvi (a and xxvii shall be regenerated afresh under the various schemes.

SECTION 17.

TANAHS.

801. There are tanahs in the division as detailed below and they shall continue to function during the period of this plan.

Serial Number.	Name of range.	Place in which located.	No. of staff engaged.
1	Anchetty	Anchetty	3 Forest guards
2	Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta	2 Foresters and 3 Foret guards (utilised from the staff sanctioned for the weigh-bridge)

802. Following check posts are prescribed for effective checking of theft of sandalwood.

(1) Check post at Zuzuvadi on Hosur to Bangalore road.

(2) Check post at Bagalur on Hosur to Bagalur road.

(3) Check post at Berigai on Hosur to Malur road via Berigai.

(4) Check post at Bommandapalli on Kelamangalam to Athipalli road.

(5) Check post at Thalli on Thalli to Anukal road

(6) Check post at Medugampalli on Krishnagiri to Kuppam road.

SECTION 18.

Rainguage stations.

803. There are eight forest rainguage stations in the division as follows :—

1. Anchetty
2. Aiyur
3. Hoganekal.
4. Medugampalli.
5. Kundukotta.
6. Javalagiri.
7. Devarbetta.
8. Urigam.

804. Though the first five are maintained, the other three at Javalagiri, Devarbetta and Urigam are not maintained.

805. The first five rainguage stations shall continue to be maintained during the plan period.

SECTION 19.

SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGARBATHI MAYING UNIT AT DENKANIKOTA.

ANCHETTY UTILISING FOREST PRODUCE.

806. In Hosur forest division young green bamboos are illegally removed from forests by the villagers in and around Anchetty and Denkanikotta villages to make agarbathi splints. They mainly depend on this 'Cottage industry' for their livelihood.

807. In an attempt to put down such smuggling of bamboos for splints from forests a co-operative Society by name Anchetty Bathistick splints producers' Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Anchetty was formed under the aegis of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board department as per G.O. Ms. No. 12115, Agriculture, dated 14th November 1979 and it functioning from 10th September 1980 with headquarters at Anchetty, the main centre for splints.

808. The board consists mainly of officials with Sub-Collector, Hosur as its president. The other members are as follows :—

(1) District Forest Officer, Hosur	Vice President.
(2) Thiru N. Sundararajan, B.Sc., Deputy Director (Khadi and Village industries)	Managing Director.
(3) District Forest Director Officer, Dharmapuri.	Do.
(4) Divisional Development Officer, Hosur.	Do.
(5) Project Economist, Collector's Office, Dharmapuri.	Do.
(6) Assistant Director (Villages industries) Dharmapuri.	Do.
(7) Thiru D. R. Rajaram Naidu, M.L.A., Denkanikotta.	Do.
(8) Thiru T. Ramasamy, Anchetty.	Do.

809. This society also is not able to achieve the aim of preventing the villagers from smuggling of bamboos in the forests because of the inherent difficulties as this society is managed by non-forestry personnel. Therefore it is better to establish an industry to manufacture Agarbathis either at Anchetty or Denkanikotta under the control of Forest Department

810. Necessary particulars are given below :—

811. The present annual turnover of illicit Agarbathi splints is estimated around 1,000 tonnes which costs over Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

812. The present ruling price is around Rs. 1.50 to 2.00 per Kg. of bamboo splints in Anchetty and Denkanikotta vlliages.

813. There is a great demand for the splints in Bangalore and Mysore cities primarily for making Agarbathi sticks of various kinds.

814. Process, Plant and Equipment :—

(1) Process :—

Raw materials and its availability :

(i) Bamboo splints	(available in the forests of Anchetty and Denkanikotta range).
(ii) Jigget	(bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum is available in the forests of Salem, Comibatore, Nilgiris and Tirunelveli Districts.
(iii) Dust	(Sapwood or deoiled dust of sandalwood).
(iv) Charcoal	(Available in Hosur and Bangalore).
(v) Perfarmer/Scents	(Available at the following addresses).

(*a*) Satyanarayana and Co., Momulpet, Bangalore-2.

(*b*) Saibaba Sugand Bhandar, Arcot Srinivasa Street, Bangalore-2.

(*c*) Kelkar perfumes, Bombay.

815. *Manufacturing Process in detail.*—1 Kg. of dust is mixed with 1 Kg. of charcoal powder mixed with 1 Kg. of Jigget (i.e. ratio of 1 :1 :1 :). The mixed ingredients is formed into dough. The dough is then hand rolled over the splints. The dough covered splints are then covered with a dry powder mixture of Nurve and kept on wooden racks or on floor for sundrying.

816. *Nurve.*—Is a dry mixture of 400 gm. of charcoal powder and 600 gm. of dust.

817. Sundried battis are then sprinkled with scents of profumes of the choicest variety/varieties, packed into cellophane, arappu/aluminimum foils/paper cartons, available from Bangalore/Madras/Bombay. They can then be printed from Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu).

818. *Premise.*—As the job is labour oriented and primarily the labour force being women, only sitting area is required besides area for drying and storage. A built area of 100 sqm. would suffice.

819. *Equipment.*—(1) *Pulverisers.*—One pulveriser is required for crushing sandal sapwood into smaller chips. Cost per unit is Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 70,000 depending upon quality.

Capacity—1 tonne crushing output per day. They are available at Kanpur, Bombay, etc.

(ii) *Disintegrators.*—Two disintegrators are required. One for charcoal and other for sapwood chips. Capacity 400 Kg./day. Cost per unit Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 depending upon quality. Available at Bangalore, Madras and Bombay.

820. (4) *Cost of Scheme.*—About 1,000 to 1,200 sq. metres of area with a built up area of 100 sq. metres is required.

FIXED ASSET (Tentative)		
Land and building	:	Rs. 1,50,000.00
Plant and equipment	:	Rs. 2,00,000.00
One Matador van for transport of raw materials and scented sticks	:	Rs. 75,000.00
Total		Rs. 4,25,000.00
(ii) Working capital (Tentative)	:	Rs. 1,00,000.00
Total		Rs. 5,25,000.00

821. (5) *Personnel.*—(i) One Manager in the scale of Rs. 750–50–1,350 per month plus usual allowances (Assistant Conservator of Forests).

(ii) One Supervisor in the scale of Rs. 600–30–750–35–890–40–1,050 plus usual allowances (Ranger).

(iii) One Accountant in the scale of Rs. 525–25–675–30–855–35–925 plus usual allowances.

(iv) One Clerk-*cum*-Typist in the scale of Rs. 400–15–490–20–650–25–700 plus usual allowances.

(v) One store-keeper in the scale of Rs. 400–15–490–20–650–25–700 plus usual allowances (Forester).

(vi) Three Operators in the scale of Rs. 400–15–490–20–650–25–700 plus usual allowances (Forester).

(vii) Five workers on a daily wage of Rs. 10 per day for loading, unloading, etc.

(viii) Basic Servant in the scale of Rs. 250–5–330–10–400 plus usual allowances.

(ix) Watchmen as per the rates fixed by Chief Conservaotr of Forests.

(6) Production :—

822. Production at full capacity would mean an output of about 500 to 1000 tonnes of Agarbathis per annum if the input of bamboo splints is about 1000 tonnes per annum. Besides, for such a massive production, 24 M.T. of charcoal, 26 M.T. of deoiled sandalwood or sapwood dust and 20 M.T. of Jigget will be required. Perfumes and scents will also be required.

823. A smaller capacity of about 100 tonnes per annum may be set up initially for trial production. Production would be reached depending on capacity, utilisation, marketing, quality of Agarbathis etc. There is keen competition and therefore, various qualities may be manufactured to suit different tastes.

SECTION 20.

Weigh-bridge.

824. A weigh-bridge with Avery scale has been installed during 1981 in the premises of the Forest Rest House at Denkanikotta for the purpose of weighment of bamboos removed by the paper mill at Pallipalayam. It is manned by two Foresters and three Forest Guards sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 948, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 4th September 1979. Presently the above staff is also incharge of the check post at Denkanikotta as there is not much of work in the weigh-bridge. The weigh-bridge is open to public also by collecting Rs. 5 per lorry load.

SECTION 21.

Anti-poaching gate.

825. There are two anti-poaching gates in Anchetty-Urigam road and in Anchetty-Pennagaram road in Anchetty range manned by one game watcher.

SECTION 22.

General protection.

826. Illicit removal of firewood, small timber and bamboo over accessible areas are common. Smuggling of sandalwood is also a common affair in Hosur, Denkanikotta and Anchetty ranges bordering Karnataka State. Shooting of elephants are taking place in Anchetty and Denkanikotta ranges for the sake of tusks. To put down the offence a special mobile patrol party sanctioned in 1971 with Dharmapuri as headquarters was disbanded with effect from 18th April 1979. Recently in August 1980 a jeep had been sanctioned for Anchetty and Denkanikotta ranges for effective protection. The problem of protection of reserves in Hosur, Denkanikotta and Anchetty ranges are ever increasing every day. A forest protection squad to put down theft is functioning from 6th October 1981 with Hosur as its Headquarters sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 863, Forest and Fisheries department dated 20th July 1981 (Chief Conservator of Forests' Ref. No. D2/59793/78-30, dated 27th July 1981).

SECTION 23.

Control records and maps.

827. Control journal forms and other control forms prescribed to control the implementation of the prescriptions of this plan are furnished separately for each of the various working circles. The object is to have an accurate record of observations, comments, statistics and suggestions regarding prescriptions and the extent to which they are being given effect to.

828. Control maps on a scale of 4″ = 1 mile (1 cm 0.1584 m.) will be maintained to show details of areas actually planted up under sandal, bamboo, eucalyptus, minor forest produce and reforestation working circles. The various control records and the deviation statement will be written up promptly at the end of each year and a copy of each submitted annually to the Conservator of Forests, Salem Circle

CHAPTER XI.

Establishment and Labour.

SECTION 1.

Establishment.

829. A detailed list of the existing sanctioned strength of the staff in Hosur forest division is furnished in Chapter IV of Part I of this Plan. The strength is quite adequate for the works prescribed in this plan and hence no additional staff is proposed.

SECTION 2.

Labour.

830. Labour is generally not a problem around the towns and villages. Skilled labour, though not plentiful, is not difficult to secure. Unskilled labour is fairly plentiful and available without difficulty. With phaper organisation, there should normally be little or no difficulty in securing labour for departmental works.

831. The forest settlement at Billigundlu will continue to be maintained as a humanitarian measure by renewal of the lease, though the contribution of the settlement to the department is negligible.

CHAPTER XI

FINANCIAL FORECAST AND COST OF WORKING PLAN

Section 1 : Financial forecast.

832. The financial forecast for the 10 years of the plan period is as follows :

REVENUE

Serial number.	*Particulars.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Sandal working circle.	
		RS.
1	(*a*) By sale of 250 tonnes of final cleaned Sandalwood at the rate of Rs. 30,000 per tonne for ten years at 125 tonnes per year.	75,00,00.00
	(*b*) By sale of 60tonnes of sandalwood involved in thes at the rateof Rs.30,000 per tonne for ten years at the rate of 6 tonnes per year.	18,00,000.00
2	By sale of 250 tonnes of sapwood at the rate of 1,000 per tonne for ten years at the rate of 25 tonnes per year.	2,50,000.00
3	By sale of existing growth in the area proposed for raising sandal plantations over an area of 60 ha. at the rate of Rs. 250 per ha.	15,000.00
	Total	95,65,00.00
	Bamboo working circle.	
1	By sale of bamboo coupes for 4 years (1988-89 to 1991-92) in open market to public at the rate of Rs. 6,00,000 per series for 3 series.	18,00,000.00
2	By supply to paper mill at the rate of 8,000 tonnes of dead bamboos per year for 10 years 80,000 tonnes at the rate of Rs. 25 per tonnes.	20,00,000.00
3	By departmental extraction of bamboo plantations over an area of 2249 ha. during the plan period at an average of Rs. 1,000 per ha.	22,49,000.00
4	By sale of thinned materials in bamboo plantations at the rate of Rs.500per 1197 ha.	5,98,500.00
5	By sale of existing growth in the area proposed for bamboo regeneration over an area of 1100 ha. at the rate of Rs. 250 per ha.	2,75,000.00
	Total ..	69,22,500.00
	Eucalyptus working circle.	
1	By sale of 5,300 tonnes of wood at the rate of Rs. 80 per tonne	4,24,000.00
2	By sale of existing general growth in the area proposed for Eucalyptus plantations over an area of 400 ha. at the rate of Rs.250 per ha.	1,00,000.00
	Total	5,24,000.00

EXPENDITURE.

Serial number. (1)	Particulars. (2)	Amount. (3)
	Sandal working circles.	RS.
1	Expenditure on extraction of sandalwood including final cleaning etc. at the rate of of Rs. 1,000 per tonne for 500 tonnes.	5,00,000.00
2	Raising sandal plantation over 60 ha. at the rate of Rs. 950 per ha. including stone wall fencing.	57,000.00
3	Expenditure on opening sandal tending plots over an area of 300 ha. at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per ha.	3,00,000.00
	Total ..	8,87,000.00
	Bamboo working circle.	
1	Raising bamboo plantations in 1100 ha. at the rate of Rs. 1,250 per ha.	13,75,000.00
2	Expenditure for extraction of bamboos departmentally (plantations) at the rate of Rs. 500 per ha. for 2269 ha.	11,24,500.00
3	Maintenance of bamboo plantations by thinning and cleaning over 1197 ha. at the rate of Rs. 200 per ha.	2,39,400.00
	Total ..	27,38,900.00
	Eucalyptus working circle.	RS.
1	Raising Eucalyptus Plantation over an area of 400 ha. at the rate of Rs. 800 per ha. ..	3,20,000.00
	Total ..	3,20,000.00

Minor forest produce working circle.

	By sale of 25 tamarind 'farms' for 10 years	37,80,000.00
2	By sale of other M.F.P. (27 items) for 10 years	4,50,000.00
	By Sale of M.F.P. other than tamarind and 27 items at M.F.P for ten years (Avaram) Vembadam Konnai bark, tree and stone moss etc.)	65,000.00
4	By sale of thinned materials from the tamarind plantations over an area of 1352 ha. at the rate of Rs. 500 per ha.	6,76,000.00
5	By sale of existing growth over an area of 100 ha. proposed for tamarind plantations at the rate of Rs. 250 per ha.	25,000.00
	Total ..	49,96,000.00

Reforestation working circle.

1	By sale of existing growth in the areas proposed for reforestration over an area of 11,351 ha. at the rate of Rs. 10 per ha.	1,13,510.00
	Total ..	1,13,610.00

Village Forest working circle.

1	By sale of standing growth of Farm forestry plantations at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per ha. for 1,000 ha (1/2 of the sale amount)	15,13,500.00
	Total ..	15,13,500.00

Grazing working circle.

1	By sale of Grazing permits for 10 years	8,00,000.00
		8,00,000.00

Timber selection working circle.

1	By sale of timber (Teak ,Reserwood and Vengai), 720M3, "Teak and Rosewood at the rate of 5,000 per metre cube and 430 m3" of Vengai, at the rate of 3,000 M3.	36,00,000.00 12,90,000.00
	Total ..	48,90,000.00

Miscellaneous sources.

1	Revenue realised from miscellaneous items such as compounding fees, fines, rents on buildings and rest houses etc.	7,00,000.00
2	By sale of thinned teak poles over an area of 41 ha. (approximately 100 poles per ha.) at the rate of about Rs, 60 per pole.	2,46,000.00
	Total ..	9,46,000.00

Minor forest produce working circle.

1	For raising tamarind plantations over an area of 100 ha. at the rate of Rs. 750 per ha. ..	75,000.00
2	Expenditure on thinning in tamarind plantations over an area of 1352 ha. at the rate of Rs. 50 per ha.	67,600.00
	Total ..	1,42,600.00

Reforestation working circle.

1	Raising of miscellaneous plantations over an area of 11351 ha at the rate of Rs. 625 per ha.	70,34,375.00
	Total ..	70,34,375.00

Village Forest working circle.

1	Raising of Farm Forestry plantations and maintenance of older plantations at the rate of Rs. 850 per ha. for 1009 ha.	8,57,650.00
	Total ..	8,57,650.00

Grazing working circle.

1	Maintenance of old fodder and pasture plots at the rate of Rs. 100 per ha for 637 ha.	63,700.00
	Total ..	63,700.00

Timber selection working circle.

1	Expenditure on timber enumeration, extraction and transportation etc	7,50,000.00
	Total ..	7,50,000.00

Miscellaneous sources.

1	Expenditure for fire protection	15,000.00
2	Maintenance of existing buildings and new constructions	10,00,000.00
3	Maintenance of existing roads	5,00,000.00
4	Maintenanee of existing wells	25,000.00
5	Purchase of tools and plants and other miscellaneous expenditure such as clearing of reserve boundaries etc.	50,000.00
6	Motor vehicles mainteuance	4,00,000.00
7	Expenditure on thinning over 41 ha. teak plantations at the rate of Rs. 500 per ha ..	20,500.00
	Total ..	20,10,500,00

833. The following particulars are the cost of establishment of Hosur division for the plan period.

Expenditurre.

Serial number	*Name of establishment.*	*Strength.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	District Forest Officer	1	2,21,290.00
2	Assistant Conservator of Forester	1	1,12,500.00
3	Rangers	9	10,53,000.00
4	Foresters	51	37,74,000.00
5	Forest Guards	57	29,07,000.00
6	Reserve Watchers	50	21,82,500.00
7	Superintendent	1	82,000.00
8	Junior Accountant	2	1,25,000.00
9	Assistant	1	62,500.00
10	Junior Assistant	16	8,80,000.00
11	Draughtsman	2	1,25,000.00
12	Tracer	2	1,01,000.00
13	Steno-typist	1	59,500.00
14	Typist	2	1,15,000.00
15	Jeep driver	3	1,47,750.00
16	Tractor driver	1	50,500.00
17	Lorry driver	1	49,250.00
18	Lorry cleaner	1	38,800.00
19	Office watchman	1	38,800.00
20	Basic servants	16	6,33,600.00
			1,27,58,980.00

834. The following table gives an abstract of anticipated revenue and expenditure for the 10 years of the pian period.

Serial number.	*Name of establishment.*	*Strength.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Sandal working circle	95,65.000.00	8,57,000.00
2	Bamboo working circle	69,22,500.00	27,33,900.00
3	Eucalyptus working circle	5,24,000.00	3,20,000.00
4	Minos forest produce working circle	49,96,000.00	142,600.00
5	Reforestation working circle	1,13,510.00	70,34,475.00
6	Village forest working circle	15,13,500.00	8,57,650.00
7	Grazing working circle	8,00,000.00	63,700.00
8	Timber working circle	48.90.000.00	7,50,000.00
9	Miscellaneous source	9,46,000.00	20,10,500.00
10	Establishment	..	1,27,58,980.00
11	Travelling expenses	..	5,00,000.00
12	Contingencies	..	2,00,000.00
	Total ..	3,02,70,510.00	2,82,23,703.00
	Average per annum ..	30,27,051.00	28,33,570.50

Thus the anticipated surplus revenue for 10 years comes to Rs. 20,36,605.00 or Rs. 2,03,680.00 per year.

SECTION-2.

THE STAFF AND COST OF THE WORKING PLAN.

835. The following are the details of the staff working in the Working Plan division.

Serial number.	*Name of the establishment.*	*Number.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Working Plan Officer	1
2	Range Officers	2
3	Foresters	6
4	Draightsman	1
5	Assistant	1
6	Steno-typist	1
7	Jeep driver	1
8	Basic servants	4
9	Office watcher	1

836. The details of cost of the revision of Working plan is as follows :—

Cost of working plan.

Serial number.	*Details.*	*Expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1	Pay of Officers and Pay of Rstablishment	2,33,149.75
2	Dearness allowances	40,543.35
3	Medical charges	1,608.80
4	Other allowances	23,013.30
5	Travelling allowance	56,633.50
6	Additional Dearness Allowance	7,453.70
7	Motor vehicles	26,738.86
8	Works	12,590.40
9	Rents, Rates and taxes	1,537.50
10	Contingencies	8,422.84
	Total ..	4,11,692.00

837. The cost of working Plan works out to Rs. 3.14 per He.

CHAPTER XII.

Summary of prescriptions.

Chapter, Section, heading and summary. (1)	*Paragraph number.*

PART II

CHAPTER I.

BASIS OF PROPOSALS.

Scope.—The working plan is for the whole of Hosur forest Division.

General objects of management:— 299

(i) To exploit the resources of the forests in respect of sandal, bamboo, firewood and minor forest produce with due regard to sound silvicultural principles.

(ii) To meet the demands of the established and prospective forest based industries to the extend possible.

(iii) To supply the agricultural, pastoral, domestic and special needs of the local population to the extend possible in conformity with strict principles of conservancy.

(iv) To increase the commercial value of the forests by artificially augmenting and improving the quality of the growing stock wherever possible.

(v) To project and improve the forests in the interests of forest conservancy, soil conservation, water supply, wildlife and agriculture.

(vi) To ensure realisation of the maximum sustained financial return from the forests of the division.

(vii) To exploit the plantations raised under farm forestry scheme and to expand such planting programme in areas still available outside the forest limits.

(viii) To artificially regenerate the degraded forest areas for the maximum utilisation of such lands.

Methods of treatment.—The exploitation of pulpwood, fuel, bamboo and minor forest produce shall be on the basis of area through contractual agency. Sandal will be exploited departmentally under the natural selection system. Bamboo will be exploited by lessees under a system of culm selection. Minor forest produce will be exploited through the agency of contractors. Provisions will be made to increase commercial value and productivity by prescribing plantations, of sandal, bamboos, Eycalyptus, tamarind and miscellaneous plantations in addition to exploit all nature plantations. Grazing will be regulated by issue of permits departmentally. There will be a separate chapter on miscellaneous prescriptions for such of those prescriptions not given under other working circles. 300—304

Chapter, Section, heading and summary. (1)	*paragraph number.* (2)
Working circles.—The following eight working circles are constituted.	303—305
1. The Sandal working circle.	
2. The Bamboo working cirle.	
3. The Eucalyptus working circle.	
4. The Minor forest produce working circle.	
5. The Reforestation working circle.	
6. The Village forest working circle.	
7. The Grazing working circle.	
8 The Timber selection following working circle.	
The Village forest, Reforestation and Timber selection felling are three newly introduced working circle. Fuel working circle of the current plan by M. Harikrishnan is discontined in conformity with the Government policy not to fell natural forests any further as contained in letter No. 13010/FR/V77-1, Forests and Fisheries Department, dated 22nd March 1977.	
Period of the plan.—The working plan will be in force for 10 years from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1992.	307

CHAPTER II.

THE SANDAL WORKING CIRCLE.

Paragraph number.

General constitution.—This working circle includes all sandal-bearing areas in the reserves, certain unreserves of the division in which sandal exploitation done by the department, and also sandal growing on all patta fields assigned on patta since 1924. 308—315

Division of the area.—The total effective area is 1,02,922 ha. 316—323

Felling series.—There are 11 sandal felling series in the reserves, each of three coupes. Details of series and coupes are given in detail. There is one unreserve series of three coupes. Details are provided.

Patta sandal.—Details of sandal trees found by M. Harikrishnan on patta fields assigned after 1924 are provided.

Analysis of the crop.—Stratified randam sampling of sandal was done in areas containing dense, medium and sparse sandal growth as discussed in Chapter VI of Part I. 324—329

Method of treatment.—Only dead trees will be extracted under a system of natural selection through departmental agency. The felling cycle will be three years. Sandal on patta fields assigned since 1924 will be exploited annually. 330—336

Method of executing fellings.—Exploitation will be regulated by area. One coupe in a series will be worked each year. Exploitation wil be confined to dead trees and will be carried out departmentally. Enumeration should be completed between December March of the years preceding that of extraction. Sandalwood trees shall be extracted as laid down in the Sandalwood Felling Rules. 337—346

Tabular statement of felling.—This statement shows the year in which each coupe of each series is to be worked during the plan period. 347

Subsidiary silvicultural operations.

Artificial regeneration.—Sandal plantations raised and proposed to be raised are furnished. Regeneration operations like clearing, uprooting, aligning, pitting, planting, weeding and soil working, fencing, etc. are prescribed. 348—375

Nursery.—Prescription to raise proper nursery as suggested by the Conservator of Forests (Research) communicated in Chief Conservator of Forests D. Dis. No. (J2), 109629/81-3, dated 23rd November 1981 are made.

Intensive cultural operations.—Tending of natural regeneration and intensive protection of these areas from grazing animals and fires are prescribed. Tending operations consist of clearing all unwanted growth and cutting down climbers. Areas to be tended each year are furnished.

Other regulations.—Sandal areas such as plantations and tending plots are to be protected by maintaining of 3m wide fire lines. Retail sale of small quantities of sandalwood will be contined. Sandal trees outside the working circle will be extracted and accounted for under 'Miscellaneous sources'. 376—382

Control.—Control records and maps at the end of each year showing the areas actually covered under the prescription shall be maintained.

CHAPTER III

The Bamboo working circle.

	Paragraph number.
General constitution.—This working circle comprises all bamboo-bearing areas in the reserves. successful bamboo plantations and areas proposed to be brought under bamboo plantations.	383—387
Division of the area.—The felling series in the plan by Hari-krishnan has been recons tuted in o 1 felling series and distributed in all the ranges of the division except Krishnagiri range and the areas under bamboo plantation. Statement showing details of areas allotted to each series and to each of its coupes and coupe boundary description are provided.	388—394
Analysis of the crop.—The over exploitation and gregarious flowering have resulted in the closure of the bamboo working areas for 6 years from 1982–83 to 1987–88 as the young natural regeneration has not established. Artificial regeneration of bamboos to supplement the natural regeneration has been resorted to from the year 1947 onwards in various reserves with varying degree of success. Few of the plantations have become nature for working.	395—397
Method of treatment.—The silvicultural system prescribed in culm selection in accordance with the felling rules.	398
Felling cycle.—A felling cycle of three years is prescribed and the working of bamboo coupes will be resumed from 1988–89 only if the growing stock recovered from the b d treatment of the past.	399
Regulation of working.—Exploitation will be regulated by area. Each series is divided nto three coupes., one of which will be worked every year in sequence.	401
Sale unit.—Each coupe will be the unit of the sale. If there is no demand for any coupe in a particular year, it will be worked n the next turn as per the sequence of fellings prescribed.	402
Method of executing feelings.—Exploitation will be through contractual agency by sale in open auction or by paper mill agency.	404
Exploitation of plantations.—It will be done by departmental agency only, Prescription are made for the exploitation of plantations. Carrying out intermediate clearing or thinning operations after 5th year after planting are prescribed.	407
Felling rules.—Felling rules are prescribed for the explitation of bamboo both through the agency of contractors or departmental agency.	414
Period of lease.—The period of lease will be one year commencing from 1st April.	418
Colleeiion depots and extraction paths.—Definite collection depots and extraction paths are prescribed for each coupe.	419
Tabular statement of fellings.—The bamboo coupes will be worked from 1988–89 on 3 year felling cycle as per the tabular statement of fellings.	421—422
Regulation of artificial regeneration.—An area of 1100.00 ha. will be planted up with bamboo during the period of the plan. Annual planting programme is furnished.	423—433
Preparation of site.—The clearing of natural growth shall be complted by December of the year preceding the planting year Existing softwood. Eucalyptus and other species like sandal and minor forest produce tearing trees will be retained. Burning shall be dispensed with in the patches containing growth of sandal.	434
Ploughing.—Deep disc. ploughing is prescribed.	435

Paragraph number.

Choice of shecies.—Bambusa bamboos and Dendrocalamus strictus are prescribed. 430

Aligning and pitting.—Aligning at an espacement of 4m×4m is prescribed. 45 cm cube pits should be completed by March-April to facilitate the dug up soil to get weathered. 436

Planting.—18—24 months old container seedlings are prescribed. Planting should be completed by June-July. Replacement of casualties will be done during north-east monsoon. 437

Weeding and soil working.—One complete weeding and one soil working around the plants to a diamete of one metre and to a depth of 20 cm. in the first year during November-December and one complete weeding and soil working in second year during June-July are prescribed. 440

Nursery.—The technique of raising nursery is prescribed. 442

Other regulations.—Prescriptions are made for the cultural operations. Plantations will be closed to grazing for 5 years. 445—449

Control.—Control forms to be posted at the end of every year. 450—452

CHAPTER IV.

The Eucalyptus working circle.

	Paragraph number.
General constitution.—This working circle consists of all successfull Eucalyptus plantations and fresh areas to be brought under plantations of Eucalyptue hybrid during the period of the plan.	453—458
Divsion of the area.—Eucalyptus plantations raised till the year 1980 and the areas proposed for future planting are furnished.	459—462
Analysis of crop.—The growth in the plantations raised so far vary considerably. The areas proposed for planting are degraded forests containing poor growth.	463—465
Method of treatment.—Existing plantations will be clear felled and regenerated by simple coppiee supplemented by artificial regeneration. In the areas selected for planting, the standing growth will be cleared and plantations of Eucalyptus hybrid will be established.	466—470
Choice of species.—Eucalyptus hybrid is prescribed.	468
Rotation.—A rotation of eight years is prescribed tentatively.	469
Regulation of yield.—Yield will be regulated by area.	470
Method of fellings.—In the existing plantations the clearfelling will be done by lessees and will be completed by June. Only saws will be used for felling and conversion, Height of cutting should be 15 cm, or less from ground level,	471—479
Tabular statement of felling,—Plantations to be felled each year is furnished,	483
Regulation of artificial regeneration.—Eucalyptus planting is prescibed in suitable areas over an extent of 399.25 ha. Annual area to be planted is furnished.	487—489
Preparation of site.—Clearfelling, uprootal and burning are prescribed. Diseploughing with tractors will be resorted to in the areas prescribed.	490
Aligning and piting.—The area should be aligned at an espacement of 2m x 2m and pits shall be 30 cm. cube.	492
Planting.—Three months old container seedlings to be planted in May on the onset of south-west monsoon. To ward off white ant attack, termiticides like 5 grames of D.D.T., Aldrine Dieldrine should be mixed with soil of the pit before planting and 5 grams applied on the surface after planting. The containers should be watered before planting.	493
Casuaities will be replaced during north-east monsoon.	495
Weeding and soil working.—As disc ploughing is prescribed on weeding and soil working are prescribed in the first year. In the second year one weeding in July-August and soil working in September—October shall be done.	496
Nursery.—Method of raising the mother beds and container nursery is prescribed.	500—504
Other regulations.—Demarcation of plantation areas, inspection paths, closure to grazing etc. are prescribed. Plantation journal with all details are to be maintained. Control forms should be posted at the end of every financial year, Yield particulars should be furnished by weight.	505—509

CHAPTER V,

The minor forest produce working circle. *Paragraph number.*

General constituton.—This working circle deals with all reserved forests and reserved lands. 510—511

Division of the area.—This working eircle is divided into various lease units for purpose of exploitation of different minor forest produce. 512

Tamarind.—For tamarind, the 16 'forms' in Harikrishna's plan have been reconstituted into 24 'forms'. Tamarind plantations raised in one range is made as one unit for the exploitation. 513

For tan barks, stone and tree moss and 27 items of 'other minor forest produce' unit are prescribed individually. 516

Method of exploitation.—All minor forest produce units sold in open auction will be exploited through contractual agency and in specific cases where there is demand from approved labour or tribal co-operative societies, allotments will be made as per rules and orders in force. The different lease units are indicated in the prescriptions. 535

Tabular statement of fellings.—The sequence in which annual areas are to be exploited for Konnai bark each year of the plan period is shown in a statement. 538—539

Regulation of artificial regeneration—Tamarind plantation existing and areas prescribed for raising during the plan period are furnished. Tabular statement of the proposed areas for raising plantations with the year of raising, coupe No., area etc., are furnished. 540

Preparatory works.—Clearing of all miscellaneous growth, uprootal burning, aligning, pitting, planting, fencing, etc., are prescribed. 546

Weeding and soil working.—One weeding and one soil working around the plants in the first year is prescribed. One more weeding and soil working are provided in the second year. 549

Nursery.—The nursery technique is prescribed. 553

Other regulations.—Prescriptions are made for the cultural operation Plantations will be closed to grazing for 5 years. 556—557

Control.—Necessary control forms shall be posted. 558

CHAPTER VI.

THE REFORESTATION WORKING CIRCLE.

Object of management.—This working circle is constituted with the object of converting the degraded and denuded forests into plantations through intensive artificial regeneration and also to prevent soil erosion, to conserve moisture and to supply forest produce of different kinds to the local population.

General constitution.—All existing successful plantations and those proposed for raising during the period of the plan will constitute this working circle.

Division of the area.—Plantations so far raised and required to be protected and maintained are included in this working circle. Also plantations proposed to be raised during the plan period are furnished.

Analysis of the crop.—The past planting techniques are discussed.

Method of treatment.—The silvicultural system shall be clearfelling the existing useless thorny species and planting with useful species to improve the quality of the degraded and denuded forests.

Choice of species.—Acacia planifrons, Acacia ferruginea, Acacia leucophloe, etc., are prescribed and species such as neem, red sanders, custard apple, tamarind, etc., are also prescribed for mixed planting with main species.

Rotation.—A rotation of 30 years is tentatively proposed.

Method of execution.—Survey and demarcation, clearfelling, uprootal etc. are briefly prescribed.

Aligning and pitting.—An espacement of 3.5m. x 3.5m. with 30 cm. cube pits are prescribed.

Planting.—Planting container plants is done during May on the onset of south-west monsoon. Container plants are watered before planting. Casualties are replaced during north-east monsoon.

Weeding and soil working.—One complete weeding and soil working around the plants to a diameter of 1 metre and to a depth of 15 cm. are prescribed. Semi circular bunding on the lower portions of the pits with the available stones in the site is prescribed.

Fencing.—Fencing with brushwood to one metre height and to a width of 1 metre at the base from the material obtained from clearing is prescribed.

Nursery.—Nursery technique is provided.

Second year maintenance.—Replacement of casualties and one knife weeding shall be attended to.

Tabular statement of planting programme.—Statement is furnished in the order of sequence to be tackled by the Hosur forest division, Crash Plantation division and Soil Conservation division. They are marked in the map with coupe number, year and area.

Other regulations.—Planted areas to be closed to grazing for five years including the year of plantation and dibbling of palmyrah nuts at 4m. intervals along the boundary are prescribed. Plantation journal and control forms are to be maintained properly.

CHAPTER VII.

The Village forest working circle.

Object and general constitution.—The village forest scheme is given importance to the status of a separate working circle. The working circle comprises of all farm forestry plantations so far raised in Hosur forest division and in Extension forestry division, Salem and now Krishnagiri and plantations to be raised in both the divisions in future during the plan period. The object of management is to meet the growing demand for firewood, small timber, grazing, etc., without sacrificing the silvicultural principles. The demand is more so because of closure of fuel series in the reserved forests. Now this division is under the control of the Social Forestry Circle, Salem.

Division of the area.—All the plantations raised over an area of 3437.88 ha. upto 1980 under farm forestry and the abstract of such areas planted under the scheme are furnished.

Analysis of the crop.—Plantations raised in tank beds and barren hillocks are generally very encouraging. Karuvelan plantations raised in the tank beds started yielding appreciable returns at the end of 1st rotation on its 10th year.

Methods of treatment.—Silvicultural system of natural regeneration from coppice of older plantations supplemented by artificial regeneration are prescribed.

Choice of species.—Karuvelan is proposed for planting in tank beds. In the tank beds where soil tends to be saline, Acacia leucophloea and where good loamy soil is found Eucalyptus hybrid are prescribed. In barren hillocks, Acacia planifrons and Acacia ferruginea are proposed to be raised.

Rotation.—A rotation of10 years s prescribed for tank bed plantations and 30 years for hillock plantations.

Method of executing fellings.—It is through the agency of contractors. Plantations may also be allotted to the paper mill under orders from competent authority.

Period of lease.—The lease period will be one month for areas upto 5 ha. and for areas over this at the rate of one month for every 10 ha. or parts thereof subject to a maximum period of 4 months.

Working of reserved trees.—Species of economical value are to be retained as 'reserved trees'.

Tabular statement of fellings.—Detailed statement for felling of the plantations raised in tank beds are furnished.

Regulation of artificial regeneration.—Survey and demarcation, aligning, pitting, planting, etc., are briefly prescribed.

Soil Conservation measures.—It is to be followed for plantations raised on hillocks.

Maintenance operations.—One plot watcher for every 40 ha. of plantation may be adopted. Blanks over 0.2 ha. will be beaten up as soon as first felling is completed.

Other regulations.—Name board, map, sale of pods, grazing, etc., are furnished. Plantation journals, yield particulars, control forms, etc., are to be maintained.

CHAPTER VIII.

The grazing working circle.

General constitution.—Grazing will be permitted all over the forest of Hosur division except in specific areas that are closed to grazing. These are (1) all plantations and (ii) areas closed as a punitive measure or for other reasons as clarified in page 56 of the Forest Manual.

The annual grazing notification furnishing all details of conditions regulating grazing and areas closed will be published during the month of May in the District Gazette.

Method of treatment.—The objects of management are to provide adequate pasture without affecting the objects of management of other working circle, to regulate the nicidence and to real se revenue by levying a grazing fee and to improve grazing facilities.

Regulation of grazing.—Regulation of grazing will be by issue of permits on payment of fees specified. Permits will be departmentally issued. The grazing year is from 1st July to 30th June. The unit is the division.

Grazing fees.—The fees are Re. 1 per sheep, Rs. 2 per cow and Rs. 4 per buffalo.

Penning.—This is commonly resorted to in Hosur division. There are 35 pens with a total capacity of over 20,000 cattle. The fee is Rs. 50 per 100 heads of cattle in the range.

Other regulations.—All water sources from which cattle derive benefit shall be kept in a condition of good repair.

Removal of monsoon grass by ryots and co-operative milk supply unions is regulated by issue of permits at Rs. 0.50 per head load and Rs. 10 per cart load.

Changing of the actual cattle stand at frequent intervals in each pen and inoculation against infectious diseases are prescribed as measure of hygiene.

Closed areas will be suitably demarcated and the fact of closure suitably publicised.

Control forms are prescribed.

CHAPTER IX.

Timber selection felling working circle.

Constitution.—This working circle is constituted to bring under regular exploitation of timber which is otherwise pilfered. It includes all the timber bearing deciduous forests of Hosur forest division.

Analysis of crop.—One per cent enumeration has been carried out n the timber forests by the Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Resources Survey division, Krishnagiri, during 1979.

Method of treatment.—The s lvicultural system prescribed is selection-*cum*-improvement felling system.

Felling cycle.—A felling cycle of 10 years is prescribed.

Yield.—Will be regulated by area and number of exploitable trees.

Agency of felling.—Departmental agency will take up the work.

Tabular statement of fellings.—A statement showing the year-war sequence of felling of selection felling coupes of the series is given.

Subsidiary silvicultural operations.--Climber cutting, removal of congestion etc. are detailed.

Fire protection.—Fire protection measures are prescribed.

Control forms.—Control forms shall be posted every year.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous prescriptions.

Fire protection.—Fourteen fire lines of which five are in Anchetty range, five in Denkanikotta range and four in Hosur range, will be cleared and burnt every year in January. Fire protection measures are discussed and prescribed.

Fire maps.—Posting of fire burnt areas in the map and maintaining one map for every five years are prescribed.

Boundaries.—Reserve boundaries will be maintained by the local beat subordinates. A thorough verification and demarcation of all forest blocks notified under section 4 of Forest Act shall be undertaken by planting of cairns or stone pillars as prescribed. Joint verification of the Karnataka frontier is prescribed.

Roads.—All existing roads and bridle paths shall be kept in a condition of good repair. List of roads to be maintained and improvement to be made etc. are furnished.

Buildings.—Maintenance of buildings and construction of new buildings are prescribed.

Teak plantations.—Plantations raised so far are not promising and teak planting in the division has therefore been discontinued. As previous prescriptions with regard to thinning were not carried out, much congestion is noticed in certain plantations. Thinning of these plantations is prescribed as an immediate measure.

Matchwood plantations.—Exploitations of these plantations is prescribed irrespective of the growth as their retention is not going to be beneficial. Clearfelling and removal will be done by contractors.

Exploited areas are either replanted with Koobabul and miscellaneous species or covered by natural growth or proposed for planting with bamboo.

Cashew plantations.—Cultural operations consisting of light thinning to relieve congestion, ploughing and soil working beneath and between the trees to a depth of 15 cm. removal of debris beneath trees and spraying of Endosulphone as a prophylactic measure against Teamosquito are prescribed.

Acacia auriculiformis plantations.—An area of 57.99 ha. has been raised with this species. The areas have been prescribed for preservation for the plan period.

Avenue plantations.—Various species have been planted. Espacement, planting technique, watering etc. are prescribed. A list of avenue plantations raised so far is furnished. Involvement of the public in avenue planting is prescribed.

Koobabul.—Koobabul has been raised over a small area as an experimental basis. These will be maintained.

Nature reserve.—Creation of 'Nature reserve' and maintenance of journal etc. are prescribed briefly.

Wildlife.—Areas closed to shooting and orders of the Government on wildlife protecation are furnished. Suggestions are made to prevent shooting of elephants.

SPECIAL DIVISIONS.

Mettur soil conservation division.—Details of areas covered under the scheme by raising plantations within the Hosur division are furnished.

Extension forestry division.—Object of formation of this division and the plantations raised outside forest limits in Hosur division are provided.

Drought Prone Area Programme.—The object and achievement of the scheme are discussed.

Jurisdictional changes.—No jurisdictional changes are suggested.

Sandalwood final cleaning depot.—Proposals for maintenance of this depot are made.

Failure plantations.—Details of plantations considered as failure are furnished in appendices and prescriptions are made.

Tanahs.—List of tanahs are furnished and they shall continue to be maintained. New tanahs have been prescribed.

Rainguage stations.—Rainguage stations shall continue to be maintained.

Agarbathi making unit.—Establishment of an Agarbathi integrated unit in Denkanikotta or in Anchetty by making use of the green bamboos to provide employment opportunities for the rural public who are mainly depending on this and also to curb the present illicit trade in bamboo splints are discussed.

Weigh bridge.—The weigh bridge at Denkanikotta shall continue to be maintained.

Antipoaching gate.—The anti-poaching gates shall continue to be maintained.

General protection.—Illicit removal of firewood, small timber, timber and bamboos and theft of sandalwood and shooting of elephants are described.

Control records and maps.—Control journals, records and maps prescribed to control the implementation of the prescriptions of this plan are furnished.

CHAPTER XI.

Establishment and Labour.

The present strength in this division is quite adequate and hence no additional staff is proposed. With proper organisation, there should normally be little or no difficulty in securing labour for departmental works.

CHAPTER XII.

Financial forecast and cost of the working plan.

Approximate revenue and expenditure for the plan period under different working circles are provided.

The staff and the cost of the working plan are also provided.

List of maps appended tothr workimg Plan for Hosur division.

Serial number and name of the map. (1)	*Description of the working Circle.* (2)	*Scale of the map.* (3)	*Number of maps prepared.* (4)
1 Key Map	All Working Circles	1 =2 miles or 1Cm=1,2672 Km.	One.
2 Forest type map	Entire division area	Do. ..	One.
3 Farm Forestry map ..	All Farm Forestry Plantations	Do.	One
4 Management—			
1. Anchetty	All working circles	1 =mile or 1cm=0.6336 Km.	One.
2. Denkanikotta ..	Do.	Do. ..	One.
3 Hosur	Dc.	Do. ..	One.
4 Krishnagiri	Do.	Do. ..	One.
5. Stock map of sandal ..	20 percent Enumeration in DenkanikottaSandalseries. Coupe III (Nognaur R.F.)	4 =1mile or 1cm=0.1584 Km.	One.
6. Stock map of sandal ..	10 percent enumeration in Anchetty Sandal Series. Coupe II (Pzrt of Anchetty R.F.)	=1 mile or 1 ems.=0.1584 Km.	One.
7. Do. ..	10 percent Enumeration in Gulhatti Sandal Series. Coupe III (Sameri and N.S. Agraharam R.F.S).	Do. ..	One.
8 Detailed maps.			
I. *Anchetty range—*			
1. S.I. Sheet. No. 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 21.	1, Sandal, 2, Bamboo, 3. Eucalyptus.	4 =1 mile or 1cm=0.1584 Km.	Ten.
		Total ..	10 maps.
II. *Denkanikotta range—*			
1. S.I. Sheet No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15.	1.Sandal,2,Bamboo, 3. Eucalyptus, 4. M.F.P., 5. Timber,6.Grazing,7.Misc. prescriptions.	Do.	Ten.
		Total ..	Ten maps.
III. *Hosur range—*			
1. S.I. Sheet No. 1604 ..	1. Sandal, 2. Bamboo, 3. Eucalyptus, 4. Reforestation 5. Grazing.	4 =1 mile or 1cm=0.1584 Km.	Four.
2. AmudagondapalyR.F. Midithepalli R.F. Kumbalam II R.F. Athimugam I R.F. Berigai Extension R.F. Shoolagiri R.F. Sanamavu Extension I R.F. Sanamavu Extension II R.F. Thekkalapalli R.F.	1. Eucalyptus. 2. Reforestation. 3. M. F.P. ..	Do. ..	One.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3.	Sulagunta Extension R.F. Pillari Agraharam R.F. Rayakotta II R.F. Rayakotta III R.F. Rayakotta IV R.F. Senkodachinnahalli R.F. Athimugam II R.L. Berigai R.L. Chennapalli R.L. Nariganapuram R.L. Rayakotta I R.L.	1. Reforestation	4=1 miles or 1 cm. =0.1584 Km.	One.
4	Errandapalli R.L. .. .. Kullu R.L.	1. Reforestation	4"=1 mile or 1 Cm= 0.1584 Km.	One
5	Gollapalli R.F. .. .. .. Chinnarandoddi R.F.	Reforestation	Do.	Do.
6	Kumbalam I R.L.	Reforestation	Do.	Do.
7	Sulagunta R.L.	Reforestation	Do.	Do.
8	Agaram R.L.	1. Reforestation, 2. Grazing ..	Do.	Do.
9	Kariyanapalli II R.L.	Reforestation	Do.	Do.
10	Melumalai R.F	Reforestation	Do.	Do.
11	Settipalli R.F.	Reforestation	Do.	Do.
12	Kariyanapalli I R.F.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
			Total ..	15 Maps.

IV. Krishnagiri range.—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Krishnagiri taluk S.I. Sheets 1 to 4.	1. M.F.P. , 2. Eucalyputs, 3. Reforestation, 4. Grazing.	4"=1 mile or 1 C= 0.1,584 km.	Four
2	Varatanapalli R.F. Varatanapalli Extn. R.F., S.I. No. Nil.	1. M.F.P., 2. Reforestation, 3. Granting, 4, Eucalyptus.	Do.	One
3	Tattakallu R.F.	Nil.	Do.	Do.
4	Sokkampatti R.F.	1. Reforestation	Do.	Do.
5	Thogarapalli R.F. .. Thogarapalli Extn. R.F.	1. M.F.P., 2. Bamboo, 3. Eucalyptus.	Do.	Do.
6	Sokkampatti II R.L.	Reforestation	Do.	Do.
7	Sokkadi R.L.	Reforesatation	Do.	Do.
8	Alapatti R.L.	1. M.F.P., 2. Reforestation ..	Do.	Do.
9	Neralapalli extension R.L. ..	1. M.F.P., 2. Reforestation 3. Grazing.	Do.	Do.
10	Veppanapalli R.L.	1. M.F.P., 2. Reforestation ..	Do.	Dc.
11	Veppanapalli extension R.L. ..	1. M.F.P.	Do.	Do.
			Total ..	14 Maps.

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APPENDIX-I.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR HOSUR DIVISION-DHARMAPURI, DISTRICT, 1979.

Month.	Mean temperature. Daily maximum °C.	Mean temperature. Daily minimum °C.	Highest in the month. °C.	Lowest in the month. °C.	Relative humidities. 0830 percentage.	Relative humidities. 1730 percentage.	Rainfall monthly total. mms.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
January	28.6	16.4	32.7	13.5	84	46	000.0	....
February	31.0	18.2	33.9	15.4	83	49	064.0	....
March	34.1	17.9	36.2	14.4	72	31	000.0	....
April	37.1	20.8	38.8	17.0	67	34	035.2	....
May	36.9	21.3	38.7	18.2	64	43	029.8	....
June	34.0	22.0	37.7	20.0	64	49	064.2	....
July	32.4	21.1	36.7	18.9	69	51	032.8	....
August	32.3	20.1	35.2	15.5	69	49	107.1	....
September	30.4	19.8	32.9	17.7	80	66	191.2	....
October	30.8	19.6	32.9	15.8	79	57	636.5	....
November	27.7	18.8	31.4	15.3	89	75	283.1	....
December	28.0	17.8	29.4	15.4	87	60	007.8	....

NOTE.—Particulars furnished by the Director, Regional Mateoralogical Centre, No. 4, College Road, Madras-6, in No. 152/TE-00101, dated 26th August 1980.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL RECORDED IN THE FOREST RAIN GAUGE STATIONS IN HOSUR DIVISION

UNITS OF RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES

Period.	Anchetty.		Hoganekkal.		Kun ukotta.		Aiyur.		Modugampalli.	
	Rainfall in mm. 1969 to 1980.	*Number of rainy days 1969 to 1980.*	*Rainfall in mm. 1969 to 1980.*	*Number of rainy days 1969 to 1980.*	*Rainfall in mm. 1970 to 1980.*	*Number of rainy days 1970 to 1980.*	*Rainfall in mm. 1970 to 1980.*	*Number of rainy days 1970 to 1973.*	*Rainfall in mm. 1969 to 1980*	*Number of rainy days 1969 to 1980*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
January	..	..	0.63	0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	8.71	0.42	7.82	0.50	4.20	0.4	4.06	0.25	2.75	0.17
March	4.02	0.50	6.35	0.67	..	..	2.81	0.25	..	..
April	39.37	2.92	31.08	1.75	33.80	2.4	29.87	1.50	16.69	0.33
May	178.48	7.67	119.73	7.00	148.23	5.6	172.18	7.50	88.55	3.83
June	44.81	3.67	40.93	3.75	32.05	2.5	39.19	2.50	29.95	1.17
July	49.19	3.50	52.82	4.42	65.35	3.5	54.44	2.50	43.03	3.17
August	51.70	5.75	72.13	5.33	156.20	5.7	92.69	4.50	57.31	4.33
September	177.94	6.67	154.71	8.50	239.62	7.7	200.96	7.50	74.53	4.42
October	106.50	4.92	145.40	9.42	159.67	6.4	161.65	6.75	72.33	6.00
November	66.80	4.17	91.79	5.33	94.14	4.8	34.38	2.25	71.28	3.25
December	0.91	17.00	36.15	1.92	25.37	1.5	3.44	0.50	13.04	0.92
Total ..	722.23	57.19	759.54	48.76	958.63	40.5	795.67	36.00	467.46	27.59

APPENDIX II (*a*).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL RECORDED IN THE NON-FOREST RAIN GUAGE STATIONS IN HOSUR DIVISION.

UNITS OF RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRE

Period.	*Denkanikotta.*		*Hosur.*		*Thalli.*		*Krishnagiri.*	
	Rainfall in mm. 1969 to 1980.	*Number of rainy days 1969 to 1980.*	*Rainfall in mm. 1969 to 1980.*	*Number of rainy days 1969 to 1980.*	*Rainfall in mm. 1969 to 1980.*	*Number of rainy days 1969 to 1980.*	*Rainfall in mm. 1969 to 1980.*	*Number of rainy days 1969 to 1980.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
January	0.50	0.17	..	..	3.18	0.16	0.58	0.08
February	9.40	0.83	13.68	0.75	7.80	0.83	6.05	0.75
March	5.33	0.58	7.85	0.33	6.95	0.91	14.17	0.67
April	36.68	3.58	39.34	3.33	42.37	4.41	13.96	1.42
May	195.31	9.92	147.28	8.41	125.40	9.83	115.36	9.42
June	56.43	6.00	71.31	5.41	35.46	4.83	37.69	4.25
July	80.83	8.08	87.87	7.58	66.10	8.00	82.02	5.58
August	122.13	9.92	126.71	8.33	82.49	8.50	85.93	6.17
September	217.03	11.75	201.00	11.33	143.12	10.66	187.58	8.75
October	204.22	12.25	174.98	9.66	160.12	11.59	154.35	10.67
November	92.50	8.58	92.07	6.25	75.92	7.70	108.77	7.33
December	39.29	3.42	51.62	3.30	21.20	2.30	34.88	2.17
Total	1,059.65	75.08	1,013.71	64.68	770.11	69.72	841.35	57.26

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF RESERVED

Serial number and name of reserved forest.	*As per original settlement under Section 16.*				*Subsequent addition i.e., reservation.*	
	Block number.	*Extent in ha.*	*G.O. No. or Notification.*	*Date.*	*Extent in ha.*	*Number.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Anchetty range.						
1 Woddapatty ..	33	7,171.24	371	22nd November 1887		..
			325	19th November 1941	..	..
2 Anchetty	67	3,866.37	182	6th May 1887	..	
3 Natrapalayam ..	68	4,986.95	212	23rd May 1887	..	..
4 Biligundlu	69	6,092.14	372	10th November 1887	..	..
5 Kestur	70	5,852.97	107	22nd February 1887	..	..
6 Kestur Extension ..	125	2,574.21	230	15th May 1982	..	
7 Addition to Kestur	125	145.68	517	6th May 1949.	..	..
8 Bilikal	71	5,433.31	214	23rd June 1887		..
9 Mallahalli ..	72	4,032.29	303	23rd February 1887.	..	..
10 Taggatti	73	4,341.47	209	23rd June 1887	..	..
11 Ubrani	173	4,831.95	308	28th July 1903	..	..
12 Urigam	202	3,231.01	324	19th August 1950	..	..
13 Hulibanda	209	3,241.53	242	24th April 1907	..	..
Total ..		55,801.12				
II. Denkanikotta Range.						
1 Denkanikotta ..	40	1,188.16	335	31st August 1887	..	..
2 Denkanikotta extension.	209	396.59	447	3rd November 1919.	..	..
3 Aiyur	29	2,789.09	120	5th August 1887	..	
4 Aiyur Extension I.	211	1,587.18	449	3rd November 1919.	..	
5 Aiyur Extension II.	219	131.52	179	10th May 1929	..	..
6 Aiyur Extension III.	223	56.66	250	16th August 1935	..	..
7 Gulhatti	31	3,248.82	318	9th September 1887	..	..
8 Nayanasandiram Agraharam.	206	171.59	222	2nd May 1906	..	..
9 Tholuvabetta ..	66	3,881.60	204	20th May 1887	..	..
10 Tholuvabetta Extension	206	472.67	113	10th March 069	..	..

III.

FOREST IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Date.	Subsequent Dis-reservation. Extent in ha.	Number.	Date.	Net area in ha.	Page in Fort St. George. Gazette.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
....	4.45	2,297	16th June 1971 ..	7,166.79	959, dated 6th December 1887 and 1381, dated 25th November 1941.
....	..	..	....	3,866.37	340, dated 10th May 1887.
....	..	..	....	4,986.96	404, dated 31st May 1887
....	..	..	....	6,092.14	895 and 896, dated 15th November 1887.
....	..	..	....	5,852.97	164, dated 22nd February 1887.
....	..	..	....	2,574.21	792, dated 21st August 1892
....	..	..	....	145.68	624, dated 17th May 1949.
....	..	..	....	5,433.31	405, dated 31st May 1887.
....	..	..	....	4,032.29	678, dated 23rd August 1887
....	..	..	....	4,341.47	402, dated 4th August 1903
....	..	..	....	4,831.95	841, dated 4th August 1903.
....	..	..	....	3,231.01	652, dated 22nd August 1905
....	..	..	....	3,241.53	507, 508, dated 21st May 1907.
	4.45			55,796.67	
....	..	....	..	1,188.16	768, dated 27th September 1887.
....	..	....	..	396.59	1453 to 1459, dated 9th December 1919.
....	..	....	..	2,789.09	202, dated 8th August 1887.
....	..	....	..	1,587.18	1453 to 1459, dated 9th December 1919.
....	..	....	..	131.52	1019 and 1020, dated 28th May 1929.
....	..	....	..	56.66	1037, dated 4th July 1933 and 1184, dated 27th August 1935.
....	..	....	..	3,248.32	737, dated 13th September 1887.
....	..	....	..	171.59	499, dated 8th May 1906.
....	..	....	..	3,281.60	381, dated 25th May 1887.
....	..	....	..	472.67	306 and 307, dated 13th March 1906.

Serial number and name of reserved forest.	As per original settlement under Section 16.				Subsequent additional i.e. reservation.	
	Block number.	Extent in ha.	G.O. No. or Notification.	Date.	Extent in ha.	Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.			
11 Manchi	32	2,097.87	152	29th March 1887	..	..
12 Kempakarai ..	204	2,619.93	113	10th March 1906	..	..
13 Sameneri	222	665.71	289	25th August 1926	..	..
14 Pane	37	7,036.27	290	11th June 1901	..	..
15 Noganur	39	1,376.75	182	29th June 1988	..	..
		27,120.43				
Hosur Range—						
1 Javalagiri	37	3,141.58	305	23rd February 1881.	..	..
2 Sanamavu	200	1,940.13	70	3rd February 1903	..	..
3 Sanamavu Extension.	208	3.64	161	27th March 1913.	..	..
4 Thalli	38	3,302.35	255	7th July 1887	..	..
5 Thalli Extension.	126	1,282.09	547	25th November 1892	..	..
6 Amudagondapalli	..	53.98	2,904	23rd November 1972	..	..
7 Athimugam I ..	..	80.87	60345/FR III/ 80-4.	14th March 1981	..	..
8 Berigai Extension ..	..	143.74	55288/FR III/ 80-5.	6th March 1981	..	..
9 Gollapalli	..	298.84	1560/FR III/ 81-4.	7th April 1981	..	..
10 Kumbalam II ..	..	179.26	60553/FR III/ 80-3.	12th March 1981	..	..
11 Medithepalli ..	..	196.70	60551/FR III/ 80-4.	7th March 1981	..	..
12 Shoolagiri ..	..	72.54	20057/FR III/ 80-4.	20th August 1981	..	..
13 Sanamavu Extension I	..	26.87	42213/FR III/ 80-5.	30th January 1981	..	..
14 Sanamavu Extension II	..	80.03	42211/FR III/ 80-3.	24th October 1980	..	..
15 Settipalli	..	617.03	60550/FR III/ 80-3.	16th February 1981	..	..

Date.	Subsequent Dis-reservation. Extent in ha.	Number.	Date.	Net area in ha.	Page in Fort St. George Gazette.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
....	..	....	..	2,097.87	261, dated 29th August 1887.
....	..	....	..	2,619.93	305, dated 13th March 1906.
....	..	..	..	665.71	1809, dated 31st August 1926.
....	..	..	..	7,036.27	1981 to 1985, dated 11th June 1901.
....	..	..	..	1,376.75	475, dated 29th June 1888.
				27,120.43	
....	..	....	..	3,141.58	679, dated 23rd August 1887.
				1940.13	159 and 160, dated 10th February 1903.
....		....	..	3.64	399, dated 15th April 1913.
....	..	....	..	3,302.35	532 and 533, dated 12th July 1887.
....	..	....	..	1,282.09	1513, dated 20th November 1892 and 2249 and 2250, dated 4th November 1925.
....	..	....	..	53.98	....
....	..	....	..	80.87	....
....	..	....	..	143.74	....
....	..	....	..	298.84	....
....	..	....	..	179.26	....
....	..	....	..	196.70	....
....	..	....	..	72.54	....
....	..	....	..	26.87	....
....	..	....	..	80.03	....

Serial number and name of reserved forest.	As per original settlement under Section 16.				Subsequent additional i.e. reservation	
	Block number.	Extent in ha.	G.O. No. or Notification.	Date.	Extent in ha.	Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16 Thekkalapalli ..	..	92.22	54185/FR III/ 80-7.	6th May 1981	..	..
17 Billari Agraharam	..	23.74	36141/FR III/ 80-4.	13th March 1981	..	..
18 Rayakotta II ..	..	11.51	59539/FR III/ 80-5.	3rd April 1981	..	..
19 Rayakotta III ..	..	108.39	14930/FR III/ 80-3.	14th April 1981	..	..
20 Rayakotta IV ..	..	23.67	55242/FR III/ 80-5.	14th April 1981	..	..
21 Sulakunta extension	..	21.00	60302/FR III/ 80-4.	3rd April 1981	..	..
22 Sengodachinnahalli	..	60.86	64031/FR III/ 80-5.	6th May 1981	..	..
23 Chinnarandoddi ..	..	206.92	13017/FR III/ 81-5.	20th October 1981	..	..
24 Melumalai	..	1,443.64	5886/FR III/ 81-3.	10th November 1981	..	..
25 Kariyanapalli I ..	..	612.99	33848/FR III/ 81-4.	14th September 1981	..	..
		14,024.59				
IV. Krishnagiri Range—						
1 Naralapalli	194	1,511.91	75	10th February 1903	..	..
2 Maharajagadai ..	41	4,282.39	416	31st July 1895	..	..
3 Maharajagadai extension.	127	624.03	241	16th January 1894	..	..
4 Naralakotta ..	42	2,782.62	30	16th Januar y 1893	..	..
5 Bargur	43	708.20	206	17th May 1887.	..	..
6 Kothur	44	1,767.87	50	14th April 1887	..	..
7 Nandibanda ..	77	629.98	247	3rd May 1893 ..	..	..
8 Nandibanda extension.	77	110.07	386	26th May 1941	..	..
9 Madugampalli Part II.	146	14.57	149	6th March 1896	..	..
10 Varatanapalli ..	122	805.33	762	10th May 1893	..	..
11 Varatanapalli extension.	122	16.88	261	15th September 1922	..	..
12 Thogarapalli ..	54	364.22	389	24th October 1987.	..	..
13 Thattakallu ..	123	346.82	238	1st May 1893	..	..
14 Thogarapalli extension.	..	50.38	6550/FR III/81-7	5th August 1981	..	..
15 Sokkampatti ..	..	803.85	28228/FR III/ 81-4.	1st August 1981	..	..
		14,819.12				

Date.	Subsequen Dis-reservat iont. Extent in ha.	Number.	Date.	Net area in ha.	Page in Fort St. George Gazette.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
....	..	....	..	92.22	....
....	..	....	..	23.74	....
....	..	....	..	11.51	....
....	..	....	..	108.39	....
....	..	....	..	23.67	....
....	..	....	..	21.00	....
....	..	....	..	60.86	....
....	..	....	..	206.92	....
....	..	....	..	1,443.64	....
....	..	....	..	612.99	
				1,40,124.59	
....	..	....	..	1,511.91	188, and 189, dated 17th February 1903.
....	..	....	..	4,282.39	890 and 891, dated 6th August 1895.
....	..	....	..	624.03	83, dated 23rd January 1894.
....	..	....	..	2,782.62	78, dated 25th January 1893 and dated 15th March 1898.
....	..	....	..	708.20	....
....	..	....	..	1,767.87	20 and 21, 13th November 1934.
....	..	....	..	629.98	553, dated 6th May 1883.
....	..	....	..	110.07	679, dated 3rd June 1941.
....	..	....	..	14.57	405, dated 24th March 1896.
....	..	....	..	805.33	591, dated 30th Ma 1893.
....	..	....	..	16.88	1000, dated 19th September 1922.
....	..	....	..	364.22	836, dated 25th October 1887.
....	..	....	..	346.82	517, dated 9th May, 1893.
....	..	..	..	50.38	Do.
....	..	....	..	803.85	Do.
				14,819.12	

ABSTRACT AREA OF R.Fs.

Serial number.	Name of range.	Area in hectare.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Anchetty	55,796.67
2	Denkanikotta	27,120.43
3	Hosur	14,024.59
4	Krishnagiri	14,819.12
		1,11,760.81

APPENDIX III-(*a*).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF RESERVED LANDS NOTIFIED UNDER SECTION—4 IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number and name of Reserved Lands.	Name of the Taluk.	Area in Hectare.	G.O. No.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Hosur Range.			
1 Athimugam II	Hosur	182.02	857	17th September 1975 ..	..
2 Berigai	Do. ..	45.77	603	27th June 1975	..
3 Errandapalli	Do.	264.62	320	26th April 1975	..
4 Kullu	Do. ..	240.08	747	2nd August 1975 ..	..
5 Kumbalam I	Housr and Denkanikotta.	3,739.50	768	3rd February 1976 ..	..
6 Nariganapuram ..	Housr	30.76	607	27th June 1975	..
7 Chennapalli	Do. ..	66.508	624	2nd July 1975	..
8 Agaram	Krishnagiri ..	1,582.74	606	27th June 1975	..
9 Kariyanapalli II	Hosur and Krishnagiri	620.33	185	6th February 1975 ..	..
10 Royakotta I	Denkanikotta ..	134.55	738	2nd August 1975	..
11 Sulagunta	Denkanikotta ..	950.74	605	27th June 1975	..
	Total ..	7,856.20			
		Krishngiri Range.			
1 Alapatti	Krishnagiri ..	1,867.38	268	6th April 1976	..
2 Naralapalli Extension ..	Do. ..	1,640.17	186	16th March 1976	.
3 Sokkadi	Do. ..	507.95	749	2nd August 1975	..
4 Sokkampatti II	Do. ..	3,257.60	862	20th September 1976 ..	.
5 Veppanapalli	Do. ..	3,289.16	537	25th May 1977	..
6 Veppanapalli Extension	Do. ..	916.16	744	2nd August 1975	..
	Total ..	11,478.42			

ABSTRACT AREA OF RESERVED LANDS.

Serial number and name of Range.	*Area in Hectare.*
(1)	(2)
1 Hosur Range	7,856.20
2 Krishnagiri Range	11,478.42
Total ..	19,334.62

APPENDIX III(*b*).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF AREAS CONSTITUTED AS RESERVED FORESTS IIN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969–70 TO 1980–81.

Serial number and name of reserved forest. (1)	*Extension in hectares.* (2)	*G.O. No./G.M. No. and date in which constituted as Reserved Forest.* (3)	*Remarks.* (4)
		I. *Hosur Range.*	
1 Amudagondapalli	53.98	2904, dated 23rd November 1972	..
2 Athimugam I	80.87	60345/FR III/80-4, dated 14th March 1981 ..	..
3 Berigai Extension	143.74	55288/FR III/80-5, dated 6th March 1981	..
4 Kollapalli	298.84	1560/FR III/81-4, dated 7th April 1981	..
5 Kumbalam II	179.26	60553/FR III/80-3, dated 12th March 1981 ..	..
6 Medithepalli	196.70	60551/FR III/80-4, dated 7th March 1981 ..	..
7 Shoolagiri	72.54	20057/FR III/80-4, dated 20th August 1981 ..	..
8 Sanamavu Extension I ..	26.87	42213/FR III/80-5, datzd 30th January 1981 ..	..
9 Sanamavu Extension II ..	80.03	42211 FR III/80-3, dated 24th October 1980 ..	..
10 Settipalli	617.03	60550/FR III/80-3, dated 16th February 1981 ..	..
11 Thekkalapalli	92.22	54185/FR III/80-7, dated 6th May 1981	..
12 Pilleri Agraharam	23.74	36141/FR III/80-4, dated 13th March 1981 ..	..
13 Rayakotta II	11.51	59539/FR III/80-5, dated 3rd April 1981	..
14 Rayakotta III	108.39	14930/FR III/80-3, dated 14th April 1981	..
15 Rayakotta IV	23.67	55242/FR III/80-5, dated 14th April 1981	..
16 Sulagunta Extension	21.00	60302/FR III/80-4, dated 3rd April 1981	..
17 Sengodachinnahalli	60.86	64031/FR III/80-5, dated 6th May 1981	..
18 Chinarandoddi	206.92	13017/FR III/81-5, dated 20th October 1981 ..	..
19 Melumalai	1,443.64	5886/FR III/81-3, dated 10th November 1981 ..	..
20 Kariyanapalli I	612.99	33848/FR III/81-4, dated 14th September 1981 ..	..
		II. *Krishnagiri.*	
1 Thogarapalli Extension ..	50.38	6550/FR III/81-7, dated 5th August 1981	..
2 Sokkampatti	803.85	28228/FR III/81-4, dated 1st August 1981	..
Total ..	5,209.09		

APPENDIX III (*c*).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREAS DISRESERVED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PLAN PERIOD IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number and name of the Reserved Forests. (1)	*Extent as on year in hectare.* (2)	*Extent disreservation made in hectares.* (3)	*Remarks.* (4)
Archetty Range.			
1 Woddapatty reserved forest ..	7,171.24	4.45	In G.O. Ms. No. 2297/Agriculture dated 16th August 1971. Assigned to four ryots for cultivation.

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF DTUISRIUTINN OF SECTICNS, BEATS, HEAD QUARTERS AND THEIR AREA IN HOSUR DIVISICN.

Serial number and name of Section.	Headquarters of Section.	Name of beat in the Section.	Headquarters of Beat.	Name of reserved fores and reserved lands included in the Beat.	Area in Hectares.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Anchetty Range.						
1 Anchetty	Anchetty	Anchetty	Thamsanapalli	Anchetty R.F.	3,866.37	..
		Ubrani	Anchetty	Urbani R.F.	4,831.95	..
		Taggatti	Taggatti	Taggatti R.F.	4,341.47	..
		Hulibanda	Sulakunta	Hulibanda R.F.	3,241.53	..
2 Urigam	Urigam	Urigam	Urigam	Urigam R.F.	3,231.01	..
				Bilikal (part) R.F.	1,325.75	..
		Kestur	Manjakondapalli	Kestur R.F.	5,852.97	..
				Kestur Extension R.F.	2,574.21	..
				Addition to Kestur R.F.	145.68	..
		Mallahalli	Kottayur	Mallahalli R.F.	4,032.29	..
				Bilikal (part) R.F.	4,107.56	..
3 Wooddapatti	Ootamalai	Woddapatti	Ootamalai	Woddapatti R.F.	7,166.79	..
		Natrapalayam	Natrapalayam	Natrapa ayam R.F.	4,986.95	..
		Biligundlu	Do.	Biligundlu R.F.	6,092.14	..
II. Denkanikottai Range.						
1 Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta	Denkanikotta	1,188.16	..
				Denkanikotta Extension	396.50	..
2 Aiyur	Aiyur	Aiyur	Aiyur	Aiyur	2,787.09	..
				Aiyur Extension I	1,587.18	..
				Aiyur Extension II	131.52	..
				Aiyur Extension III	56.66	..
3 Gulhatti	Salivaram	Gulhatti	Salivaram	Gulhatti	3,248.82	..
4 Tholuvabetta	Aiyur	Tholuvabetta	Aiyur	Tholauvbetta	3,281.60	..
				Sameri	665.71	..
				Nayamasandaram Agraharam	171.59	..
5 Noganur	Noganur	Noganur	Noganur	Noganur	1,376.75	..
6 Kundukotta	Kundukotta	Manchi	Gonimaranhalli	Manchi	2,097.87	..
				Kempakarai (part)	1,648.69	..
		Pane East	Kundukotta	Pnae (part)	3,843.30	..
		Pane West	Padiganalam	Pane (part)	3,192.97	..
7 Kodagarai	Kodagarai	Kodagarai	Kodagarai	Tholuvabetta Extension	472.67	..
				Kempakarai (part)	971.24	..

III. Hosur Range.

1 Devarbetta	Thalli	Thalli North	Kumlapuram	Thalli R.F. (part)	2,740.08	..
		Thalli Soith	Achubal	Thalli R.F. (part)	1,844.36	..
2 Javalagiri	Javalagiri	Javalagiri	Javalagiri	Javalagiri R.F.	3,141.58	..
3. Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri R.F.	67.18	..
				Settipalli R.F.	617.03	..
				Thekalapalli R.F.	92.22	..
				Chennapalli R.L.	65.08	..
				Melumalai R.F. (part)	1,323.64	..
		Beemandapalli	Beemandapalli	Kariyanapalli II R.L.	620.63	..
				Errandapalli R.L.	264.62	..
				Melumalai R.F. (part)	120.00	..
Do.	Do	Rayakotta	Rayakotta	Rayakotta-I R.L.	134.56	..
				Rayakotta-II R.F.	11.51	..
				Rayakotta-III R.F.	108.39	..
				Rayakotta-IV R.F.	23.67	..
				Shulagunta R.F.	950.74	..
				Shulagunta Extension R.F.	21.00	..
				Pillari Agraharam R.F.	23.71	
				Sengoda Chinnahalli R.F.	60.86	..
				Agaram R.L.	1,582.74	..
Do.	Do.	Sana...	Sanamavu	Sanamavu R.F. (part)	1,130.69	..
				Sanamavu extension R.F.	3.64	..
4. Karubella	Berigai	Karubella	Karubella	Kumbalam I R.L. (Part)	1,869.75	..
				Kumbalam-II R.F.	179.25	..
Do.	Do.	Kariyanapalli	Kariyanapalli	Kumbalam I R.L.	1,869.75	..
				Kariyanapalli I R.F.	612.99	..
Do.	Do	Kodasathanapalli	Kodasathanapalli	Sanamavu extension I R.F.	26.87	..
				Sanamavu extension-II R.F.	80.03	..
				Athimugam I R.F.	80.87	..
				Athimugam-II R.L.	182.02	..
				Berigai R.L.	45.77	..
				Berigai extension R.F.	143.74	..
				Kullu R.L.	240.08	..
				Chinnarandoddi R.F.	206.92	..
				Nariganapuram R.L.	30.76	..
				Medllhepaili R.F.	196.78	..
				Gollapalli R.F.	298.84	..
				Amudakondapalli R.F.	53.98	..
				Parandapalli Marasandiram Sanamavu R.F. (Part)	8.93	..

Serial number and name of Section.	Headquarters of Section.	Name of beat in the Section.	Headquarters of Beat.	Name of reserved forest and rerserved lands included in the Beat.	Area in Hectares.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Parandapalli	Marasandiram	Sanamavu R.F. (part)	809.34	
IV. Krisnnagiri range						
1. Alapat	Alapat	Veppanapalli	Veppanapalli	Veppanapalli R.L.	3,289.16	
				Veppanapalli extension R.L.	916.16	
				Naralapalli extension (part) R.L.	1,145.79	
		Sokkadi	Sokkadi	Sokkadri R.L.	507.95	
				Alapatti R.L.	1,867.38	
		Sokkampatti	Sokkampatti	Sokkampatti-I R.F.	803.85	
				Sokkampatti-II R.L.	3,257.60	
Thogarapalli	Thogarapalli	Thogarapalli	Thogarapalli	Thogarapalli R.F.	364.22	
				Thogarapalli extension R.F.	50.38	
		Thattakalu	Velampatti	Thattakalu R.F.	346.82	
Maharajagadai	Maharajagadai	Maharajagadai	Maharajagadai	Maharajagadai R.F.	4,282.39	
				Maharajagadai extension R.F.	624.03	
		Neralapalli	Chintagampalli	Neralapalli R.F.	1,511.91	
				Neralapalli extension R.L. (part)	494.38	
4. Bargur	Bargur	Bargur	Bargur	Bargur R.F.	708.20	
				Varatanapalli R.F.	805.33	
				Varatanapalli extension R.F.	16.88	
		Nandibanda	Nandibanda	Nandibanda R.F.	629.98	
				Nandibanda extension R.F.	110.07	
		Neralakota	Medugampalli	Neralakota R.F.	2,782.62	
				Medugampalli II R.F. (part)	14.57	
		Kothur	Anguinampalli	Kottur R.F.	1,767.87	

APPENDIX V

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FOREST OFFENCES (EXCEPT GOAT BROWSING) DETECTED IN HOSUR DITISION FROM 1969–70 to 1890–81,

	Anhetty Range.					*Denkanikotta Range.*				
Year.	*Illicit burning*	*Illicit removal of fuel Timber Bamboo, M.F.P., Manure leaf etc.*	*Illicit grazing.*	*Miscel laneous T. T. rules etc.*	*Total.*	*Illicit burning.*	*Illicit removal of fuel, Timber, Bamboo, M.F.P., Manure leaf etc.*	*Illicit Grazing.*	*Miscellaneous T.T. rules etc.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1969–70	..	72	19	..	91	..	126	7	4	137
1970–71	..	81	24	..	110	..	141	10	4	155
1971–72 — ..	..	95	8	5	108	..	112	7	4	123
1972–73	..	33	16	3	52	..	132	8	7	147
1973–74	..	54	19	12	85	..	200	66	8	274
1974–75	..	71	10	11	92	..	263	36	12	311
1975–76	..	81	12	2	95	..	226	53	9	288
1976–77	..	120	20	3	143	..	242	29	4	275
1977–78	..	118	13	4	135	..	238	14	9	261
1978–79	..	120	9	6	135	..	263	22	9	294
1979–80	..	300	21	5	326	..	339	42	22	403
1980–81	..	189	4	11	204	..	400	39	22	461
Total ..	..	1,334	175	67	1,576	..	2,683	333	114	3,129

V.

DETECTED IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81.

Hosur Range.					Krishnagiri Range.				
Illicit burning.	*Illicit removal of Fuel, Timber, Bamboo, M.F.P. Manure leaf, etc.*	*Illicit Grazing.*	*Miscellaneous T.T. Rule etc.*	*Total.*	*Illicit burning.*	*Illicit removal of Fuel, Timber, Bamboo, M.F.P. Manure leaf, etc.*	*Illicit Grazing.*	*Miscellaneous T.T. Rule, etc.*	*Total.*
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
..	282	5	10	297	..	613	15	8	636
..	124	2	2	128	..	540	11	17	568
..	125	1	12	138	..	381	16	3	400
..	150	16	6	172	..	472	49	10	531
..	175	23	12	210	..	415	31	..	446
..	165	5	6	176	..	382	10	9	401
..	211	4	10	225	..	511	40	10	561
..	180	23	3	206	..	356	63	11	430
..	234	17	6	257	..	434	45	5	484
..	318	33	2	353	..	426	43		474
..	127	8	9	144	..	289	6		297
..	159	10	10	179	..	477	5	12	494
..	2,250	147	88	2,485	..	5,296	334	92	5,722

Year.	Total for the Division.				
	Illicit burning.	*Illicit removal of Fuel, Timber, Bamboo, M.F.P. Manure leaf, etc.*	*Illic Grazing.*	*Miscellaneous T.T. Rules, etc.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1969–70	..	1,093	46	22	1,161
970–71	..	886	47	28	961
971–72	..	713	32	24	769
1972–73	..	787	89	26	902
1973–74	..	844	139	32	1,015
1974–75	..	881	61	38	980
1975–76	..	1,029	109	31	1,169
1976–77	..	898	135	21	1,054
1977–78	..	1,024	89	24	1,137
1978–79	..	1,127	107	22	1,256
1979–80	..	1,055	77	38	1,170
980 81	..	1,225	58	55	1,338
Total ..	..	11,562	989	361	12,912

APPENDIX V(a).

PARTICULARS OF COMPOUNDING FEES REALISED FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81 IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Year.	Anchetty Range. Compounding fees realised.	Denkanikotta Range. Compounding fees realised.	Hosur Range. Compounding fees realised.	Krishnagiri Range. Compounding fees realised.	Total. Compounding Fees realised.	Remarks.
	RS. P.	RS. P.	RS. P.	RS. P.	RS. P.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1969-70	8,903 50	7,743 00	2,041 00	15,357 00	34,044 50	....
1970-71	7,514 00	8,236 00	2,463 00	15,171 00	33,384 00	....
1971-72	5,712 00	4,630 00	5,986 00	7,855 00	24,183 00	....
1972-73	4,653 00	4,426 00	2,383 00	7,449 00	18,916 00	....
1973-74	11,887 00	17,292 00	5,335 00	13,409 00	47,923 00	....
1974-75	18,827 50	28,613 00	7,812 00	9,007 00	64,259 00	....
1975-76	21,642 00	28,334 00	10,749 00	12,769 00	73,494 00	....
1976-77	17,032 00	17,875 00	8,428 00	15,567 00	58,902 00	....
1977-78	13,335 00	28,384 00	10,671 00	16,219 00	68,609 00	....
1978-79	16,926 00	14,705 00	13,549 00	10,514 00	55,694 00	....
1979-80	27,946 00	24,620 00	12,740 00	8,415 00	73,721 00	....
1980-81	55,600 00	33,533 00	9,256 00	13,543 00	1,11,932 00	....
Total	2,09,983 00	2,18,391 00	91,413 00	1,45,275 00	6,65,062 00	

APPENDIX V(b).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GOAT BROWSING OFFENCES DETECTED AND REVENUE REALISED FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81 BY THE DIVISIONAL STAFFS, HOSUR DIVISION.

Year.	Anchetty Range.		Denkanikotta Range.		Hosur Range.		Krishnagiri Range.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of cases.	Compounding fees realised.	Number of cases.	Compounding fees realised.	Number of cases.	Compounding fees realised.	Number of cases.	Compounding fees realised	Number of cases.	Compounding fees realised.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1969-70 ..	4	750.00	3	240.00	12	2,550.00	79	9,000.00	98	12,540.00	....
1970-71 ..	14	2,535.00	2	70.00	12	1,036.00	60	6,750.00	88	10,391.00	....
1971-72 ..	7	980.00	1	50.00	12	3,040.00	31	3,350.00	51	7,420.00	....
1972-73 ..	6	310.00	5	530.00	5	1,000.00	27	2,195.00	43	4,035.00	...
1973-74 ..	10	962.50	12	1,155.00	35	3,240.00	57	9,030.00	114	14,387.50	....
1974-75 ..	5	1,500.00	7	990.00	4	500.00	35	4,040.00	51	7,030.00	....
1975-76 ..	1	50.00	6	750.00	7	940.00	29	3,710.00	43	5,450.00	....
1976-77 ..	5	595.00	1	200.00	1	100.00	28	2,660.00	35	3,555.00	....
1977-78 ..	2	420.00	3	710.00	4	440.00	45	6,084.00	54	7,654.00	....
1978-79 ..	8	946.00	9	2,500.00	2	220.00	13	1,645.00	32	5,311.00	....
1979-80 ..	25	5,255.00	13	2,760.00	7	1,560.00	41	5,238.00	86	14,813.00	....
1980-81 ..	21	3,100.00	23	3,430.00	11	1,510.00	28	2,360.00	83	10,400.00	....
Total ..	108	17,403.50	85	13,385.00	112	16,136.00	473	56,062.00	778	102,986.50	

APPENDIX V(c).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANDAL WOOD OFFENCES DETECTED BY HOSUR DIVISIONAL STAFF FROM 1968-69 TO 1980-81.

Serial number and Year.	O.R. No.	Date.	Locality of the case.	Quantity involved (Kgs.).	Value.	Disposal of the case.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					RS. P.		
Anchetty Range :							
1. 1968-69	..		....		....	....	....
2. 1969–70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 1970-71	....	....	....	....	....		....
4. 1971-72	66/71-72	....	Bilikal R.F.	528 Billets 9 Dead trees.	13,000.00	Acquitted under Sec. 255. (1) Cr.P.C.	....
5. 1972-73	....	....		....	....		....
6. 1973-74	41/73-74.	....	Bilikal R.F.	142 pices.	7,500.00	C. fees Rs. 1,500 each from 2 persons One person sentenced for 6 weeks.	....
7. 1973-74	42/73-74.	....	Do.	142 pieces.	7,500.00,	C. Fees Rs. 500	....
8. 1974-75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. 1975-76	70/75-76	....	Ubrani R.F.	10 Kg.	500.00	C. Fees Rs. 4,000	....
10. 1976-77	112/76-77	....	Urigam R.F.	1 S.W. Tree.	70.00	C. Fees Rs. 300:	C. Fees Rs
11. 1976-77	131/76-77	....	Ubrani R.F.	1 S.W. tree.	100.00	C.Fees Rs. 100	....
12. 1977-78	22/77-78	....	Bilikkal R.F.	17 S.W. trees.	1,000.00	R.I. 2 months	....
13. 1977-78	25/77-78	....	Kestur R.FM	1 S.W. tree.	100.00	C.Fees 1,000	....
14. 1978-79	20/78-79	....	Biligundlu R.F.	70.800	2,500.00	R.I. 2 Months	....
15. 1979-80	43/70-80	....	Anchetty R.F.	9,550	400.00	Fined Rs. 200 R.I. 6 weeks	....
16. 1979–80	120/79-80	....	Hulibanda R.F.	74.400	4,000.00	Acquitted under section 255(1) W.P.C.	....
17. 1979-80	156/79-80	....	Hulibanda R.F.	20.600	500.00	Guity released under section 4(1) P.O. Act.	....
18. 1979-80	251/79-80.	....	Hulibanda R.F. Osatti village.	274.00	13,700.00	Pending trial in court	....
19. 1979-80	267/79-80	....	Anchetty R.F.	483.000	21,150.00	Do.	....
20. 1979-80	320/79-80.	....	Taggatti R.F.	36.400	....	Do.	....
21. 1980-81	360/80-81	....	Ubrani R.F.	219.500	6,000.00	Do.	....
22. 1980-81	282/80-81.	....	Kestur R.F.	90.000	6,000.00	Do.	....

Serial number and Year.	O.R. No.	Date.	Locality of the case.	Quantity involved (Kgs).	Value.	Disposal of the case.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Denkanikotta Range—							
1. 1969-70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. 1970-71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. 1971-72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. 1972-73	37	27th July 1972	S.No. 129 of Marudupalli village.	2.00.000 (sap wood)	100.00	Acquitted under Section 245(1) Cr. P.C.	....
5. 1973-74	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. 1974-75	57	14th June 1974	Aiyur R.F.	16 S.W. pieces	750.00	Sentenced to R.I. for 3 months	....
7. 1975-76	145	3rd September 1975	5 Sandal wood trees in R.F.	50.000	200.00	Compounded for Rs. 600	....
8. 1976-77	222	30th November 1976.	Transport of 11 Sandal wood billetts in trunk box on Balathottanapalli to Kakathasam foot-path.	....	100.00	C. Fees Rs. 700 Trunk box was sold for Rs. 7.00 in Dr. Item. No. 122/March 1977.	....
9. 1977-78	78	22nd July 1977	Pane West R.F.	10.500 (3 pieces)	200.00	Fined for Rs. 160 in J.S.D. Court, Hosur.	....
10. 1977-78	81	28th July 1977	41 Sandal wood pieces through Lorry.	143.400	2,500.00	'C' fees of Rs. 3,000 realised in September 1977.	Lorry released on 10th September 1977.
11. 1977-78	125	24th September 1977.	Transport of 130 Sandal wood pieces and other roots, etc. through Ambassador Car. Denkanikotta—Anchetty road near forest Rest house. Denkanikotta Car No. MEY 5877.	334.000	4,000.00	A-1 fined for Rs. 200 A2 and A3 Acquitted under section 255(1) Cr. P.C. A-4 Acquitted under section 256 (1) Cr. P.C. in Judicial Sub-Divisional Magistrate Court, Hosur.	Car ordered to be returned to the owner,
12. 1977-78	149	25th October 1977	Andevanapalli Bus Stand	9,500	300.00	Fined for Rs. 310 R.I. for 3 months in court.	....
13. 1977-78	169	30th November 1977	13 S.W. pieces-transporting	12.300	300.00	Acquitted under section 256 Cr. P.C.	....
14. 1977-78	30	13th May 1977	Transport of 184 S.W. pieces, 21 roots by Ambassador Car from Pane R.F. Car No. MYD 6151.	263.100	2,000.00	C fees for 3,500	....
15. 1977-78	144	...	Noganur R.F.	3 pieces of sap wood.	....	C Fees for Rs. 200	....
16. 1977-78	240	9th February 1978	Noganur R.F.	5 S.W. pieces	30.00	A-2 fees 250 realised case against A-1 pending trial.	....

17.	1978-79	18	....	Pane R.F.	17.000	340.00	Finding guilty sentence R.I. 2 months on each court.	....
18.	1978-79	29	....	In a well near Gopal theatre Denkanikotta.	101.000 (120 S.W. pieces).	4,000.00	U.D.C.	....
19.	1978-79	41	10th June 1978	Gulhatti R.F.	600.000 (49 pieces).	1,500.00	Pending trial in court	....
20.	1978-79	87	7th August 1978	Royakotta-Kelamangalam road-Ambassador Car MEB 2525.	18.650 (35 pieces).	700.00	Acquitted under section 256 (1) Cr. P.C.	....
21.	1978-79	88	9th August 1978	Hudedurgam R.F.	754.500	39,000.00	A-1 to A-5—guilty 2 months A-6 to A-15—Acquitted.	....
22.	1978-79	113	28th August 1978	Pane east R.F.	20.000 (1 S.W. trees.)	1,000.00	Fined for Rs. 210 R.I. for 1 month.	....
23.	1978-79	114	28th August 1978	Gulhatti R.F.	217.500	20,000.00	A-1 to A-6 Guilty R.I. for 3 months each court to run concurrently.	....
24.	1978-79	123	6th September 1978	Gulhatti R.F.	1,633.350	75,000.00	A-1 to A-6—Sentenced to R.I. for 3 months.	....
25.	1978-79	130	10th September 1978.	Pane R.F.	16.000	800.00	Guilty sentenced to R.I. for 6 weeks on each court to run concurrently.	....
26.	1978-79	131	11th September 1978	Removal of sandal wood pane R.F.	7.000	500.00	Acquitted under section 255 (1) C.R. P.C.	....
27.	1978-79	132	13th September 1978	Possessing of sandal wood	34.000	2,000.00	Pending enquiry U.D.C.	....
28.	1978-79	179	18th October 1978	Removal of 7 green S.W.	11.000	300.00	Guilty I/d R.I.C. fined for Rs. 100.	....
29.	1978-79	230	22nd December 1978	15 S.W. trees in R.F.	396.000	20,000.00	Acquitted under section 255(1) CR. P.C.	....
30.	1978-79	235	25th December 1978	12 S.W. Pieces in Noganur R.F.	15.600	750.00	Pending trial in Court.	....
31.	1978-79	248	17th January 1979	Aiyur R.F. 12 S.W. pieces	44.900	1,700.00	Four accused were fined each Rs. 25 I/d R.I. for 2 weeks.	....
32.	1978-79	251	23rd January 1979	Pane R.F. 1 S.W. tree.	32.000	1,100.00	Guilty R.I. for 3 months.	....
33.	1978-79	274	2nd March 1979	From Pane R.F. Near Denkanikotta bus stop. 17 S.W. pieces.	50.300	3,500.00	Guilty released u/s A 1 of P.O. Act a bond for Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year.	....
34	1978-79	288	25th March 1979	Pane R.F. Pane East beat	10.500 (5 S.W. pieces.)	500.00	Guilty released u/s 4.1 of P.O. Act a bond for Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for 1 year.	....
35.	1978-79	292	27th March 1979	Tholuvabetta beat	114.600	5.700.00	Guilty sentenced A1 Fined for Rs. 50 on each court i/d R.I. for 4 weeks A 2 sentenced for R.I. for 4 weeks on each court to concurrently. A 3 and A 4 acquitted.	....

Serial number and Year. (1)	O.R. No. (2)	Date. (3)	Locality of the case. (4)	Quantity involved (Kgs). (5)	Value. (6)	Disposal of the case. (7)	Remarks. (8)
36. 1978-79	293	27th March 1979	23 S.W. pieces	69.900	3,500.00	Not guilty acquitted u/s 256 (1) CR. P.C.	....
37. 1978-79	294	29th March 1979	Tholuvabetta beat	14.000 (1 S.W. tree).	750.00	Guilty Fined for Rs. 50 i/d for 2 weeks.	...
38. 1979-80	90	18th June 1979	Pane R.F. Pane East beat	76.000	5,000.00	Pending trial in court.	....
39. 1979-80	95	26th June 1979	Maniyambadi village S. No. 958 Poramboke.	135.200	7,000.00	U.D.C. pending enquiry.	....
40. 1979-80	111	10th July 1979	Sameri R.F. Transported by lorry.	507.600	25,380.00	Guilty released under section 308 P.O. Act.	....
41. 1979-80	140	10th Angust 1979	Kelamangalam S. No. 100	70.000	350.00	Guilty released u/s 308 P.O. Act.	....
42. 1979-80	141	10th August 1979	Kelamangalam S.No. 50 and 102.	84.300	450.00	Guilty released u/s 308 P.O. Act.	....
43. 1979-80	142	10th August 1979	Kelamangalam S.No. 10-B/80	24.500	1,200.00	Guilty released u/s 303 P.O. Act.	....
44. 1979-80	143		Kelamangalam S.No. 1/80	103.000	3,000.00	Pending in Court.	....
45. 1979-80	148	14th August 1979	Aiyur R.F.	29.000	1,500.00]	Guilty fined Rs. 100 i/d for 4 weeks	....
46. 1979-80	149	14th August 1979	Aiyur R.F.	76.000	4,000.00	Pending trial in court.	....
47. 1979-80	150	14th August 1979	Aiyur R.F.	76.000	4,000.00	Pending trial in court.	....
48. 1979-80	151	14th August 1979	Denkanikotta R.F.	44.600	2,500.00	Acquitted u/s 255 (1) CR. P.C.	....
49. 1979-80	157	17th August 1979	Aiyur R.F.	368.000	20,000.00	Pending trial in court.	....
50. 1979-80	158	17th August 1979	Marandhahalli R.F.	121.000	6,000.00	A 1 and A 2 released u/s 3 of P.O. Act. Case against A 3 is pending.	....
51. 1979-80	159	17th August 1979	Salivaram	28.400	1,500.00	Released u/s 308 P.O. Act.	....
52. 1979-80	160	17th August 1979	Salivaram	189.000	9,500.00	U.D.C. (pending under investigation)	....
53. 1979-80	161	17th August 1979	Salivaram S. No. 115	422.000	21,100.00	U.D.C. (Pending under investigation)	....
54. 1979-80	162	17th August 1979	Salivaram S. No. 60	424.000	21,200.00	Acquitted u/s 255 (1) Cr. P.O.	....
55. 1979-80	163	17th August 1979	Salivaram S. No. 400	907.200	48,480.00	Released under section 308 P.O. act.	....
56. 1979-80	164	17th August 1979	Salivaram S. No. 29/2	409.000	18,500.00	Pending in court.	....
57. 1979-80	165	17th August 1979	Salivaram S. No. 115/2	191.000	9,550.00	U.D.C. (pending under investigation)	....
58. 1979-80	166	17th August 1979	Salivaram S. No. 31/1	67.000	3,350.00	Released under section 308 P.O. act	....
59. 1979-80	167	17th August 1979	Salivaram S. No. 31/1	58.000	2,900.00	Pending n court.	....
60. 1979-80	169	17th August 1979	Pane R.F.	170.000	8,000.00	R.I. for 2 months to A 1 3 months to A 2 run concurrently.	....

61.	1979–80	174	26th August 1979	Conamaranapalli foot path near Gulhatti R.F.	126.000	3,800.00	Guilty.	....
62.	1979–80	175	28th August 1979	Salivaram village Poromboke land	170.000	5,100.00	U.D.C.	....
63.	1979–80	199	21st September 1979	Salivaram village about 3½ miles	70.000	1,750.00	U.D.C.	..
64.	1979–80	217	13th October 1979	Denkanikotta Thavarakarai Government tract.	56.300	2,250.00	Pending in court.	
65.	1979–80	220	15th October 1979	Mallasandiram village S. No. 127/693.	353.000	17,650.00	Pending in court.	
66.	1979–80	244	8th November 1979	Hulibanda R.F.	285.000	11,400.00	Pending in court.	....
67.	1979–80	256	18th November 1979	At Denkanikotta bus stand	40.000	2,000.00	U.D.C.	....
68.	1979–80	259	24th November 1979	At Sakkanurkottur road	7.000	350.00	U.D.C.	....
69.	1979–80	261	28th November 1979	Kelamangalam S.No. 231 to 232	108.000	5,400.00	Pending in court.	....
70.	1979–80	272	16th December 1979	Denkanikotta to Thalli road	5.000	250.00	U.D.C.	....
71.	1979–80	273	17th December 1979	Denkanikotta Panchayat Office Street.	34.000	1,700.00	U.D.C.	...
72.	1979–80	305	12th January 1980	Ramar Koil (near)	35.000	1,400.00	Pending in court.	...
73.	1979–80	308	18th January 1980	Andevanapalli bus stop	24.000	700.00	U.D.C.	....
74.	1979–80	311	24th January 1980	C.I.D. Bangalore detected	10.850	..	Pending in court.	....
75.	1979–80	352	22nd February 1980	Tholuvebatta	18.000	500.00	Pending in court.	....
76.	1979–80	365	26th February 1980	Denkanikotta bus stand	43.000	1,500.00	Pending in court.	....
77.	1979–80	370	4th March 1980	Denkanikotta R.F.	10.000	400.00	Pending in court.	...
78.	1979–80	371	9th March 1980	Aiyur R.F.	56.000	3,000.00	Pending in court.	...
79.	1980–81	22	16th April 1980	Pane R.F.	32.000	1,640.00	1 year for each accused.	...
80.	1980–81	54	30th April 1980	Kelamangalam S. No. 1/13	343.500	8,550.00	Pending in court.	...
81.	1980–81	61	9th May 1980	Agandapalli S. No. 715	143.000	1,430.00	Pending in court.	....
82.	1980–81	62	11th May 1980	Pane west boat, Pane R.F.	7.600	400.00	Pending in court.	....
83.	1980–81	69	19th May 1980	Tholuvebetta R.F.	77.600	3,880.00	Each accused sentenced to R.I. for One year.	....
84.	1980–81	106	10th June 1980	Pane west Pane R.F.	10.600	250.00	Pending in court.	....
85.	1980–81	140	1st July 1980	Denkanikotta R.F.	19.150	700.00	R.I. for 1 year and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000/- i-d R.I. for 2 months by sub-divisional judicial magistrate Hosur.	....
86.	1980–81	141	1st July 1980	Gulhatti R.F.	23.700	840.00	Pending in court.	....
87.	1980–81	144	3rd July 1980	Gulhatti R.F.	23.000	800.00	Conviction R.I. for 1 year, fined Rs. 3,000 i/d R.I. for 3 months.	....
88.	1980–81	157	20th July 1980	Royakotta—Denkanikotta joint road by Lorry.	1443.000	50,000.00	Pending in court.	..
89.	1980–81	160	23rd July 1980	Pane East beat, Pane R.F.	..	..	....	Not posted offence [illegible] file with [illegible] Hosur.
90	1980–81	234		Pane R.F.	39.000	3,500.00	Pending in court	....
91.	1980–81	244	25th September 1980	Tholuvabetta R.F.	51.600	4,000.00	Pending in court.	...
92.	1980–81	305	31st October 1980	Pane west beat, Pane R.F.	31.000	2,500.00	Pending in court.	...
93.	1980–81	410	4th February 1981	Aiyur Marandahalli joint	65.900	1,000.00	U.D.C. (pending under investigation).	...
94.	1980–81	422	18th January 1981	Tharuvathimmanapalli patta land	2S.W. pieces	500.00	Pending in court.	...
95.	1980–81	447	19th March 1981	Aiyur R.F.	493.650	9,500.00	Pending in court.	...
96.	1980–81	452	20th March 1981	Aiyur Marandahalli joint	40.500	..	Pending in court.	....
97.	1980–81	453	20th March 1981	Pane east beat, Pane R.F.	13.000	650.00	Pending in court.	..
98.	1980–81	460	20th March 1981	Kodakarai Gallikattam joint	170.000	8,500.00	Pending in court.	..

Serial number and Year. (1)	O.R. No. (2)	Date. (3)	Locality of the case. (4)	Quantity involved (Kgs). (5)	Value. (6)	Disposal of the case. (7)	Remarks. (8)
Hosur Division.							
1. 1969–70	22	22nd May 1969 ..	Thalli south beat	.. 6 pieces of S.W.	..	Fined in court Rs. 7,500	....
2. 1969–70	85	7th August 1969 ..	Thalli north beat	.. 1 pieces of S.W.	5.00	Fined Rs. 5.00 and convicted two weeks jail.	
3. 1969–70	288	29th January 1970 ..	Thalli north beat	.. 2 pieces of S.W.	..	Fined Rs. 60 in court.	
4. 1971–72	59	11th August 1972 ..	Sanamavu R.F.	15 trees ..	..	'C' fees collected Rs. 200 and also pending trial in court.	
5. 1971–72	68	9th September 1971 ..	Do.	14 trees ..	..	Case acquitted under section 245(1) Cr. p.c.	
6. 1974–75	147	1st January 1975 ..	Do.	30 billets ..	1,500.00	Case acquitted under section 255(1) Cr. p.c.	
7. 1975–76	175	14th December 1975	Do.	1 tree	..	Compounded for Rs. 400/-	
8. 1975–76	232	25th March 1976 ..	Do.	30 saplings. (10cm—16cm)		Pending trial in court.	
9. 1976–77	90A	17th August 1976 ..	Hosur Bus stand	25.300		Do.	
10. 1976–77	106	7th October 1976 ..	Pasainurthotti village	5 pieces ..	..	Compounded for Rs. 400/-	
11. 1976–77	165	9th December 1976 ..	Thalli R.F.	1 tree	100.00	Acquitted under section 255 (1) cr.p.c.	
12. 1977–78	67	21st July 1977 ..	Sanamavu R.F.	23.500	1,000.00	Guilty under section 21(*d*) T.N.F. Act 9 months and 6 weeks on each court.	
13. 1977–78	89	1st August 1977 ..	Thalli South beat	16.400	320.00	Acquitted under section 256 (1) cr. p.c.	
14. 1977–78	90	1st August 1977 ..	Padathapalli village	291.00 30.000 as chips.	5,000.00	Fined Rs. 1,000/- in court.	
15. 1977–78	96	9th August 1977	Thalli North beat	41.000	1,500.00	Pending final in court.	
16. 1977–78	104	23rd August 1977 ..	Parandapalli	43.000 as pices. 8.000 as chips.	2,050.00	Acquitted under section 255 (1) Cr. p.c.	
17. 1977–78	105	24th August 1977 ..	Parandapalli	70.00	3,080.00	Acquitted under section 255 (1) Cr. p.c.	
18. 1978–79 ..	[illegible]	6th May 1978 ..	S.W. pieces in steam boiler at Hosur Cattle Farm.	12.500	375.00	Compounded Rs. 1,000/-	
19. [illegible]8–79	[illegible]	26th May1978	Theertham to Berikai road ..	305.000	5,000.00	Compounded Rs. 5,000/	
20. 198-79	93	27th May 1978 ..	Sanamavu R.F.	6,700	536.00	R.I. for 2 month on each [illegible]	

21.	1978–79	113	15th June 1978	Sanamavu R.F.	108.000	8,000.00	R.I. for 2 month on each court.
22.	1978–79	185	2nd August 1978	Kolamangalam Royakotta road	5.500	80.00	Compounded Rs. 200/-
23.	1978–79	237	21st September 1978	Sanamavu R.F.	235.000	14,000.00	Acquitted under section 255(1) Cr. p.c.
24.	1978–79	252	25th September 1978	Do.	4.000	700.00	R.I. for 6 weeks.
25.	1978–79	267	17th October 1978	Madagondapalli Sathunur road	138.000	6,000.00	R.I. for 2 weeks.
26.	1978–79	298	26th November 1978	Javalagiri—Denkanikotta road	40.500	2,000.00	Rs. 100 and R.I. for 2 months.
27.	1978–79	311	11th December 1978	Thalli south	89.750	2,000.00	Rs. 100 and R.I. for 6 week
28.	1978–79	320	5th January 1979	Uddanapalli S. No. 1012	720.000	50,000.00	R.I. under section 265 Cr. P.C.
29.	1978–79	369	26th March 1979	Pommandipalli Village S. No. 686	224.000	6,000.00	U.D.C.
30.	1979–80	47	16th July 1979	Thalli R.F.	5.000	500.00	Trial pending in court.
31.	1979–80	54	9th August 1979	Kelamangalam road	290.500	10,000.00	Do.
32.	1979–80	66	1st September 1979	Near Javalagiri Osadoddi village S. No. 164.	313.900	7,000.00	Do.
33.	1979–80	71	29th September 1979	Shoolagiri village	2,310.000	10,000.00	Do.
34.	1979–80	2	11th October 1979	Sulagunta village S. No. 1	383.000	6,000.00	U.D.C.
35.	1979–80	3	4th October 1979	Sulagiri S. No. 53/2	11 pieces	..	U.D.C.
36.	1979–80	1	5th October 1979	Do.	87.000	450.00	U.D.C.
37.	1979–80	79	24th October 1979	Achupalli village	35.000	800.00	Trial pending in court.
38.	1979–80	37	....	Thalli North—Kottaimaduga village.	9 pieces	..	U.D.C.
39.	1979–80	109	12th December 1979	Lingapuram village S. No. 237 and Daravendapuram village S. No. 239 Poramboke.	4 pieces	500.00	Trial pending in court.
40.	1979–80	112	22nd January 1980	Thalli south beat	60.400	1,500.00	Case pending trial in court.
41.	1979–80	127	3rd February 1980	Do.	261.750	3,000.00	Do.
42.	1980–81	32	....	Hosur—Bangalore road	1,635.000	100,000.00	Handed over to police.
43.	1980–81	37	25th June 1980	Thalli South.	1,100.000	5,000.00	Case pending trial in court.
44.	1980–81	77	28th August 1981	Javalagiri to Kolakondapalli road.	74.500	3,000.00	Do.
45.	1980–81	88	8th September 1981	Sanamavu R.F.	11,500	450.00	Do
46.	1980–81	108	11th March 1981	Sulagiri firka	850.000	17,000.00	U.D.C.

Serial number and Year. (1)	O.R. No. (2)	Date. (3)	Locality of the case. (4)	Quantity involved (Kgs.) (5)	Value. (6)	Disposal of the case. (7)	Remarks. (8)
Krishnagiri Range :							
1. 1976–77	307	28th November 1976	Krishnagiri—Madras road	14.000	500.00	Compounded to 'C' fees realised to Rs. 200/-	
2. 1976–77	424	23rd January 1977	Nandibanda R.F. 1942 Tamarind plot saragam.	One s.w. 28 cm. girth.	50.00	Compounded to 'C' fees realised to Rs. 500/-	
3. 1977–78	28	13th August 1977	Thogarapalli R.F.	One s.w.320cm length 52" girth.	100.00	Fined for Rs. 100/- by judicial II Class Magistrate, Krishnagiri.	
4. 1977–78	52	22nd July 1977	Maharajagadai R.F. Erramalai sagaram.	250.000	3,000.00	Imprisonment for 2 months.	
5. 1977–78	53	25th July 1977	Veppanapalli R.L.	232.000	2,400.00	Imprisonment for one month and fined for Rs. 100/-	
6. 1977–78	172	6th November 1977	Nandibanda R.F. 1964 Tamarind plot.	3.000	30.00	'C' fees realised Rs. 300/-	
7. 1977–78	200	....	Veppanapalli R.L.	124.000	1,000.00	Pending trial in court.	
8. 1978–79	80	25th July 1978	Nandibanda R.F. 1967 Tamarind plot.	One s.w. tree girth 57 cm length 410 cm.	2,500.00	Do.	
9. 1978–79	142	9th September 1978	Nandibanda R.F. Tamarind plot.	46.000	2,000.00	Do.	
10. 1979–80	86	21st June 1979	Maharajagadai R.F.	15.600		Do.	
11. 1979–80	142	13th October 1979	Do.	30.500	1,000.00	Imprisonment for 6 weeks. S.T.R. No. 1687/79 of Judicial IInd Class Magistrate, Krishnagiri.	
12. 1979–80	193	23rd November 1979	Do.	46.200	1,386.00	Pending trial in court.	
13. 1979–80	264	31st January 1980	Do.	18.000	730.00	Do.	
14. 1980–81	119	1st August 1980	Do.	200.000	460.00	Congicted on 22nd September 1980 R.I. for one year.	
15. 1980–81	222	14th September 1980	Mittahalli savalure village	69.500	650.00	Pending trial in court.	

APPENDIX V(*d*).

RANGE-WAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF SANDAL WOOD OFFENCES DETECTED BY HOSUR DIVISIONAL STAFF FROM 1969–70 TO 1980–81.

RANGE : ANCHETTY.

Serial number and Year.	Number of cases.	Details of Sandal Wood Cases. Nature of the Cases. Minor.	Medium or U.D.C.	Major.	Legal position of the case. Compounded.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. 1969–70	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2. 1970–71	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. 1971–72	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	...
4. 1972–73	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. 1973–74	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	....
6. 1974–75	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. 1975–76	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	....
8. 1976–77	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	....
9. 1977–78	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	......
10. 1978–79	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	......
11. 1979–80	6	1	5	..	..	1	2	Three cases pending trial in court.
12. 1980–81	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	Two cases pending trial in court.
	17	6	10	1	6	3	3	

NOTE.— 1. Minor Cases : Offences by a single person cutting (or) removal only in head load and inside R.F.
2. Medium Cases : Offence by more than one person, cutting (or) removal only in head load inside or outside R.F.
3. Major case : Stocking or removal with the use of vehicle inside the R.F. by one person (or) more for smuggling.

RANGE : DENKANIKOTTA.

Serial number and Year.	Number of cases.	Details of Sandal Wood Cases. — Nature of the cases. — Minor.	Medium of U.D.C.	Major.	Legal position of the case. — Compounded.	Convicted.	Acquited.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. 1969–70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. 1970–71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. 1971–72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. 1972–73	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	....
5. 1973–74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. 1974–75	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
7. 1975–76	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	
8. 1976–77	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	.....
9. 1977–78	8	3	2	3	4	2	2	....
10. 1978–79	21	9	11	1	..	13	4	Pending court 2 of U.D.C. 2.
11. 1979–80	41	14	26	1	..	11	2	Pending court 17c U.D.C. 11.
12. 1980–81	19	8	10	1	..	4	..	Pending court 14c U.D.C. 2.
Total ..	93	36	51	6	6	31	9	33 14

NOTE.— Minor Cases: Offences by a single person cutting (or) removal only in head leads and inside R.F.
Medium Cases: Offences by more than one person cutting (or) removal only in head load inside (or) outside R.F.
Major Cases: Stocking or removal with the use of vehicle inside the R.F's by one person (or) more for smuggling.

RANGE : HOSUR.

Serial number.	Year.	Number of cases.	Details of Sandal Wood Cases. Nature of the cases. Minor.	Medium U.D.C.	Major.	Legal position of the case. Compounded.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2).	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1969–70	3	2	1	..	..	3	..	....
2	1970–71	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3	1971–72	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	....
4	1972–73	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5	1973–74	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6	1974–75	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	....
7	1975–76	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	One case pending.
8	1976–77	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	One case pending.
9	1977–78	6	..	6	..	1	1	3	One case pending.
10	1978–79	12	5	7	..	3	6	2	I. U. D. C. (1)
11	979–80	12	1	7	4	..	..	..	8 cases pending 4 U.D.C.
12	1980–81	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	3 cases pending 7 U.D.C.
	Total	46	10	32	4	6	12	7	

NOTE.—Minor Cases : Offences by a single person cutting (or) removal only in head loads and inside R.F.

Medium Cases : Offences by more than one person cutting or removal only in head load inside (or) outside R.F.

Major cases : Stocking or removal with the uses of vehicle inside the R.F.'s by one person (or) more for smuggling.

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RANGE : KRISHNAGIRI.

Serial number.	Year.	Number of cases.	Details of Sandal Wood cases. Nature of the cases. Minor.	Medium or U. D. C.	Major.	Legal position of the case. Compounded.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1969–70	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	1970–71	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3	1971–72	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4	1972–73	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5	1973–74	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	1974–75	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	1975–76	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8	1976–77	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	....
9	1977–78	5	2	3	..	2	2	..	One case pending in court.
10	1978–79	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	Two cases pending in court.
11	1979–80	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	Three cases pending in court.
12	1980–81	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	One case pending in court.
	Total	15	9	6	..	4	4	..	7 cases pending in court.

NOTE :—Minor case : Offence by a single person cutting or removal only in head load inside R.F.
Medium case : Offence by more than one person cutting or removal only in head load inside or outside R.F.

Major case : Stocking or removal with the use of Vehicle inside the R.F. by one person or more for smuggling.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANDALWOOD OFFENCES DETECTED BY HOSUR DIVISIONAL STAFF 1969-70.

ABSTRACT

Serial number.	Year.	Number of cases.	Details of Sandal wood cases. — Nature of the case. — Minor.	Medium or U. D. C.	Major.	Legal position of the case. — Compounded.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1969-70	3	2	1	..	..	3	..	....
2	1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3	1971-72	3	..	2	1	..	1	2	....
4	1972-73	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	....
5	1973-74	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	....
6	1974-75	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	....
7	1975-76	4	1	3	..	3	..	..	One pending trail in court.
8	1976-77	8	4	4	..	6	..	1	Do.
9	1977-78	21	7	11	3	8	6	5	2 cases pending trial in court.
10	1978-79	36	15	26	1	3	20	6	4 cases pending trial in court and 3 cases U.D.C.
11	1979-80	63	19	38	5	..	13	4	31 cases pending trial in court and 15 cases U.DC
12	1980-81	28	11	16	1	..	5	..	20 cases pending trial in court and 8 cases U.D.C.
	Total	171	61	99	11	22	50	19	59 cases pending trial in court and 26 cases U. D. C.

APPENDIX V (e).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FOREST OFFENCES DETECTED BY SPECIAL MOBILE PATROL PARTY IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81 (EXCEPT GOAT BROWSING AND SANDALWOOD CASES.

Serial number.	Year.	Offence under forest fire.	Unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce except sandalwood.		Illicit grazing.		Miscellaneous offence like Illicit hunting timber transit rule etc.		Total number of offences.	Compounding fees realised.	Remarks.
			Number of case.	C. trees realised.	Number of case.	C. trees realised.	Number of case.	C. trees realised.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	1969–70	..	..	..	..	..	2	200.00	2	200.00	....
2	1970–71	..	..	..	..	..	2	150.00	2	150.00	....
3	1971–72					Not available.					
4	1972–73	..		339.00	4	227.00	16	1,968.00	39	2,534.00	....
5	1973–74	..	22	12,735.00	1	100.00	34	6,000.00	57	18,835.00	....
6	1974–75	..	15	5,289.00	..	..	11	4,930.00	26	10,219.00	....
7	1975–76	..	5	610.00	4	5,310.00	6	6,100.00	15	12,020.00	....
8	1976–77	..	5	9,490.00	5	1,205.00	6	3,273.00	16	13,968.00	..
9	1977–78	..	23	7,050.00	2	320.00	17	9,145.00	42	16,515.00	....
10	1978–79		12	4,045.00	..	..	9	3,250.00	21	7,295.00	....
11	1979–80 ..	..	18	2,840.00	..	..	17	8,535.00	35	11,375.00	..
12	1980–81	..	1	420.00		..	8	5,700.00	9	6,120.00	....
	Total ..	..	120	2,818.00	16	7,162.00	128	49,251.00	264	99,231.00	....

APPENDIX V (f)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES AND THE REVENUE REALISED FROM GOAT BROWSING DETECTED BY THE SPECIAL MOBILE PATROL PARTY IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81.

Serial number.	*Year.*	*Number of cases.*	*Revenue.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	
1	1969–70	8	2,179.00	....
2	1970–71	12	4,170.00	....
3	1971–72	Not available.		
4	1972–73	4	570.00	....
5	1973–74	59	14,660.00	....
6	1974–75	72	15,693.00	....
7	1975–76	81	26,170.00	....
8	1976–77	94	29,062.00	....
9	1977–78	53	17,958.00	....
10	1978–79	34	9,634.00	....
11	1979–80	17	3,580.00	....
12	1980–81	22	5,238.00	....
	Total ..	456	12,8914.00	

APPENDIX V (g).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANDALWOOD OFFENCES DETECTED BY SPECIAL MOBILE PATROL PARTY IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969–70 TO 1980–81

Serial number	Year.	Number of sandal cases.	Details of Sandalwood cases. Name of the cases. Minor.	Medium or U.D.C.	Major.	Legal position of the cases. Compounded.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	C. fees.	Remarks.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1969–70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1970–71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1971–72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1972–73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1973–74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1974–75	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1,500.00	..
7	1975–76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1976–77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1977–78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1978–79	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	5,300.00	..
11	1979–80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1980–81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	6,800.00	..

NOTE :—(1) Minor cases : Offence by a single person cutting or removal only in headload and inside R. F.

(2) Medium cases : Offences by more than one person, cutting or removal only in headload inside or outside R. F.

(3) Major cases : Stocking or removal with the use of vehicle inside the R.F.s' by one person or more for smuggling.

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APPENDIX V (h)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WILD LIFE OFFENCES DETECTED IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number.	*Year*	*Elephant.*	*Deer.*	*Bison.*	*Miscellaneous hunting.*	*Total number case.*	*C. Fees collected*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Anchetty range.								
1	1969–70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1970–71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1971–72	..	1	..	..	1	10.00	..
4	1972–73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1973–74	2	1	..	..	3	5,400.00	.
6	1974–75	1	..	..	..	1	..	One tusk has been recovered and sent to F. U. O. Madras.
7	1975–76	1	..	..	..	1	2,000.00	Accused prosecuted
8	1976–77	..		..	..	..	..	..
9	1977–78	1	..	..	1	2	300.00	Elephant case prosecuted, tusk missing.
10	1978–79	1	..	..	..	1	..	tusks recovered.
11	1979–80	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
12	1980–81	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
II. Denkanikotta range.								
1	1969–70	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	1970–71	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3	1971–72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1972–73	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5	1973–74	1	..	..	1	2	1,100.00	2 tusks recovered.
6	1974–75	1	..	1	1	3	2,300.00	2 tusks recovered.
7	1975–76	1	6	..	1	8	4,125.00	undected case. tusks recovered in elephant case.
8	1976–77	..	1	..	..	1	250·00	....
9	1977–78	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10	1978–79	2	..	..	.	2	..	tusks recovered.
11	1979–80	1	..	..	..	5	480.00	elephant case under investigation.
12	1980–81	6	2	..	1	9	300.00	5 elecphant cases pending in court 1 elephant case convicted in court. 1 deer case pending in court. 1 hunting case pending in court.

Serial number.	Year.	Elephant.	Deer.	Bison.	Miscellaneous. hunting.	Total number case	C. Fees collected.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. *Hosur range.*								
1	1969–70	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1970–71	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	1971–72	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	1972–73	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	1973–74	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	1974–75	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	1975–76	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	1976–77	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	1977–78	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	1978–79	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	1979–80	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	1980–81	..	..	..	..	2	..	undetected case, tusks despatched to Forest Utilisation Officer, Madras.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRES, AREA BURNT AND THE VALUE OF DAMAGE AS RECORDED IN HOSUR DIVISION SINCE 1969–70 TO 1980–81.

	Anchetty Range.			Denkanikotta Range.			Hosur Range.			Krishnagiri Range.		
	No. of fires.	Area burnt in ha.	Value of damage.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in ha.	Value of damage.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in ha.	Value of damage.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in ha.	Value of damage.
			RS. P.			RS. P.			RS. P.			
1969–70	..	Nil.	..	3	11.13	..		Not available		..	..	..
1970–71	1	8.09	..	4	3.34	..		Do.		..	..	..
1971–72	6	109.55	..	6	50.99	..		Do.		2	3.24	..
1972–73	3	9.26	..	17	90.96	..		Do.		..	..	..
1973–74	4	8.20	..	3	23.84	..		Do.		2	Not posted	..
1974–75	1	4.05	..	35	282.00	..	7	32.40	..	2	9.71	..
197[illegible] 76	20	308.40	..	5	37.00	..	4	26.60	..	3	7.28	..
1976–77	2	22.50	..	22	262.64	..	12	166.25	..	1	8.09	..
1977 78	1	15.00	..	Nll	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	1	10.12	..
1978–79	Nil	Nii.	..	4	57.00	..	7	11.11	..	2	0.22	..
1979–80	1	25.00	..	2	12.00	..	2	5.00	..	6	9.30	..
1980–81	9	109.50	..	9	37.00	..	4	3.50	..	..	Nil	..
Total	48	619.55	..	110	857.70	..	36	243.86	..	19	47.96	..

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COW UNITS GRAZED UNDER PERMITS AND GRAZING REVENUE REALISED IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969–70 TO 1980–81.

Year.	Anchetty Range		Denkanikotta Range		Hosur Range		Krishnagiri Range		Total		Remarks
	Cow Units.	Revenue.	Cow Units.	Revenue.	Cow Units.	Revenue.	Cow Units.	Revenue.	Cow Units.	Revenue.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1969–70 ..	7,160	3,530.00	8,648	4,324.00	Not available		17,183½	8,591.75	32,991½	16,445.75	
1970–71 ..	19,853	9,926.50	8,454	4,227.00	9,342	4,671.00	15,931½	7,965.75	53,580½	26,790.25	
1971–72 ..	16,672	18,672.00	7,836	7,836.00	9,222	9,222.00	15,169	15,169.00	50,899	50,899.00	..
1972–73 ..	19,581½	19,581.50	9,488	9,488.00	9,343	9,343.00	17,596	17,596.00	56,008½	56,008.50	..
1973–74 ..	17,014	17,014.00	10,527	10,527.00	8,201	8,201.00	15,282½	15,282.50	51,024½	51,024.00	..
1974–75 ..	15,265½	15,265.50	10,456½	10,456.50	8,448	8,448.00	11,428	11,428.00	45,598	45,598.00	..
1975–76 ..	16,485	16,485.00	11,581½	11,581.50	7,311	7,311.00	11,908½	11,908.50	47,286	47,286.00	..
1976–77 ..	16,405	16,405.00	10,066	10,066.00	9,270	9,270.00	13,610	13,610.00	49,351	49,351.00	..
1977–78 ..	16,181	16,181.00	9,885	9,885.00	6,880	6,882.00	12,159	12,159.00	45,107	45,107.00	..
1978–79 ..	15,000½	30,001.00	7,517	15,034.00	2,519½	5,039.00	9,208	18,416.00	34,245	68,490.00	..
1979–80 ..	16,386	32,792.00	8,049	16,098.00	6,613	13,226.00	8,751	17,502.00	39,809	79,618.00	..
1980–81 ..	10,308	20,616.00	9,476	18,952.00	5,177	10,354.00	6,044	12,088.00	31,005	62,010.00	..
Total ..	188,321½	2,16,409.50	1,11,984	1,28,475.00	82,328½	91,967.00	1,54271	1,61,716.50	5,36.905	5,98,628.00	

APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANDALWOOD TREES EXTRACTED.

Hosur Division

Serial number.	*Name of series.*	1969–70			1970–71		
		Coupe umber.	*Number of trees.*	*Yield in Kgs.*	*Coupe number.*	*Number of trees.*	*Yield in Rs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Anchetty Range.—						
1	Anchetty Sandal series	I	133	5,140.000	II	1,435	11,826.900
2	Ubrani Sandal series ..	I	925	15,629.600	II	165	563.300
3	Urigam Sandal series ..	I	2,373	58,125.200	II	533	7,061.700
	Outside the working circle		20	865.000	..	34	660.300
			2	223.600	..		
	Denkanikotta Range.—						
4	Aiyur Sandal series ..	I	286	550.000	II	153	446.000
5	Gulhatti Sandal series ..	I	104	471.000	II	112	158.000
6	Kempakarai Saldal series	I	104	2,014.500	II	117	1,192.000
7	Pane Sandal series ..	I	254	378.000	II	250	1,416.300
8	Denkanikotta Sandal series	I	15	all sawwood	II	29	115.500
9	Tholuvabetta Sandal series	I	83	520.050	II	223	1,089.300
10	Unreserve Sandal series	I	85	2,348.000	II	296	2,435.000
			4	305.800	..	..	..
	Hosur Range.—						
11	Javalagiri Sandal series	I	101	91.000	II	936	1.000
12	Thalli Sandal series ..	I	323	425.000	II	821	337.200
	Outside working circle in unreserve, poramboke Other Government lands.	..	..	..		28	551.400
	Total ..		14,817	87,086.750		5,132	27,853.900

DIX-VIII.

AND YIELD OF R. C. WOOD OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS SOUPES IN

since 1969.

1971—72			1972—73			1973—74		
Coupe number.	*Number of trees.*	*Yield in Kgs.*	*Coupe number.*	*Number of trees.*	*Yield in Kgs.*	*Coupe number.*	*Number of trees.*	*Yield in Kgs.*
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
III	1,125	11,397.250	I	76	641.000	II	494	2,561.000
III	241	1,000.000	I	94	1,008.500	II	32	353.000
II	174	1,931.000	I	346	2,884.000	II	197	2,224.000
	51	643.600	..	65	591.000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	182	267.300	I	382	312.000	II	387	1,392.000
III	97	309.500	I	102	156.000	II	129	174.500
III	182	2,153.400	I	110	979.000	II	200	2,238.000
III	195	1,109.200	I	124	611.500	II	101	853.900
III	42	all sapwood	I	13	13.000	II	10	all sapwood
III	132	448.300	I	102	1,146.000	II	117	808.000
III	76	998.000	I	17	209.000	II	81	1,190.000
III	219	1,154.500	I	700	100.000	II	452	99.200
III	385	20.500	I	325	36.300	II	932	176.500
..	..	..	..	40	643.000	..	12	180.200
	3,101	21,433.150		2,496	9,630.300		3,144	12,300.300

APPENDIX

Serial number.	Name of series.	1974—75 Coupe number.	Number of trees.	Yield in Kgs.	1975—76 Coupe number.	Number of trees.	Yield in Kgs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Anchetty Range—							
1	Anchetty Sandal series	III	562	4,408.000	I	155	929.000
2	Ubrani Sandal series ..	III	167	480.700	I	123	1,326.000
3	Urigam Sandal series ..	III	313	2,695.400	I	619	3,322.000
	Outside the working circle	..	..	..	..	5	53.000
		..	1	108.600	..	..	..
Denkanikotta Range—							
4	Aiyur Sandal series ..	III	391	424.800	I	176	332.000
5	Gulhatti Sandal series ..	III	176	334.400	I	109	288.000
6	Kempakarai Sandal series	III	230	713.000	I	352	2,146.000
7	Pane Sandal series ..	III	164	2,202.900	I	103	764.000
8	Denkanikotta Sandal series	III	73	all sapwood	I	21	all sapwood
9	Tholuvabetta Sandal series	III	119	280.800	I	149	51.000
10	Unreserve sandal series	III	11	198.400	I	20	all sapwood
Hosur Range—							
11	Javalagiri Sandal series	III	453	99.400	I	369	13.000
12	Thalli Sandal series ..	III	294	47.000	I	252	40.000
	Outside working circle in unreserve, porambokes Other Government lands.	..	31	50.500	..	6	94.000
	Total ..		2,985	12,043.900		2,459	9,358.000

.VIII—*cont.*

1976—77			1977—78			1978—79		
Coupe number.	*Number of trees.*	*Yield in Kgs.*	*Coupe number.*	*Number of trees.*	*Yield in Kgs.*	*Coupe number.*	*Number of trees.*	*Yield in Kgs.*
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
II	294	4,152.400	III	3,554	31,387.000	I	389	1,091.500
II	252	1,561.000	III	1,051	4,735.600	I	2,427	10,135.000
II	502	2,087.000	III	1,369	7,654.000	I	1,519	8,575.000
..	..	..	..	420	1,696.000	..	724	2,292.000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	470	552.000	III	972	2,155.100	I	567	273.000
II	272	107.000	III	393	1,055.000	I	357	107.000
II	276	1,708.600	III	542	2,552.000	I	670	2,002.000
II	350	2,239.600	III	359	432.000	I	90	145.000
II	11	sapwood	III	228	all sapwood	I	20	all sapwood
II	167	1,676.500	III	93	685.000	I	301	281.000
..	14	387.500	III	41	1,409.000	I	7	66.000
II	435	42.000	III	378	all sapwood	I	2,040	40.000
II	317	all sapwood	III	441	68.000	I	381	51.000
	71	1,554.300	III	108	400.000	..	..	..
	3,431	16,067.800		9,949	54,228.700		9,492	25,058.500

APPENDIX

Serial number.	Name of series.	1979—80 Coupe number.	Number of trees.	Yield in kgs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anchetty Range—				
1	Anchetty Sandal series	II	2,328	4,319.650
2	Ubrani Sandal series	II	1,068	1,192.150
3	Urigam Sandal series	II	883	2,964.700
	Outside the working circle	..	..	362	1,338.700
Denkanikotta Range—				
4	Aiyur Sandal series	II	358	679.000
5	Gulhatti Sandal series	II	329	all sapwood
6	Kempakarai Sandal series	II	519	2,338.200
7	Pane Sandal series	II	654	691.600
8	Denkanikotta Sandal series	II	12	27.000
9	Tholuvabetta Sandal series	II	286	163.600
10	Unreserves Sandal series	II	115	464.000
Hosur Range—				
11	Javalagiri Sandal series	II	1,607	69.700
12	Thalli Sandal series	II	875	all sapwood
..	Outside working circle in unreserve porambokes. Other Government lands.	..	..	..
	Total ..		9,396	14,248.300

VIII—*Cont.*

Coupe number.	1980—81. *Number of trees.*	*Yield in Kgs.*	*Total number of trees.*	*Total yield in Kgs.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
III	759	2,272.000	11,304	80,126.300
III	389	1,214.000	6,934	39,198.850
III	145	1,133.750	8,973	100,657.750
..	343	875.500	2,207	9,347.300
....	..	..	..	..
III	388	606.000	4,712	7,989.200
III	277	101.500	2,457	3,291.900
III	350	1,526.000	3,652	21,612.600
III	258	11.000	2,902	10,855.000
III	50	48.500	594	204.000
III	117	990.500	1,294	8,410.050
I.I	19	16.000	786	10,026.700
III	..	Not worked	7,690	1.709.800
III	617	all sapwood	5,963	1,201.500
..	390	6,277.000	686	9.750.400
..	4,102	15,071.750	60,504	304,381.350

APPENDIX IX.

TATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SANDAL-WOOD SOLD AND REVENUE REALISED IN HOSUR DIVISION SINCE 1969—70.

Serial No.	*Year.*	*Quantity of heartwood sold in Kgs.*	*Revenue realised.*	*Quantity of sapwood sold in kgs.*	*Revenue realised.*	*Total Revenue.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1969—70 ..	47,500.000	4,58,446.25	36,000.000	10,050.00	4,68,496.25	
2	1970—71 ..	29,500.000	2,55,942.00	21,000.000	Not available	2,55,942.00	
3	1971—72 ..	25,096.000	2,15,728.94	28,760.000	4,457.80	2,20,186.74	
4	1972—73 ..	14,150.000	1,55,967.10	19,630.000	3,435.25	1,59,402.35	
5	1973—74 ..	15,850.000	2,73,000.00	No sale	..	2,73,000.00	
6	1974—75 ..	9,010.450	3,83,584.00	26,766.000	8,961.65	3,92,545.65	
7	1975—76 ..	14,037.400	2,87,598.26	11,297.000	5,083.65	2,92,681.91	
8	1976—77 ..	12,341.610	5,00,526.50	..	..	5,00,526.50	
9	1977—78 ..	8,259.855	4,47,458.55	30,874.000	45,174.25	4,92.632.80	
10	1978—79 ..	5,695.000	2,22,509.35	27,500.000	32,025.00	2,54,534.35	
11	1979—80 ..	35,500.000	10,31,275.00	No Sale	..	10,31,275.00	
12	1980—81 ..	50,556.000	9,10,159.67	No Sale	..	9,10,159.67	
	Total ..	2,67,496.315	51,42,195.62	2,01,827.00	1,09,187.60	52,51,383.22	

APPENDIX (a)

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE FETCHED
SALE DEPOT DURING

Serial number and name of class.	*Class No,*	1968-69 per tonne		1969-70 per tonne	
		July 1969	*December* 1969	*July* 1970	*December* 1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Ghotla	IV	..		..	14,2(0
2 Ghatbadla	V	12,768	13,523	12,644	14,200
3 Bagerdad	VI	13,300	13,500	..	..
4 Roots 1st class	VII	11,047	11,523	10,659	10,936
5 Roots 2nd class	VIII	12,478	11,977	11,281	11,745
6 Roots 3rd class	IX	13,621	13,322	12,440	12,640
7 Jajpokal 1st class	X	1(,336	9,704	9,126	9,239
8 Jajpokal 2nd class	XI	10,038	9,562	8,910	9,279
9 Ainbagar	XII	10,209	9,701	8,746	9,386
10 Cheria	XIII	10,0C0	9,720	9,110	9,365
11 Ainchilta	XIV	10,010	9,820	9,100	9,510
12 Matheri chilta	XV	..	..	..	..
13 Milva Chilta	XVI	6,290	6,511	5,870	6,300
14 Basola Bukni	XVII	5,854	5,890	5,000	5,019
15 Saw dust	XVIII	6,810	7,510	7,410	9,000
16 Charred billets and charred roots	..	..	..	..	..
Net average prices of class		9,842	9,451	8,526	8,034

(a)

FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SANDALWOOD AT SATHYAMANGALAM.

JULY 1969 TO DECEMBER 1978.

1970–71		1971–72		1972–73	
per tonne		*per tonne*		*per tonne*	
July 1971	*December* 1971	*July* 1972	*December* 1972	*July* 1973	*December* 1973
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	12,550	..	17,100	..	..
13,440	12,210	13,900	14,500	18,050	..
12,960	..	..	..	..	16,210
10,753	10,490	11,060	11,670	16,417	30,708
11,472	10,916	12,182	12,925	28,875	32,602
12,313	11,864	13,604	14,177	20,262	5,592
9,135	8,744	11,119	11,086	16,067	26,685
9,104	8,573	9,859	10,663	15,078	26,166
9,907	8,500	10,099	10,700	15,020	26,134
8,873	8,538	9,697	10,560	14,002	25,085
9,190	8,493	10,300	10,820	15,403	29,200
..	..	..	..	..	..
5,992	5,637	6,995	7,648	9,663	17,2 1
5,039	4,627	5,791	6,560	9,553	16,08
7,700	3,855	7,620	7,700	10,000	15,5 4
..	..	..	..	..	..
8,848	8,258	9,997	10,464	14,877	26,484

Serial number and Name of class	Class No.	1973–74 per tonne July 1974	March 1975	1974–75 per tonne July 1975	December 1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Ghotla	IV	..	..	..	..
2 Ghatbadla	V	..	..	..	..
3 Bagerdad	VI	..	..	..	..
4 Roots First class	VII	63,647	..	20,250	24,470
5 Roots Second class	VIII	67,525	..	20,562	25,917
6 Roots Third class	IX	73,291	..	22,035	27,527
7 Jaipokal First class	X	54,067	..	21,010	23,367
8 Jaipokal Second class	XI	55,253	..	12,240	22,545
9 Ainbagar	XII	52,512	..	18,190	21,363
10 Cheria	XIII	51,632	..	18,150	21,080
11 Ainchilta	XIV	56,160	..	10,230	20,9 00
12 Matheri chilta	XV	40,010	..	..	..
13 Milva chilta	XVI	36,000	..	10,126	14,953
14 Basola Bukni	XVII	34,003	..	9,513	14,530
15 Saw dust	XVIII	36,000	..	10,210	16,490
16 Charred billets and charred roots		..	..	..	..
Net average prices of class ..		53,050	..	15,747	22,859

Serial number and name class. (1)	Class No. (2)	1978–1979 July (3)	1978–1979 December (4)	1979–1980 July (5)	1979–1980 December (6)
1 Ghotla	IV	..	..	..	..
2 Ghatbadla	V	..	..	..	..
3 Bagerdad	VI	..	..	..	..
4 Roots Ist class	VII	40,003	30,537	23,500	21,010
5 Roots II nd class	VIII	40,113	30,955	26,630	23,869
6 Roots IIIrd class	IX	41,230	31,872	30,010	25,751
7 Jajpokal Ist class	X	39,111	25,533	21,515	18,581
8 Jajpokal 2nd class	XI	38,276	22,565	21,010	17,612
9 Ainbagar	XII	37,018	22,607	..	17,105
10 Cheria	XIII	..	21,760	20,440	16,435
11 Ainchilta	XIV	35,010	22,010	22,210	175,10
12 Matheri chilta	XV	..	..	..	..
13 Milva chilta	XVI	19,830	14,595	14,510	13,488
14 Basola Bukni	XVII	17,520	11,675	12,169	9,011
14 Saw dust	XVIII	..	17,010	16,030	
16 Charred billets and charred roots		..	..	..	19,010 ..
Net average prices of class		..	..	..	..

1975–76		1976–77		1977–78	
per tonne		*per tonne*		*per tonne*	
July 1976	*December* 1976	*July* 1977	*December* 1977	*July* 1978	*December* 1978
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	..	..	..	..
47,507	55,155	60,255	51560	65,550	..
..	..	..	48,000	60,000	..
36,893	50,996	63,210	50,510	51,114	39,410
39,094	57,167	65,799	56,623	..	39,010
39,539	64,270	67,026	61,289	..	40,900
31,025	49,549	57,517	42,633	59,902	39,910
30,998	48,925	56,010	40,548	44,408	38,010
30,452	48,615	53,080	38,988	40,625	..
30,035	46,155	51,015	37,015	40,100	37,510
32,500	56,275	55,010	39,615	40,300	36,100
....	..	..	..	..	..
21,255	35,095	37,703	23,260	24,150	19,100
18,758	31,167	37,826	22,714	23,721	18,055
20,050	25,000	..	26,010	27.100	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
30,850	50,262	54,590	42,612	42,447	34,799

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE FROM BAMBOO COUPES IN HOSUR DIVISION DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1969—70 TO 1980—81.

Serial No.	Name of series.	Year of working.	Coupe No.	Area in ha.	Revenue.	Yield. Big. bamboo.	Yield. Small bamboo.	Weight in tonnes.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Anchetty Range—								
1	Anchetty	1969—70	II	783.88	8,001.00	..	209.500	209.500	
		1970—71	III	832.04	4,310.00	..	..	420.500	
		1971—72	I	2,149.30	11,000.00	..	..	331.500	
		1972—73	II	804.12	9,995.00	..	..	317.250	
		1973—74	III	912.98	6,750.00	..	..	735.000	
		1974—75	I	2,149.31	26,999.00	..	..	307.760	
		1975—76	II	804.12	9,990.00	..	..	304.406	
		1976—77	III	912.98	52,006.00	..	..	296.500	
		1977—78	I	2,149.31	51,050.00	..	..	608.000	
		1978—79	II	804.12	90,100.00	..	..	738.000	
		1979—80	III	912.98	7,000.90	..	..	318.223	Allotted to paper mill in CCF's No. 116688/78, dated 14th February 1979.
		1980—81	I	2,149.31	173,227.00	..	..	Not posted.	Allotted to Anchetty Bathi splints producers industrial co-operative society limited, in CCF's No. 27844/79, dated 21st August 1980.
			Total ..	450,428.90	..	..	209.500	4,586.639	
2	Biligundlu	1969—70	II	1,310.39	605.00	9.000	134.000	143.000	
		1970—71	III	1,693.26	7,963.25	..	..	723.931	Allotted to Paper mill in CCFs No. 24979/69, E3, dated 18t, March 1970.
		1970—71	I	552.81	8,293.35	..	..	753.940	Allotted to paper mill to CCF's No. 24979/69/E3, dated 18th March 1970.
		1971—72	I	552.81	6,025.00	..	..	491.000	
		1972—73	II	1,310.39	10,005.00	..	..	985.000	
		1973—74	III	1,693.22	6,099.00	..	..	708.000	

Serial No.	Name of series.	Year of working.	Coupe No.	Area in ha.	Revenue.	Yield.		Weight in tonnes.	Remarks.
						Big bamboo.	Small bamboo.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		1974—75	I	552.81	50,100.00	..	..	899.510	
		1975—76	II	1,310.39	6,735.00	..	..	268.000	
		1976—77	III	1,693.22	11,176.20	..	..	508.008	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 5317/76 / E2, dated 21st February 1976.
		1977—78	I	552.81	6,728.95	..	..	305.860	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 6503/77/E2, dated 2nd March 1977.
		1978—79	II	1,310.39	6,484.80	..	..	294.762	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 108932/77 E2, dated 23rd February 1978.
		1979—80	III	1,693.22	8,433.70	..	..	428.804	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 116688/78, dated 14th February 1979.
		1980—81	I	552.81	5,789.65	..	..	263.166	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. S/108626/79, dated 2nd May 1980.
			Total ..	..	135,438.90	9.000	134.000	6,872.981	
	.. .. ..	1969—70	II	3,212.43	5,005.00	..	299.000	299.000	
		1970—71	III	1,265.46	3,510.00	..	..	262.500	
		1970—71	II	3,212.43	10,673.20	..	..	970.290	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 24979/69-E3, dated 4th August 1970.
		1971—72	I	1,386.47	8,000.00	..	..	438.000	
		1972—73	II	3,212.43	23,000.00	..	..	710.000	
		1973—74	III	1,265.46	7,505.00	..	..	444.000	
		1974—75	I	1,386.47	32,399.00	..	..	331.990	
		1975—76	II	3,212.43	13,505.00	..	..	464.000	
		1976—77	III	1,265.46	8,286.35	..	..	376.652	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 5317/76-E2, dated 21st February 1976.

3	Ubrani	1977—78	I	1,336.47	11,196.25	..	..	508.920	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 6503/77, dated 2nd March 1977.
		[illegible]	II	3,212.43	9,632.05	..	..	446.910	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 108932/77, dated 23rd February 1978.
		1979—80	III	1,265.46	9,399.95	..	..	427.270	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 116688 / 78, dated 14th February 1979.
		1980—81	I	1,336.47	8,974.51	..	..	407.931	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 108626 / 79, dated 2nd June 1980.
			Total ..	..	151,286.30	..	299.000	6,087.463	
	Tulibanda	1969—70	II	1,149.72	4,874.45	..	..	443.130	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 383/68-E1, dated 12th February 1969.
		1970—71	III	1,218.12	9,510.00	..	358.000	358.000	
		1970—71	II	1,149.72	6,955.40	..	..	532.308	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 24979/ 69-E3, dated 4th August 1970.
		1971—72	I	2,091.84	6,510.00	..	..	726.000	
		1972—73	II	1,149.72	14,371.50	..	..	13,06.500	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 24626 / 71 - E2, dated 25th January 1972.
		1973—74	III	1,221.76	16,563.25	..	..	1,505.930	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 26644/72 - E2, dated 6th February 1973.
		1974—75	I	2,091.84	51,000.00	..	..	835.750	
		1975—76	II	1,149.72	10,900.00	..	..	538.000	
		1976—77	III	1,221.76	80,000.00	..	..	1,852.750	

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Serial No.	Name of series.	Year of working.	Coupe No.	Area in ha.	Revenue.	Yield. Big bamboo.	Yield. Small bamboo.	Weight in tonnes.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	...nda—*cont*	1977—78	I	2,091.84	22,099.00	..	..	1,004.500	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 6503/77, dated 2nd March 1977.
		1978—79	II	1,149.72	99,999.00	..	..	944.000	
		1979—80	III	1,221.76	233,333.00	..	..	1,148.210	
		1980—81	I	2,091.84	48,467.80	..	..	2,203.081	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. S/108626/79, dated 2nd May 1980.
			Total		604,585.40	..	358.000	13,498.159	
	Urigam	1969—70	II	1,774.16	14,500.00	..	510.000	510.000	
		1970—71	III	1,385.29	9,500.00	..	490.500	490.500	
		1971—72	I	1,456.88	10,150.00	..	..	628.000	
		1972—73	II	1,774.16	19,026.95	..	..	1,729.720	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 24626/71-E2, dated 25th January 1972.
		1973—74	III	1,385.25	16,646.85	..	..	1,513.350	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's' No. 26644/72-E2, dated 6th February 1973.
		1974—75	I	1,456.88	13,466.45	..	..	1,224.220	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 246/74-E2, dated 14th February 1974.
		1975—76	II	1,774.16	21,025.00	..	..	1,167.500	
		1976—77	III	1,385.25	125,505.00	..	..	2,105.000	
		1977—78	I	1,456.82	29,805.20	..	..	1,354.770	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 6503/77, dated 2nd March 1977.
		1978—79		1,774.16	66,517.65	..	..	3,023.528	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 108932/77-E2, dated 23rd February 1978.

		1979—80	III	1,385.25	35,935.60	..	..	1,633.434	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 116688/78, dated 14th February 1979.
		80—81	I	1,456.88	8,911.10	..	..	405.050	Allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. S/108626/79, dated 2nd May 1980.
				Total ..	370,989.80	..	1,000.500	15,785.082	
6.	Kestur	1976—77			56,581.10	..	..	2,571.868	Kestur and Kestur extension RFs' areas allotted to paper mill. CCF's No. 5317/76-E2, dated 21st February 1976.
		1977—78		..	84,700.00	..	..	3,850.001 3,850.001	Kestur and Kestur extension RF's areas allotted to paper mill CCF's No. 6503/77, dated 15th April 1977.
		1978—79	II	2,688.40	24,786.15	..	..	1,126.643	Kestur and Kestur extension RF's areas allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 108932/77, dated 23rd February 1978.
		1979—80	III	3,985.15	29,458.35	..	..	1,339.016	Kestur and Kestur extension RF's areas allotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. 116688/78, dated 14th February 1979.
		1980—81	I	5,785.20	4,215.65	..	..	191.621	Lestur and Kestur extension R.F's areas llotted to Paper mill in CCF's No. S/108626/79, dated 2nd May 1980.
				Total ..	199,741.25	..	..	9,079.149	

Serial No.	Name of series	Year of working.	Coupe No.	Area in ha.	Revenue.	Yield. Big bamboo.	Yield. Small bamboo.	Weight in tonnes.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Denkanikotta Range.—									
7	Aiyur—	1969–70 ..	II	762.83	..	..	..	..	Worked during 1968-69 since flowered areas.
		1970–71 ..	III	1,027.50	2,210.00	....	..	153.500	....
		1970–71 ..	I	998.79	6,999.20	..	..	636.290	Allotted to paper mill.
		1970–71 ..	II	762.83	8,643.70	..	..	785.790	Allotted to paper mill
		1971–72 ..	I	998.79	118,50.00	..	..	401.750	....
		1972–73 ..	II	762.83	5,737.40	..	..	521.580	Allotted to paper mill.
		1973–74 ..	III	1,027.50	3,617.80	..	..	328.830	Allotted to paper mill.
		1974–75 ..	I	998.79	5,696.10	..	..	517.830	Allotted to paper mill.
		1975–76 ..	II	762.83	6,684.90	..	..	303.860	Allotted to paper mill.
		1976–77 ..	III	1,027.90	..	..	..	..	Not posted.
		1977–78 ..	I	998.79	25,050.00	..	..	684.000	....
		1978–79 ..	II	762.83	80,000.00	..	..	688.500	....
		1979–80 ..	III	1,027.50	7,168.65	..	..	325.848	Allotted to paper mill.
		1980–81 ..	I	998.79	14,564.80	..	..	662.036	Allotted to paper mill.
	Total				1,78,222.55			5,989.873	
	Aiyur extension	1969–70 ..	II	119.79	5,055.00	5,024.00	5,021.00	80.500	....
		1970–71 ..	III	699.70	900.00	..	..	80.000	...
		1971–72 ..	I	188.18	1,100.00	..	..	100.000	Allotted to paper mill.
		1972–73 ..	II	119.79	2,883.45	..	..	262.130	Allotted to paper mill.
		1973–74 ..	III	699.70	3,413.75	..	..	310.340	Allotted to paper mill.
		1974–75 ..	I	188.18	..	..	..	..	Not posted.
		1975–76 ..	II	119.79	..	..	..	..	Not posted.
		1976–77 ..	III	699.70	..	..		..	Not posted.
		1977–78 ..	I	188.18	8,100.00	..	..	363.500	
		1978–79 ..	II	119.79	42,150.00	..	..	66.000	....
		1979–80 ..	III	699.70	4,473.90	..	..	203.360	Allotted to paper mill.
		1980–81 ..	I	188.18	5,782.90	..	..	261.496	Allotted to paper mill.
	..				73,82900	5.024.00	5,021.00	1,727.326	

9	Sameri	1969–70	II	495.34	..	..	Worked during 1968–69 since areas flowered.
		1970–71	III	170.37	1,750.00	76.000	....
		1971–72	I	177.59	1,200.00	208.000	....
		1972–73	II	495.34	2,857.35	259.760	Allotted to paper mill.
		1973–74	III	170.37	3,243.55	294.870	Allotted to paper mill.
		1974–75	I	177.59	488.85	44.440	Allotted to paper mill.
		1975–76	II	495.34	..	..	Not posted.
		1976–77	III	170.37	..	..	Not posted.
		1977–78	I	177.59	3,277.80	148.992	Allotted to paper mill.
		1978–79	II	495.34	3,495.00	158.890	Allotted to paper mill.
		1979–80	III	170.37	4,499.65	204.529	Allotted to paper.
		1980–81	I	177.59	3,556.45	161.657	Allotted to paper mill.
			Total		24,369.25	1,567.138	
10	Tholuvabetta	1969–70	II	829.21	13,313.15	1,210.288	Allotted to paper mill.
		1970–71	III	1,068.78	14,520.00	4758.192	....
		1970–71	I	1,383.64	17,418.85	1583.530	Allotted to paper mill. Flowered coupe.
		1971–72	I	1,383.64	19,020.00	1,385.000	....
		1972–73	II	829.21	8,441.30	767.390	Allotted to paper mill.
		1973–74	III	1,068.78	3,292.80	299.890	Allotted to paper mill.
		1974–75	I	1,383.64	5,920.10	538.190	Allotted to paper milll
		1975–76	II	829.21	15,641.55	710.980	Allotted to paper mill.
		1976–77	III	1,068.78	14,277.20	648.964	Allotted to paper mill.
		1977–78	I	1,383.64	28,532.25	1,296.920	Allotted to paper mill
		1978–79	II	829.21	8,632.15	394.643	Allotted to paper
		1979–80	III	1,068.78	24,691.90	1,122.359	Allotted to paper mill.
		1980–81	I	1,3283.64	24,519.75	1,114.534	Allotted to paper mill.
	Total				1,98,227.00	11,547.880	

Serial No. (1)	Name of series. (2)	Year of workvng. (3)	Coupe No. (4)	Area in ha. (5)	Revenue. (6)	Yield. Big. bamboo. (7)	Small baboo. (x)	Weight in tonnes. (9)	Remarks. (10)
Denkanikotta Range.—									
11	Gulhatti East	1969—70 .	II	559.29	..	..	..	..	Not available.
		1970—71 ..	III	760.82	740.00	..	..	71.000	....
		1971—72 .	I	430.18	9,260.00	..	..	371.750	....
		1972—73 ..	II	559.29	2,761.65	..	..	251.060	Allotted to paper mill.
		1973—74 ..	III	760.82	3,572.35	..	..	324.760	Allotted to paper mill.
		1974—75 ..		430.18	..	..	..	..	Not posted.
		1975—76 ..	II	559.29	4,232.15	....	..	192.370	Allotted to paper mill.
		1976—77 ..	III	760.82	..	..	..	..	Not posted.
		1977—79 ..	I	430.18	5,871.15	..	..	266.870	Allotted to paper mill.
		1978—79 ..	II	559.29	2,132.00	..	....	96.910	Allotted to paper mill.
		1979—80 ..	III	760.82	8,879.20	..	..	403.599	Allotted to paper mill.
		1980—81 ..	I	430.18	3,727.80	..	..	169.445	Allotted to paper mill.
	Total				41,176.30			2,147.764	
12	Gulhptti West	1969—70 ..	II	433.42	..	..	..	..	Worked during 968-69 since areas flowered.
		1970—71 ..	III	322.53	2,400.00	..	..	58.000	....
		1971—72 ..	I	742.61	4,710.00	..	..	285.500	....
		1972—73 ..	II	433.42	2,931.31	..	..	266.480	Allotted to paper mill
		1973—74 ..	III	322.53	3,367.30	..	..	306.120	Allotted to paper mill
		1974—75 ..	I	742.61	..	..	..	..	Not posted.
		1975—76 ..	II	433.42	5,936.90	..	..	296.860	Allotted to paper mill.
		1976—77 ..	III	322.53	..	..	..	..	Not posted.
		1977—78 ..	I	742.61	3,360.50	..	..	152.750	Allotted to paper mill
		1978—79 ..	II	433.42	1,087.10	..	..	49.410	Allotted to paper mill
		1979—80 ..	III	322.83	13,276.35	..	..	603.471	Allotted to paper mill
		1980—81 ..	I	742.61	4,042.45	..	..	183.747	Allotted to paper mill
	Total				41,111.81			2,202.338	

13	Manchi	1969—70 ..	II	..	366.65	15,313.50	Allotted to paper mill.	..	1,392.138	....
		1970—71 ..	III	..	757.17	4,510.00	..	..	438.000	....
		1971—72 ..	I	..	974.09	7,893.20	Allotted to paper mill.	..	717.560	....
		1972—73 ..	II	..	366.65	8,548.20	Do.	..	777.110	....
		1973—74 ..	III	..	757.17	5,685.45	Do.	..	516.860	....
		19 4—75 ..	I	..	974.09	2,762.20	Do.	..	251.110	....
		1975—76 ..	II	..	366.65	9,900.00	..	..	496.250	....
		1976—77 ..	III	..	757.17	77,777.00	..	..	668.000	....
		1977—78 ..	I	..	974.09	15,478.10	Allotted to paper mill.	..	703.550	....
		1978—79 ..	II	..	366.65	4,975.80	Do.	..	226.172	....
		1979—80 ..	III	..	757.17	18,855.50	Do.	..	857.068	....
		1980—81 ..	I	..	974.09	16,313.80	Do.	..	741.535	....
	Total				188,012.75	..	..	..	7,785.353	....
i	Kempakarai	1969—70 ..	II		Worked during 1968 69 since ar as flowered allotted to paper mill.			..	..	....
		1970—71 ..	III		472.68	8,888.00	Do.	..	808.000	..
		1970—71 ..	I	..	1,406.70	12,430.00	Do.	..	1,130.00	flowered area.
		1970—71 ..	II	..	1,213.20	16,550.50	Do.	..	1,504.590	) .
		1971—72 ..	I	..	1,406.70 ..	8,910.00	Do.	..	810.000	. ..
		1971—72 ..	II	..	1,213.20	12,430.00	Do.	..	1,130.000x	. ..
		1972—73 ..	..		..	..	.. ..	..	..	....
		1973—74 ..	III	..	472.68	343.10	Do.	..	33.010	....
		1974W75 ..	I		1,406.70	13,728.85	Do.	..	1,245.350	....
		1975—76 ..	II	..	1,213.20	46,230.00	Do.	..	1,101.400	....
		1976—77 ..	III	..	472.68	2,696.10	Do.	..	122.550	....
		1977—78 ..	I	..	1,406.70	15,254.80	Do.	..	693.400	....
		1978—79 ..	II	..	1,213.20	21,798.70	Do.	..	990.849	....
		1979—80 ..	III	..	472.68	17,670.15	Do.	..	803.189	....
		1980—81 ..	I	..	1,406.70	13,531.85	Do.	..	842.356	....
	Total ..	..		..		1,95,462.85	..	..	12,214.694	

erulal NSmber.	Name of les	Year of working.	Coupe Number.	Area in hectares.	Revenue	Yield.		Weight in tonnes.	Remarks.
						Big bamboo.	Small bamboo.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
15	Pane East	1969—70	II	1,054.62	1,683.00	..	..	153.00	allotted to paper mill.
		1970—71	III	1,215.69	2,010.00	..	..	777.50	....
		1971—72	I	1,573.02	1,720.00	..	..	164.750	....
		1972—73	II	1,054.62	5,010.00	..	..	213.500	....
		1973—74	III	1,215.69	5,100.00	..	..	564.250	....
		1974—75	I	1,573.02	11,667.00	..	..	509.150	....
		1975—76	II	1,054.62	6,310.00	..	..	234.750	....
		1976—77	III	1,215.69	37,005.00	..	..	328.000	....
		1977—78	I	1,573.02	31,050.00	..	..	633.000	....
		1978—79	II	1,054.62	41,150.00	..	..	673.000	....
		1979—80	III	1,215.69	240,000.00	..	..	1,626.000	....
		1980—81	I	1,573.02	15,906.25	..	..	723.011	Allotted to paper mill.
	Total ..				398,611.25			5,900.161	....
16	Pane West	1969—70	II	651.14	803.00	..	..	73.000	Allotted to paper mill.
		1970—71	III	1,070.82	11,250.00	..	..	467.000	
		1971—72	I	1,471.05	5,700.00	..	..	520.500	....
		1972—73	II	651.14	8,100.00	..	..	223.000	....
		1973—74	III	1,070.82	9,100.00	..	..	735.000	....
		1974—75	I	1,471.05	17,033.00	..	..	509.000	....
		1975—76	II	651.14	3,040.00	..	..	524.250	....
		1976—77	III	1,070.82	75,030.00	..	..	152.000	....
		1977—78	I	1,471.05	41,000.00	..	..	536.000	....
		1978—79	II	651.14	25,300.00	..	..	758.000	....
		1979—80	III	1,070.82	251,000.00	..	..	1,156.000	....
		1980—81	I	1,471.05	280,150.00	Green 195.500 bamboo.	Dead 1,182.000 bamboo.	1,377.500	....
	Total ..				727,506.00			7,031.250	....

Hosur Range :—

17	Thalli	1969—70	II	753.73	1,020.00			27,000	....
		1970—71	III	1,805.73	2,005.00			406.500	....
		1971—72	I	2,042.87	15,500.00			659.000	....
		1972—73	II	753.73	4,010.00			610.000	....
		1973—74	III	1,805.73	3,100.00			81.000	....
		1974—75	I	2,042.87	41,010.00			709.750	....
		1975—76	II	753.73	6,200.00			295.750	....
		1976—77	III	1,805.73	9,110.00			649.500	....
		1977—78	I	2,042.87	136,000.00	..	..	1,354.000	..
		1978—79	II	753.73	46,150.00		..	655.500	....
		1979—80	III	1,805.73	3,000.00	..	..	339.712	....
		1980—81	I	2,042.87	160,000.00	..	..	1,945.000	....
	Total ..				427,105.00	..	..	7,732.712	
18	Javalagiri	1969—70	II	914.60	2,785.0	..	..	140.000	....
		1970—71	III	910.55	2,050.00			188.000	....
		1971—72	I	1,345.16	5,600.00			219.000	....
		1972—73	..	..	..				....
		1973—74	..	..	..				....
		1974—75	..	..	..				....
		1975—76	..	..	..				....
		1976—77	..	..	..				....
		1977—78	..	..	..				....
		1978—79	II	914.60	80,200.00	..	..	1,213.500	....
		1979—80	III	910.55	3,600.00			562.443	....
		1980—81	I	1,345.16	162,501.00			1,668.000	
	Total ..				256,136.00			3,990.943	

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE AND YIELD PARTICULARS FROM FUEL COUPES IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number and name of the series. (1)	Year of working. (2)	Coupe number. (3)	Area in ha. (4)	Yield in tonnes. (5)	Total revenue realised. (6)	Average revenue per ha. (7)	Remarks. (8)
Anchetty Range :							
1 Billgundlu fuel falling series	1969-70	VIII	19.80	442.000	10,930.00	552.00	From coupe No. XVI (1977-78) to XX (1981-82) is discontinued as per C.C.F.'s K. Dis. No. 82845/76, dated 3rd February 19..
	1970-71	IX	20.64	230.000	7,265.30	352.00	
	1971-72	X	18.60	321.000	7,812.00	420.00	
	1972-73	XI	20.30	Not available.	9,345.50	485.00	
	1973-74	XII	18.40	222.00	7,176.00	390.00	
	1974-75	XIII	20.30	384.00	8,932.00	440.00	
	1975-76	XIV	17.90	240.000	12,262.00	685.00	
	1976-77	XV	20.00	340.000	61,600.00	3,380.00	
			155.94	2,179.000	1,25,882.80		
2 Taggatti fuel felling series	1969-70	VIII	Sale dropped in C.F.'s D. Dis. No. 27917/68, dated 7th August 1969.				
	1970-71	VIII	16.20 }	438.000	6,232.00	190.00	From coupe No. XVI (1977-78) to XX (1981-82) is discontinued as per C.C.F.s' K. Dis. No. 82845/76, dated 3rd February 1977.
	1970-71	IX	16.60 }				
	1971-72	X	16.20	150.000	10,125.00	625.00	
	1972-73	XI	16.50	171.000	7,012.50	425.00	
	1973-74	XII	16.40	355.550	7,380.00	450.00	
	1974-75	XIII	15.80	191.500	4,977.00	315.00	
	1975-76	XIV	17.10	271.250	17,100.00	1,000.00	
	1976-77	XV	16.20	201.500	21,222.00	1,310.00	
			131.00	1,773.750	74,043.50		

Serial number and name of the series.	Year of working.	Coupe number.	Area in ha.	Yield in tonnes.	Total revenue realised.	Average revenue per ha.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Anchetty range—cont.							
3 Muthur fuel felling series	1969-70	XXI	29.50	632.000	26,698.00	905.00	Remaining coupes No. XXVII to XXX lies in Dharmapu division.
	1970-71	XXII	26.30	189.000	10,651.50	405.00	
	1971-72	XXIII	27.60	172.000	22,213.00	805.00	
	1972-73	XXIV	28.50	355.000	9,749.00	342.00	
	1973-74	XXV	25.30	297.000	7,716.50	305.00	
	1974-75	XXVI	28.00	355.000	10,360.00	370.00	
	1975-76	XXVII	30.60	313.000	12,240.00	400.00	
			195.80	2,313.000	99,631.00		
4. Bevanur fuel felling series	1969-70	XX	24.30	331.000	14,833.00	610.00	Remaining coupes from XXI to XXX lies in Dharmapuri Division.
	1970-71	XXI	34.80	417.000	9,396.00	270.00	
			59.10	748.000	24,229.00		
Denkanikotta range—							
5 Kempakarai fuel felling series	1969-70	VIII	15.80	Sale dropped in C.F.s No. D. Dis. 27919/68 L, dated 7th August 1969.			
	1970-71	VIII	16.20 }	543.000	6,080.00	190.00	Arrear coupe.
	1970-71	IX	15.80 }				
	1971-72	X	15.90	428.000	9,540.00	600.00	From XVI (1977-78) to XX (1981-82) is discontinued as per CC. F.'s K. Dis No. 82845/76, dated 3rd. February 1977.
	1972-73	XI	16.20	494.000	7,776.00	480.00	
	1973-74	XII	15.70	299.000	8,999.50	535.00	
	1974-75	XIII	15.30	558.000	8,951.00	585.00	
	1975-76	XIV	16.20	535.00	12,231.00	755.00	
	1976-77	XV	16.10	340.000	46,690.00	2,900.00	
			143.20	3,197.000	99,667.50		

Serial number and name of the series. (1)	Years of working. (2)	Coupe number. (3)	Area in ha. (4)	Yield in tonnes. (5)	Total revenue realised. (6)	Average revenue per ha. (7)	Remarks. (8)
Denkanikotta range—contd.							
6. Pane fuel felling series	1969-70	XI	16.60 Sale dropped in C.F's. No. D.Dis. 27919/68L, dated 7th August 1969.				
	1970-71	XI	16.60	255.000	5,644.00	170.00	Arrear coupe.
	1970-71	XII	16.60				
	1971-72	XIII	16.80	119.250	3,258.00	210.00	From coupe No. XIX (1977-78) to XXIII (1981-82) is discontinued as per C.C.F.s K. Dis. No. 82845/76, dated 3rd February 1977.
	1972-73	XIV	16.40	129.000	4,097.50	250.00	
	1973-74	XV	16.90	175.000	4,648.00	275.00	
	1974-75	XVI	17.80	218.750	7,743.00	435.00	
	1975-76	XVII	18.80	268.000	12,588.00	690.00	
	1976-77	XVIII	17.90	86.000	14,320.00	800.00	
			153.80	1,251.000	52,268.50		
Krishnagiri range :							
7. Maharajagadai fuel felling series	1969-70	VIII	Sale dropped in C.F.'s No. D. Dis. 27919/68L, dated 7th August 1969.				
	1970-71	VIII IX	Sale dropped in C.F.s' No. K. 35345/69L, dated 22nd July 1970.				
	1971-72	VIII XX	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 24460/70L, dated 29th September 1970 as there is no bid for the past tow years.				
		IX X	Sale dropped in C.F.'s No. 24468/70L, dated 13th July 1971.				
	1972-73 ..	X	Sale for the year 1972 has been dropped in C.F's No. 25133/71L, dated 2nd August 1972.				
		XI	Sale has been dropped for 1972 in C.F's No. 25133/71L, dated 2nd August 1972.				
	1973-74	XI	56.20	414.750	3,541.00	63.00	
		XII	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 21528/72, dated 27th May 1973.				
	1974-75	XII	44.60	667.500	18,955.00	425.00	Arrear fuel coupe 1973-74.
		XIII	44.50	216.000	20,248.00	455.00	
	1975-76	XIV	41.00	303.00	6,970.00	170.00	From coupe XVI (1977-78) to XX (1981-82) is discontinued as per C.CF's Kn. No. 82845/76 .dated.Dis. 3rd July 1977.
	1976-77	XV	43.80	328.000	32,850.00	750.00	
			230.10	1,926.250	82,564.00		

APPENDIX XII

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM 1969-70 TO

ANCHETTY RANGE.

Year.	*Anchetty Farm.*		*Urigam Farm.*		*Natrapalayam Farm.*	
	Yield.	*Revenue.*	*Yield.*	*Revenue.*	*Yield.*	*Revenue.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KGS.	RS.	KGS.	RS.	KGS.	RS.
1969-70	6,000	2,010.00	Not posted	1,605.00	2,500	750.00
1970-71	22,000	6,000.00	4,000	2,250.00	20,000	1,450.00
1971-72	16,650	5,000.00	1,200	2,250.00	1,750	1,450.00
1972-73	6,400	8,008.00	No removal	6,110.00	2,480	3,810.00
1973-74	Not posted	9,110.00	Not posted	4,260.00	..	2,600.00
1974-75	27,500	17,060.00	5,000	12,400.00	11,000	6,010.00
1975-76	13,050	14,000.00	30,000	8,100.00	Not posted	..
1976-77	4,985	9,915.00	1,200	2,755.00	3,020	1,200.00
1977-78	14,500	5,055.00	1,000	2,155.00	7,600	600.00
1978-79	12,500	45,000.00	6,000	15,100.00	5,000	6,100.00
1979-80 ..	Not posted	31,535.00	13,000	14,450.00	15,000	5,150.00
1980-81 ..	Not posted	40,100.00	6,469	15,340.00	8,100	6,260.00
Total ..	1,23,585	1,92,793.00	67,869	86,775.00	76,450	33,380.00

XII.

FROM SALE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (TAMARIND FARM ONLY)
1980-81 IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Woddapatti Farm.		*Anchetty-Pennogaram road.*		*Natrapalayam rest house compound.*		*Ubrani Agraharam (including other M.F.P. Units).*	
Yield.	*Revenue.*	*Yield.*	*Revenue.*	*Yield.*	*Revenue.*	*Yield.*	*Revenue.*
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
KGS.	RS.	KGS.	RS.	KGS.	RS.	KGS.	RS.
2,600	1,550.00	5,100	900.00	700	50.00	5,500	570.00
6,000	2,000.00	2,000	1,020.00	NIL	100.00	1,000	1,230.00
23,050	2,105.00	2,000	1,200.00	NIL	100.00	400	906.00
34,000	3,100.00	2,000	3,010.00	NIL	505.00	5,000	2,015.00
..	3,310.00	3,000	2,610.00	NIL	370.00	400	1,430.00
75,000	5,305.00	3,000	6,200.00	NIL	1,000.00	2,000	4,110.00
5,251	4,050.00	3,000	4,220.00	680	1,000.00	Sale dropped in conservator of Forests, No. 11747/75, dated 29th December 1975.	
8,201	5,360.00	1,000	3,410.00	850	350.00	800	600.00
6,000	3,005.00	1,000	1,575.00	4,000	405.00	Sale dropped on Conservator of Forests, No. 11206/77, dated 11th October 1977.	
9,140	49,010.00	3,750	15,010.00	2,360	2,000.00	....	
72,500	56,150.00	Not posted	9,255.00	1,560	3,505.00	1,500	3,750.00
	Not posted	2,000	10,070.00	2,300	3,305.00	Not posted	650.00
1,69,314.5	1,34,945.00	27,850	58,480.00	12,450	12,690.00	16,600	15,261.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM SALE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (TAMARIND FARM ONLY) FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81 IN HOSUR DIVISION.

DENKANIKOTTA RANGE.

Year.	*Aiyur farm.*		*All reserved forests other than Aiyur farm.*	
	Yield in	*Revenue.*	*Yield in*	*Revenue.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.
1969-70	150	50.00	Included in other items of M.F.P.	
1970-71	No removal	350.00	Do.	
1971-72	Do.	350.00	Do.	
1972-73	Sale dropped	..	17,400	7,000.00
1973-74	No removal	505.00	66,000	8,010.00
1974-75	220	725.00	30,000	40,030.00
1975-76	Not posted.	..	10,500	20,100.00
1976-77	No removal	350.00	19,770	17,500.00
1977-78	No removal	400.00	1,17000	15,000.00
1978-79	360	1,335.00	23,392	69,745.00
1979-80	327	900.00	34,592	70,050.00
1980-81	400	1,710.00	31,400	81,070.00
Total ..	1,457	6,675.00	3,50 054	3,28,505.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVNUE OBTAINED FROM SALE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (TAMARIND FARM ONLY) FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81 IN HOSUR DIVISION.

HOSUR RANGE.

Year.	*Thalli farm.*		*Sanamavu farm.*	
	Yield in	*Revenue.*	*Yield in*	*Revenue.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	KGS.	RS. P.	RS. P.	RS. P.
1969-70	Nil.	730.00	Nil.	40.00
1970-71	100	1,000.00	Nil.	40.00
1971-72	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 18200/71, dated 12th February 1972.		Sale dropped in C.F's No. 18200/71, dated 12th February 1972.	
1972-73	117	375.00	Nil.	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 14717/72, dated 27th December 1972.
1973-74	250	600.00	Nil.	35.00
1974-75	4,750	870.00	Nil.	49.00
1975-76	Nil.	660.00	Nil.	30.00
1976-77	250	660.00	Nil.	50.00
1977-78	940	660.00	Nil.	105.00
1978-79	440	1,750.00	Nil.	150.00
1979-80	No removal	1,005.00	Nil.	155.00
1980-81	Do.	1,100.00	Nil.	300.00
Total ..	6,847	9,410.00	Nil.	954.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM 1969-70 TO

KRISHNAGIRI RANGE.

Year.	Neralakotta farm.		Bargur farm.		Nandibanda farm.	
	Yield in	*Revenue.*	*Yield in*	*Revenue.*	*Yield in*	*Revenue.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.
1969-70	1,280	935.00	1,287	530.00	1,518	950.00
1970-71	1,250	17,855.00	85	4,000.00	32,00	11,750.00
1971-72	1,050	3,050.00	1,570	1,760.00	429	1,610.00
1972-73	735	5,610.00	600	4,010.00	1,125	7,100.00
1973-74	4,600	35,779.00	1,881	3,530.00	200	5,650.00
1974-75	1,650	15,750.00	500	3,570.00	420	22,510.00
1975-76	6,980	11,200.00	4,450	1,850.00	3,200	8,500.00
1976-77	185	7,790.00	1,691	4,000.00	400	13,701.00
1977-78	3,940	12,375.00	4,300	5,005.00	2,900	15,555.00
1978-79	6,250	34,030.00	1,000	13,000.00	2,850	10,030.00
1979-80	9,800	30,050.00	6,400	12,007.00	332	33,010.00
1980-81	4,150	24,655.00	3,086	12,500.00	3,275	57,260.00
Total ..	41,870	1,99,079.00	26,850	65,762.00	19,849	1,87,626.00

Note :—*Bargur farm* including 1978-79 and 1979-80 Tamarind plantations in Bargur R.F.
Nandibanda farm including 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 Tamarind plantations in Nandibanda R.F.
Thogarapalli farm including 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 Tamarind plantations in Thogarapalli R.F.
Varatanapalli farm including 1979-80, Tamarind plantation in Vartanapalli R.F.

FROM SALE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (TAMARIND FARM ONLY) 1980-81 IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Maharajagadai Farm.		*Thogarapalli farm.*		*Varatanapalli farm.*	
Yield in	*Revenue.*	*Yiled in*	*Revenue.*	*Y eld in*	*Re venue.*
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.
5,720	9,000.00	990	100.00	660	180.00
12,000	49,010.00	350	1,500.00	1,920	1,800.00
736	10,500.00	930	710.00	450	310.00
750	9,020.00	2,400	7,620.00	300	425.00
13,960	50,110.00	670	3,350.00	700	830.00
5,000	51,100.00	2,500	5,000.00	190	850.00
12,300	28,400.00	800	3,000.00	250	375.00
750	41,600.00	2,124	3,100.00	36	310.00
4,500	14,505.00	2,350	4,520.00	450	725.00
8,320	1,45,010.00	1,820	11,025.00	1,700	1,755.00
14,800	42,250.00	3,000	13,420.00	100	3,255.00
25,000	92,010.00	2,605	14,885.00	517	2,910.00
1,03,826	5,42,515.00	20,539	63,230.00	7,273	13,725.00

APPENDIX XII (*a*).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (KONNAI BARK, STONE AND TREE, MOSS, AVARAM AND VEMBADAM BARK ONLY) IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969–70 TO 1980–81.

Year.	Anchetty Range.					
	Konnai Bark.		Stone and Tree Moss.		Avaram and Vembadam Bark.	
	Yield.	Revenue.	Yield.	Revenue.	Yield.	Revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.
1969-70	..	..	123	315.00	45	Sold with One and Tree Moss.
1970-71	52.750	1,350.00	300	330.00	..	..
1971-72	..	..	264	555.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11442/71, dated 30th November 1971.	
1972-73	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9753/72, dated 21st November 1972.		Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9753/72, dated 21st November 1972.	
1973-74	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9868/73L, dated 2nd January 1974.		Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9868/73L, dated 2nd January 1974.	
1974-75	..	..	200	350.00	..	..
1975-76	6,200.000	1,625.00	Nil.	350.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11747/75L dated 29th December 1975.	
1976-77	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11495/76-L, dated 25th December 1976.		Sale dropped in C.F's No. 35858/76E3, dated 10th June 1976.	
1977-78	..	..	580	275.00	Further sales dropped for the rest of the plan period, i.e. from 1977–78 to 1981–82 in C.C.F's No. K. Dis. No. 35859/76, dated 6th November 1976.	
1978-79	..	..	Nil.	400.00	..	..
1979-80	4,750.000	1,700.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11072/79, dated 6th December 1979.			
1980-81	..	..	400	400.00	..	..
Total ..	11,002.750	4,675.00	1,867	2,975.00	..	..

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (KONNAI BARK, STONE AND TREE MOSS, AVARAM AND VEMBADAM BARK ONLY) IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969–70 TO 1980–81.

Year.	Denkanikotta Range.					
	Konnai Bark.		Stone and Tree moss.		Avaram and Vembadam Bark.	
	Yield.	Revenue.	Yield.	Revenue.	Yield.	Revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	RS. P.
1969-70	..	..	5,300.000	2,523.00	480.000	25.00
1970-71	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 10412/70L, dated 2nd October 1970.		Nil.	65.00
1971-72	..	..	200.000	705.00	Nil.	80.00
1972-73	63,000.000	540.00	1,490.00	710.00	90.00	70.00
1973-74	..	..	930.00	710.00	900 00	100.00
1974-75	..	..	1,350.000	740.00	Nil	Nil.
1975-76	..	..	770.000	1,260.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No 11747/75L' dated 29th December 1975.	
1976-77	11,570.000	600.00	12,190.000	910.00	Sale dropped in CCF's No. 35359/76E3, dated 10th June 1976.	
1977-78	..	..	31,20.000	975.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11206/77L, dated 11th October 1977.	
1978-79	..	..	850.000	990.00	Nil.	80.00
1979-80	..	..	540.000	1,050.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11072/79, dated 6th December 1979.	
1980-81	28,000.000	1,180.00	1,000.000	1,100.00	18,000.000	275.00
Total ..	102,570.000	2,320.00	25,940.000	11,673.00	19,470.000	695.00

tement showing the Yield and Revenue obtained from Minor Forest produce konnai Bark, Stone and Tree Moss, Avaram and Vembadam Bark only) in Hosur Division from 1969-70 to 1980-81.

Year.	Hosur Range.					
	Konnai Bark.		Stone and Tree Moss.		Avaram and Vembadam Bark.	
	Yield.	Revenue.	Yield.	Revenue.	Yield.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(Kgs.)	RS. P.	(Kgs.)	RS. P.	(Kgs.)	RS. P.
1969-70	650.000	1,200.00	4,360.000	3,000.00	Nil.	..
1970-71	..	..	1,200.000	975.00	3,600.000	535·00
1971-72	..	..	1,169.000	1,105.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11442/71L, dated 30th November 1971.	
1972-73	95.300	..	199.000	1,250.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9753/72L, dated 21st November 1972.	
1973-74	21.000	460.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9868/73L, dated 2nd January 1974.		..	..
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975-76	..	..	100.000	1,325.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11747/75L, dated 29th December 1975.	
1976-77	..	..	720.000	725.00	..	..
1977-78	4.200	425.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11206/77L, dated 11th October 1977.		..	..
1978-79	..	..	125.000	750.00	..	..
1979-80	..	..	490.000	1,400.00	..	..
1980-81	..	..	400.000	1,025.00	..	..
Total ..	770.000	2,085.00	8,763.000	11,555.00	3,600.00	535.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM OTHER KINDS OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE IF HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969–70 TO 1980.

Krishnagiri Range.

Year.	*Konnai Bark.*		*Stone and Tree Moss.*		*Avaram and Vembadam Bark.*	
	Yield.	*Revenue*	*Yield.*	*Revenue.*	*Yield.*	*Revenue.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KGS.	RS. P.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	RS. P.
1969–70	3,333.000	850.00	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11417/69L, dated 2nd November 1969.		6,100.000	245.00
1970–71	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 10412/70L, 2nd October 1970.		2,950.000	210.00
1971–72	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11442/71L, dated 30th November 1971.		Sale dropped in C.F's No. 11442/71L, dated 30th November 1971.	
1972–73	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9753/72L, dated 21st November 1972.		Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9753/72L, dated 21st November 1972.	
1973–74	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9868/73L, dated 2nd January 1974.		Sale dropped in C.F's No. 9268/73L, dated 2nd January 1974.	
1974–75	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975–76	..	..	..	..	1,260.000	300.00
1976–77	..	..	Sale dropped in C.C.F's No. 35859/76E-3, dated 10th June 1976.		Nil.	150.00
1977–78	..	..	..	..	..	..
1978–79	200.000	170.00	..	..	Sale dropped in C.F's No. 8853/78L, dated 24th August 1978.	
1979–80	..	..	..	..	Nil.	265.00
1980–81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,533.000	1,020.00	..	..	10,310.000	1,170.00

APPENDIX XII-(b)

Statement showing the yield and Revenue obtained from other kinds of Minor Forest produce in Hosur Division from 1969–70 to 1980–81.

Anchetty Range.

Year.	*Name of other kinds of Minor forest produce.*						*Revenue.*
	Soap nut.	*Mavalihearp.*	*Vilangai.*	*Poochankottai.*	*Indam Bark.*	*Other kinds of M.F.P.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs.	RS. P.
1969–70	3,250	2,500	..	..	..	..	1,600.00
1970–71	4,510	200	..	..	..	..	350.00
1971–72	8,550	..	..	..	..	..	1,000.00
1972–73	..	..	..	..	..	11.500	900.00
1973–74	..	..	497	..	..	..	785.00
1974–75	..	..	..	..	..	3,950	1,700.00
1975–76	..	..	..	..	..	4,400	1,500.00
1976–77	..	..	..	850	..	..	1,795.00
1977–78	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	2,000.00
1978–79	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	5,920.00
1979–80	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	11,150.00
1980–81	..	..	..	..	18,000	..	13,970.00
Total ..	16,310	2,700	497	3,350	18,000	29,850	42,670.00

Statement showing the yield and revenue obtained from other kinds of Minor Forest produce in Hosur Division from 1969–70 to 1980–81.

Year.	Denkanikotta Range. Name of other kinds of Minor forest produce. Wood apple.	Custard apple.	Nellikai.	Seekai.	Other kinds of M.F.P.	Revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	RS. P.
1969–70	..	..	..	..	9,750	11,150.00
1970–71	..	..	..	..	15,500	11,235.00
1971–72	..	..	..	..	7,800	17,500.00
1972–73	Sale dropped in Conservator of Forests' No. 9753/72, dated 21st November 1972.					..
1973–74	Sale dropped in Conservator of Forest's No. 9868/73, dated 2nd January 1974.					..
1974–75	(Not available.)					
1975–76	Sale dropped in Conservator of Forest's No. 11747/75, dated 29th December 1975.					..
1976–77	300	120	150	..	..	330.00
1977–78	803	..	310	..	..	560.00
1978–79	434	..	380	116	..	760.00
1979–80	395	..	1,010	..	..	950.00
1980–81	19,100	..	3,800	1,200	..	11,027.00
Total	21,032	120	5,650	1,316	33,050	53,467.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM OTHER KINDS OF MINOR FORESTS PRODUCE IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81.

Year.	Hosur Range. Name of other kind of Minor Forest produce. Tamarind.	Wood Apple	Nellikai.	Kadukai.	Other kinds of M.F.P.	Revenue
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. P.
1969-70	280	11,200	11,200	..	448	5,740.00
1970-71	4,480	200.000	..	..	..	3,630.00
1971-72	Nil.	200.000	..	..	70	3,410.00
1972-73	Not available	180.000	65,000	157	..	2,775.00
1973-74	Not available	..	..	..	1,300	3,150.00
1974-75	1,300	..	..	..	..	3,235.00
1975-76	..	..	..	..	2,905	1,530.00
1976-77	..	..	..	..	1,100	865.00
1977-78	Nil.	..	..	..	78	1,805.00
1978-79	..	..	500.000	..	600	2,820.00
1979-80	..	..	..	..	10,40	4,695.00
1980-81	100	..	400.000	..	..	4,745.00
Total	6,160	591.200	976.200	157	7,901	38,400.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM OTHER KINDS OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969–70 TO 1980–81.

Krishnagiri Range.

Year.	*Name of other kinds of minor forest produce.*												
	Tamarind	*Vilangai*	*Seetha palam*	*Soap nut*	*Elandai.*	*Poochan kottai*	*Charan kottai*	*Etti*	*Neem*	*Karileaf.*	*Sundai.*	*Other kinds of M.F.P.*	*Revenue.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1969–70	187	280	280	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,250.00
1970–71	930	1,500	..	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3445.00
1971–72	..	50	..	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900.00
1972–73	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,823.00
1973–74	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	5,200.00
1974–75	..	..	160	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,220.00
1975–76	675	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,880.00
1976–77	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,600.00
1977–78	250	500	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,735.00
1978–79	500	3,000	2,285	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,600.00
1979–80	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,470.00
1980–81	510	..	..	610	..	1,200	700	500	160	500	500	..	10,200.00
Total ..	19,702	5,330	3,205	2,630	10	8,200	700	500	160	500	500	450	98,323.00

APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD AND REVENUE OBTAINED FROM SALE OF GREEN MANURE LEAF IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81.

Year.	Hosur range.		Krishnagiri range.		Total.		Remarks.
	Yield in tonnes.	Revenue.	Yield in tonnes.	Revenue.	Yield in tonnes.	Revenue.	
		RS. P.		RS. P.		RS. P.	
1969-70	Not available.		300.000	1,200.00	300.000	1,200.00	Rs. 2 per cent load upto December 1971. From January 1972 onwards Rs. 3 per cart load.
1970-71	Do.	..	453.000	1,812.00	453.00	1,812.00	
1971-72	125.125	501.35	408.500	1,729.00	533.625	2,230.35	
1972-73	103.500	621.00	600.000	3,600.00	703.500	4,221.00	
1973-74	45,500	273.00	700.000	4,200.00	745.500	4,473.00	
1974-75	34,000	204.00	720.500	4,323.00	754.500	4,527.00	
1975-76	78,500	471.00	645.000	3,870.00	723.500	4,341.00	
1976-77	46,000	276.00	578.000	3,468.00	624.000	3,744.00	
1977-78	83,500	501.00	1,264.500	7,587.00	1,348.000	8,088.00	
1978-79	75.000	453.00	822.500	4,935.00	897.500	5,388.00	
1979-80	5.500	33.00	245.500	1,473.00	251.000	1,506.00	
1980-81	91.000	546.00	88.500	531.00	179.500	1,077.00	
Total	687.625	3,879.35	6,826.000	3,8728.00	7,513.625	42,607.35	

APPENDIX XIV.

STATEMENT OF VIOLATION OF LEASE CONDITIONS BY LESSEES OF FOREST PRODUCE AND REVENUE REALISED THERE FROM IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81.

Year.	Anchetty range.		Denkanikotta range.		Hosur Range		Krishnagiri range.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of cases of violation.	Revenue realised.	Number of cases of violation.	Revenue realised.	Number of cases of violation.	Revenue realised.	Number of cases of violation.	Revenue realised.	Number of cases of violation.	Revenue realised.	
1969-70 ..	9	1,185.60	2	2,376.00	..	..	4	933.00	15	4,494.60	..
1970-71 ..	24	3,067.50	6	564.25	1	425.00	..	..	31	4,056.75	..
1971-72 ..	6	683.60	10	3,165.00	..	..	1	16.00	17	3,864.60	..
1972-73 ..	13	1,014.00	9	4,610.00	1	100.00	..	..	23	5,724.00	..
1973-74 ..	8	866.00	5	933.00	1	100.00	5	460.00	19	2,359.00	..
1974-75 ..	21	3,203.00	..	..	1	150. 00	2	122.55	29	3,475.55	..
1975-76 ..	29	8,405.00	3	2,545.00	1	200.00	4	645.40	37	1,1795.40	..
1976-77 ..	8	16,954.00	1	2,250.00	..	..	..	..	9	19'204.00	..
1977-78 ..	3	70.00	2	300.00	3	324.00	..	..	8	694.00	..
1978-79 ..	5	4,799.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4,799.00	..
1979-80 ..	7	2,012.00	3	3,500.00	1	30.00	1	50.00	12	5,592.00	..
1980-81 ..	6	110.00	..	..	..	..	2	100.00	8	210.000	..
Total ..	144	42,369.70	41	20,243.25	9	1,329.00	19	2,326.95	213	66,268.90	..

APPENDIX XV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON FIRE PROTECTION (RECLEARING THE FIRE LINES) IN HOSUR DIVISION FROM 1969-70 TO 1980-81.

Year.	Anchetty range. RS. P.	Denkanikotta range. RS. P.	Hosur range. RS. P.	Krishnagiri range. RS. P.	Total. RS. P.	Remarks
1969-70	Nil.	1,078.75	Nil.	Nil.	1,078.75	..
1970-71	Nil.	953.70	480.00	Nil.	1,433.70	..
1971-72	140.30	Nil.	720	Nil.	860.30	..
1972-73	407.34	606.90	720.00	Nil.	1,734.24	..
1973-74	Nil.	448.00	Nil.	Nil.	448.00	..
1974-75	830.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	830.00	..
1975-76	364.00	Nil.	252.00	Nil.	616.00	..
1976-77	Nil.	Nil.	2,336.00	Nil.	2,336.00	..
1977-78	266.00	520.00	Nil.	Nil.	786.00	..
1978-79	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..
1979-80	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..
1980-81	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..
Total ..	2,007.64	3,607.35	4,508.00	Nil.	10,122.99	..

APPENDIX XXVI

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE

Serial number and sources of revenue. (1)	1969-70. (2)	1970-71. (3)	1971-72. (4)
By Governement agency—			
1 Sandalwood	4,68,496.00	2,61,117.00	2,20,186.74
2 Timber	..	219.00	..
3 Fuel	47,188.55	52,236.00	78,721.90
4 Bamboo	108.00	36,530.80	..
5 Other produce	2,397.21	5000	..
By consumers of purchasers.			
6 Fuel	53,610.60	74,988.35	64,464.47
7 Bamboo	1,57,269.17	1,83,406.41	2,37,749.94
8 Grazing	23,990.25	23,630.25	46,318.50
9 Other forest produce	50,267.80	1,29,567.10	51,283.64
10 Driftwood and confiscated forest produce ..	2,518.58	615.19	121.73
11 Miscellaneous other sources	45,330.50	41,630.69	50,713.73
12 Receipts from ex-zamin	2,00,065.15	12,695.82	13,739.00
13 Receipts from Development Scheme	..	..	..
14 Fines and forfeiture	54,712.27	24,829.05	6,522.60
15 Rents, on buildings and Rest houses	863.09	1,715.18	1,782.15
16 Confiscated Forest produce	..	..	..
17 Forest plantations	..	..	..
Total ..	9,26,808.07	8,43,23084	7,71 604.40
Deduct refunds	444.45	451.00	330.00
	9,26,363.62	8,42,579.94	7,71,374.40
Revenue from other division	423.00	..	..
	9,26,786.62	8,42,579.84	7,71,374.40

XXVI

REALISED FROM HOSUR DIVISION :

1972-73	1973-74.	1974-75.	1975-76.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1,57,425.70	2,74,717.25	3,89,179.87	2,91,481.58
9.00	..	..	..
89,345.55	26,741.50	..	..
..	..	..	..
50.00	1,287.00	..	..
50,248.05	1,41,905.05	1,04,063.40	93,285.85
1,09,953.05	1,14,629.40	3,51,573.25	1,46,730.80
50,602.50	44,022.50	45,585.00	47.33,050
54,024.40	1,29,089.50	2,66,48.66	71,367.00
176.85	334.70	..	..
63,283.97	76,820.21	78,161.50	1,33,581.23
16,469.55	18,518.40	..	..
..	22,064.95	..	..
8,0008.20	16,013.68	15,982.50	12,400.70
3,337.94	4,715.76	4,372.52	4,216.70
..	..	694.07	378.75
..	..	2,33,058.00	40,040.00
6,02,942.66	8,64,859.90	14,89,318.77	3,40,813.11
592.00	1,434.40	..	983.30
6,02,350.66	8,63,425.50	14,89,318.77	8,39,829.81
..	..	..	..
6,02,350.66	8,63,425.50	14,89,318.77	8,39,829.81

Serial number and sources of revenue.	1976-77.	1977-7 .
By Government agency.		
1 Sandalwood	5,05,610.15	4,92,632.80
2 Timber	..	..
3 Fuel	..	..
4 Bamboo	..	..
5 Other produce	..	..
By consumers of purchase.		
6 Fuel	1,66,367.60	33,271.00
7 Bamboo	2,88,337.75	3,59,003.81
8 Grazing	49,404.00	46,281.00
9 Other forest produce	1,97,594.00	1,11,668.47
10 Driftwood and confiscated forest produce	..	....
11 Miscellaneous other sources	96,996.67	1,08,382.93
12 Receipts from ex-zamin	..	..
13 Receipts from Development Scheme	..	..
14 Fines and forefeiture	25,495.00	15,870.80
15 Rents on buildings and Rest houses	5,097.90	5,791.10
16 Confiscated Forest produce	1,307.95	525.25
17 Forest plantations	1,23,503.15	3,84,851.60
Total ..	14,59,714.17	15,58,278.76
Deduct—refunds	1,713.40	68,288.70
	14,58,000.77	15,51,650.06
Revenue from other division	..	..
	14,58,000.77	15,51,650.06

1978-79.	1979-80.	1980-81.	Total.
2,25,934135	10,35,562.60	9,10,159.00	52,32,502.54
..	..	..	228.00
..	..	..	2,94,233.50
..	..	..	36,638.80
..	..	..	3,784.23
39,999.00	1,264.00	10,213.00	8,33,680.37
4,55,352.90	7,23,393.73	7,86,409.78	39,13,800.99
72,879.00	78,808.00	70,321.50	5,99,172.00
1,63,094.63	1,37,073.00	2,27,118.50	15,93,814.60
..	..	..	3,766.95
1,52,737.09	1,36,861.77	2,35,071.54	12,13,561.83
..	..	..	81,487.92
..	..	..	22,064.95
4,494.25	27,054.38	13,600.00	2,24,983.43
6,361.85	6,379.25	6,105.15	50,738.59
57.40	252.25	17.00	3,232.67
4,482.25	1,782.00	16,216.20	8 ( ),913.20
11,30,372.72	21,48,430.88	22,75,231.67	1,49,— 11,605.95
12,954.00	1,830.00	3,819.00	31,280.25
11,17,418.72	21,46,600.88	22,71,412.67	1,48,80,325.70
..	..		423.00
11,17,418.72	21,46,600.88	..	1,48,80,748.70

APPENDIX XVII.

DETAILED LIST OF SUCCESSFUL SANDAL PLANTATIONS RAISED IN HOSUR DIVISION 1980

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*ocemen*	*Remarks.*
1	Anchetty	Anchetty ..	1970	6.20	7m x 3m	..
2		Anchetty ..	1971	5.20	7m x 3m	..
		Total ..		11.40		

APPENDIX XVII(a)

DETAILED LIST OF SANDAL PLANTATIONS CONSIDERED EITHER AS FAILURE OR OF POOR STOCKINGS.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
1	Anchetty	Ubrani ..	1972	5.20	4m x 4m	..
2	Do.	Ubrani ..	1973	5.10	4m x 4m	..
3	Do.	Ubrani ..	1974	5.00	4m x 4m	..
4	Do.	Ubrani ..	1975	5.02	4m x 4m	..
5	Do.	Ubrani ..	1976	15.00	4m x 4m	..
6	Do.	Ubrani ..	1977	15.00	4m x 4m	..
7	Do.	Ubrani ..	1978	16.00	4m x 4m	..
8	Do.	Ubrani ..	1979	15.00	4m x 4m	..
9	Denkanikotta	Noganur ..	1970	2.00	7m x 3.5m	over lapped by. pungan during 1981.
10	Do.	Noganur ..	1970	20.00	7m x 3.5m	over lapped by bamboo during 1975.
11	Do.	Noganur ..	1971	16.00	7m x 3.5m	Do.
12	Do.	Noganur ..	1971	2.00	7m x 3.5m	overlapped by pungan during 1981.
13	Do.	Noganur ..	1972	5.57	4m x 4m	..
14	Do.	Noganur ..	1973	5.40	4m x 4m	..
15	Do.	Noganur ..	1973	2.03	4m x 4m	..
16	Do.	Noganur ..	1974	6.60	4m x 4m	..
17	Do.	Noganur ..	1975	5.00	4m x 4m	..
18	Hosur	Sanamavu ..	1970	1.00	7.5m x 3m	..
19	Do.	Sanamavu ..	1971	1.41	7.5m x 3m	..
20	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1972	5.11	4m x 4m	Restocked with Eucalyptus citri-dova in 1977.
21	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1972	5,20	4m x 4m	..
22	Do.	Javalagiri ..	1973	5.00	4m x 4m	..
23	Krishnagiri	Thogarapalli	1970	0.40	4m x 4m	..
24	Do.	Maharajagadai	1979	5.60	4m x 4m	..
25	Do.	Maharajagadai	1980	10.20	4m x 4m	..
		Total ..		179.89		

ABSTRACT.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Total area in ha.*
1	Anchetty	81.32
2	Denkanikottah	64.60
3	Hosur	17.72
4	Krishnagiri	16.25
	Total ..	179.89

APPENDIX XVIII.

DETAILED LIST OF SUCCESSFUL BAMBOO PLANTATIONS RAISED IN HOSUR DIVISION UP TO 1980.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Anchetty	Anchetty ..	1968	21.85	6m x 6m	..
2	Do.	Do.	1969	23.07	6m x 6m	..
3	Do.	Ubrani ..	1977	29.60	6m x 6m	..
4	Do.	Do.	1978	25.00	6m x 6m	Only an area of 25 ha. is successful out of 50.00 ha.
5	Denkanikotta	Noganur ..	1949	3.00	6.71m x 6.71m	.
6	Do.	Do.	1968	20.23	6m x 6m	..
7	Do.	Do.	1969	8.90	6m x 6m	..
8	Do.	Do.	1970	30.40	6m x 6m	..
9	Do.	Do.	1971	30.00	6m x 6m	..
10	Do.	Do.	1972	37.60	6m x 6m	..
10A	Do.	Do.	1972	5.57	6m x 6m	..
11	Do.	Do.	1973	30.00	6m x 6m	..
12	Do.	Do.	1974	30.00	6m x 6m	..
13	Do.	Do.	1975	39.00	6m x 6m	..
14	Do.	Do.	1976	15.04	6m x 6m	..
15	Do.	Do.	1976	25.60	6m x 6m	..
16	Do.	Do.	1976	24.80	6m x 6m	..
17	Do.	Aiyur-Extension III.	1976	15.52	6m x 6m	Inter planted with Eucalyptus citridora.
18	Do.	Noganur ..	1977	29.10	6m x 6m	..
19	Do.	Aiyur Extension III.	1977	17.00	6m x 6m	..
20	Do.	Noganur ..	1978	36.00	6m x 6m	..
21	Do.	Do. ..	1978	39.20	6m x 6m	..
22	Do.	Do.	1978	15.68	6m x 6m	..
23	Do.	Do.	1978	9.76	6m x 6m	..
24	Do.	Aiyur Extension I.	1978	42.40	6m x 6m	..
25	Do.	Gulhatti ..	1978	50.00	6m x 6m	Bit-I.
26	Do.	Do.	1978	50.00	6m x 6m	Bit-II.
27	Do.	Aiyur Extension I.	1979	43.00	6m x 6m	..
28	Denkanikotta	Aiyur Extension II.	1979	38.80	6m x 6m	..
29	Do.	Gulhatti ..	1979	43.30	6m x 6m	..
30	Do.	Aiyur Extension I.	1980	58.56	6m x 6,m	..

Serial number.	Name of the range.	Name of the reserved forest.	Year.	Area in hal.	Expacement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31	Krishnagiri	Thogarapalli	1967	8.80	6.71m x 6.71m	
32	Do.	Do.	1968	21.20	6m x 6m	
33	Do.	Do.	1969	8.50	6m x 6m	
34	Do.	Do.	1969	3.24	6.5mx 6m	
35	Dol	Do.	1970	1.60	6m x 6m	
36	Do.	Do.	1971	5,80	6m x 6m	
			Total ..	937.12		

ABSTRACT.

Serial number.	Name of the range.	Total area in ha.
1	Anchetty	99.52
2	Denkanikotta	788.46
3	KrishnagMri	49.14
	Total ..	937.72

APPENDIX XVIII (a)—*cont.*

Detailed list of Bamboo plantations considered either as failure or of poor stocking in Hosur Division

Serial number	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved.*	*Year.*	*Area. in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Anchetty	Anchettys	1970	18.00	6m x 6m	
2	Do.	Do.	1971	18.18	6m x 6m	
3	Do.	Do.	1972	28.11	6m x 4m	
4	Do.	Do.	1973	25.10	6m x 6m	
5	Do.	Do.	1974	26.00	6,m x 4m	
6	Do.	Do.	1975	24.90	4m x 6m	
7	Do.	Do.	1976	21.60	6m x 6m	
8	Do.	Ubrani	1978	50.40	6m x 4Æ	
9	Do.	Do.	1978	25.00	6m x 6m	Under D.P.A.Pan. area of 25.00 ha. is failure out of 50'00 ha.
10	Do.	Do.	1979	49.40	6m x 6m	
11	Do.	Do.	1979	51.68	6m x 6m	Under D. P. A. P.
12	Do.	Do.	1980	51.68	6m x 6m	
13	Denkanikotta	Gulhatti	1962	12.14	6.71m x 6 71.m	Over lapped by 1978 Bit I.
14	Do.	Noganur	1966	8.09	6.71m x 6.71m	
15	Do.	Aiyur Extension I.	1968	45.73	6m x 6m	
16	Do.	Do.	1960	11.73	6m x 6m	
17	Do.	Noganur	1976	30.08	6m x 6m	
18	Do.	Do.	1977	24.00	6m x 6m	
19	Do.	Do.	1977	5.30	6m x 6m	
20	Do.	Pane	1979	14.70	6m x 6m	
21	Do.	Pane	1960	43.20	6m x 6m	
22	Hosur	Thalli	1959	8.00	6.71mx6.71m	
23	Do.	Do.	1960	8.09	6.71mx6.71m	
24	Do.	Javalagiri	1960	18.21	6.71mx6.71m	
25	Do.	Thalli	1961	10.12	6.71mx6.71m	
26	Do	Sanamavu	1965	12.14	5.03mx5.03m	
27	Krishnagiri	Nandibanda	1966	16.19	6.71mx6.71m	
28	Do.	Do.	1970	4.00	6m x 6m	
29	Do.	Do.	1971	5.80	6m x 6m	
			Total	661.46		

ABSTRACT.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Total area in ha.*
1	Anchetty	383.85
2	Denkanikotta	194.97
3	Hosur	56.65
4	Krishnagiri	25.99
	Total	661.46

APPENDIX XIX

Detailed list of successful Eucalyptus plantations raised in Hosur Division upto 1980.

Serial No.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Anchetty	Woddapatty ..	1969	10.60	6m×6m	..
2	Do.	Taggatti	1978	55.04	12m×5m×12m×5m.. 7mX3m	
3	Denkanikotta.. ..	Noganur	1959	3.40	Not available E H	
4	Do	Pane	1965	7.69	3.35m×3.35m	E.H. interplanted with Tamarind.
5	Do.	Gulhatti	1966	12.02	2.5m×2.5m	..
6	Do.	Denkanikotta	1972	15.56	2.5m×2.5m	..
7	Do.	Noganur	1975	20.00	4m×2m	Bit I
8	Do.	Noganur	1975	25.63	4m×2m	Bit II
	Do.	Denkanikotta	1976	15.00	4m×2m	..
10	Do.	Denkanikotta	1977	15.00	4m×2m	..
11	Do.	Denkanikotta	1978	14.30	4m×2m	Bit I
12	Do.	Denkanikotta	1978	35.00	4m×2m	Bit II
13	Do.	Pane	1978	50.00	4m×2m	..
14	Hosur	Javalagiri	1972	4.50	2m×2m	Edu. citriodora.
15	Do.	Javalagiri	1973	4.60	2m×2m	Do.
16	Do.	Thalli	1973	10.40	2m×2m	Do.
17	Do.	Javalagiri	1974	9.10	215m×215m	Do.
18	Do.	Javalagiri	1974	4.70	2m×2m	Do.
19	Do.	Javalagiri	1975	9.30	2m×2m	Do.
20	Do.	Javalagiri	1975	5.10	2m×2m	Do.
21	Do.	Javalagiri	1976	10.25	2m×2m	Do.
22	Do.	Javalagiri	1976	4.90	2m×2m	Do.
23	Do.	Javalagiri	1977	15.00	2m×2m	Do.
24	Do.	Javalagiri	1977	10.00	2m×2m	Do.
25	Do.	Javalagiri	1977	5.00	2m×2m	Do.
26	Do.	Sanamavu	1978	50.00	2.5m×2.5m	Do.
27	Do.	Amudagondapalli ..	1978	21.00	2.5m×2.5m	E.H.
28	Do.	Javalagiri	1980	4.90	2m×2m	Do.
29	Do.	Amudagondapalli ..	1980	24.64	2.5m×2.5m	Do.
30	Do.	Settipalli	1980	41.00	2.5m×2.5.m	Bit I interplanted with Pungan, and Parambai.
31	Do.	Settipalli	1980	13.00	2.5m×2.5m	Bit II interplanted with Pungan, and Parambai.
32	Krishnagiri	Thogarapalli	1962	8.92	6.08m×1.83m	Allotted to Paper Mill E.H.
3	Do.	Thogarapalli	1963	8.00	5.08m×1.83m	Do.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
34	Krishnagiri	Nandibanda	1963	2.02	2.59m × 2.59m	E.H.
35	Do.	Thogarapalli	1964	8.49	5.08m × 1.83m	E.H.
36	Do.	Thogarapalli	1965	9.20	5.08X1.83m	E.H.
37	Do.	Thogarapalli	1966	8.09	5.08mX1.83m	E.H.
38	Do.	Thogarapalli	1967	8.80	7mX2m	Interplanted with Bamboo.
39	Do.	Thogarapalli	1968	8.90	8.71mX1.83	E.H.
40	Do.	Kottur	1977	21.60	4mX2m	Out of 60 ha. Misc plot an area of 21.60 ha. raised with E.H.
			Total ..	610.79		

ABSTRACT.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Total area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Anchetty	65.64
2	Denkanikotta	213.60
3	Hosur	247.34
4	Krishnagiri	84.21
	Total ..	610.79

APPENDIX XIX (a).

Detailed list of eucalyptus plantations considered either as failure or poor stocking in Hosur Division upto 1980.

Serial number. (1)	Name of the range. (2)	Name of the reserved forest. (3)	Year. (4)	Area in ha. (5)	Espacement. (6)	Remarks. (7)
1	Denkanikotta	Pane	1963	3.09	2.5 m×2.5m	Restocked with Pungan during 1980.
2	Do.	Pane	1964	9.31	2.5.m×2.5.m	Do.
3	Do.	Denkanikotta	1973	14.75	2.5m×2.5m	Eucalyptus citriodora.
4	Do.	Aiyur extension III	1976	15.52	4m×2m	Interplanted with Bamboo.
5	Do.	Denkanikotta	1979	15.00	4m×2m	Restocked with pungan during 1981.
6	Hosur	Sanamavu	1959	4.00	2m×2m	Restocked with Eucalyptus during 1977.
7	Do.	Sanamavu	1960	4.00	2m×2m	Proposed for Eucalyptus restocking during this plan period.
8	Do.	Sanamavu	1961	4.00	2m×2m	Do.
9	Do	Sanamavu	1962	4.00	2m×2m	Do.
10	Do.	Thalli	1964	1.62	3.5m×3.5m	Restocked with Eucalyptus during 1975.
11	Do.	Javalagiri	1972	10.00	2m×2m	Proposed for sandal plantations sorie during this plan period.
12	Do.	Javalagiri	1973	10.00	2m×2m	Do.
13	Do.	Sanamavu	1974	5.00	2m×2m	Do.
14	Do.	Sanamavu	1974	5.00	2m×2m	Interplanted with Tamarind.
15	Do.	Sanamavu	1975	5.36	2m×2m	Do.
16	Do.	Sanamavu	1975	5.20	2m×2m	Do.
17	Do.	Thalli	1975	12.80	2m×2m	Do.
18	Do.	Sanamavu	1977	9.40	2m×2m	Proposed for Eucalyptus restock during this plan period.
19	Hosur Do.	Sanamavu	1979	55.20	2m×2m	Proposed for Eucalyptus restocking during this plan period.
20	Do.	Settipalli	1979	56.00	2m×2m	Proposed for Miscellaneous Planatations series during this plan period.
21	Do.	Melumalai	1979	28.80	2m×2m	Do.
			Total	283.05		

Abstract.

Serial number. (1)	Name of the Range. (2)	Total area in ha. (3)
1	Denkanikotta	62.67
2	Hosur	220.38
	Total	283.05

APPENDIX—XX.

DETAILED LIST OF SUCCESSFUL TAMARIND PLANTATIONS RAISED IN HOSUR DIVISION UPTO 1980.

Serial Number.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved forest or reserved land.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Denkanikotta ..	Noganur	1965	3.28	3.35m×3.35m	
		Denkanikotta ..	1971	52.93	4m×4m	
		Denkanikotta ..	1972	21.72	4m×4m	
		Denkanikotta ..	1973	39.40	4m×4m	Bit II
		Noganur	1973	8.80	4m×4m	Bit I
		Neganur	1973	10.34	4m×4m	Bit. II
		Noganur	1974	34.25	4m×4m	..
		Noganur	1975	30.00	4m×4m	..
		Noganur	1976	30.08	4m×4m	..
		Noganur	1978	50.00	6m×6m	
		Noganur	1980	44.64	5m×5m	Interplanted with pungan.
		Noganur	1980	53.76	5m×5m	Do.
2	Hosur	Sanamavu	1974	5.00	4m×4m	
		Sanamavu	1975	5.00	4m×4m	..
		Kumbalam I ..	1975	10.20	4m×4m	Under D.P. A.P. Scheme.
		Sanamavu ..	1976	5.12	4m×4m	..
		Sanamavu	1977	5.10	4m×4m	..
	..	Sannmavu ..	1978	40.00	6m×6m	Under D.P.A.P. Scheme.
		Sanamavu ..	1978	34.00	6m×6m	Do.
		Sanamavu	1978	30.00	6m×6m	Do.
		Sanamavu ..	1979	13.00	6m×6m	Do.
		Sanamavu	1979	24.00	6m6m	Total area 60ha, effective area under D.P. A.P. Scheme.
		Athimugam I ..	1980	30.00	6m×6m	24.00 ha. under D.P.A.P Scheme.
		Sanamavu extension I	1980	4.80	6m× m	Under D.P. A.P. Scheme.
		Medithepalli ..	1980	12.50	6m×6m	Do. Scheme.
3	Krishnagiri	Nandibanda and Nandibanda extension.	1941 1942 1943 1945	52.50	Not available.	
	..	Thogarapalli	1958	4.00	10m×3.5m	Not available.
	..	Varatanapalli ..	1963	4.04	6.71m×2.59m	Do.
	..	Varatanapalli ..	1963	4.45	6.71m×2.59m	Do.

Serial Number.	Name of the range.	Name of the reserved forest or reserved land.	Year	Area in ha.	Espacement.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3.	Krishnag ri—*cont.* ..	Nandibanda	1964	16.18	3.35m× 3.35m.	..
		Nandibanda	1965	13.75	6.71m× 2.59m	
		Varatanapalli ..	1965	4.04	0.71m× 2.59m	..
		Nandibanda	1966	26.30	6.71m× 2.59m	..
		Varatanapalli ..	1967	4.04	3.65m× 3.68m	..
		Nandibanda	1967	21.45	3.65m× 3.65m	..
		Nandibanda	1968	16.18	4m×4m	..
		Bargur	1968	16.18	4m×4m	..
		Varatanapalli ..	1968	4.45	4m×4m	..
		Varatanapalli ..	1969	3.28	4m×4m	..
		Bargur	1969	20.00	4m×4m	..
		Nandibanda ..	1969	16.60	4m×4m	..
		Bargur	1970	21.20	4m×4m	..
		Nandibanda	1970	16.00	4m×4m	..
		Varatanapalli ..	1970	4.00	4m×4m	..
		Varatanapalli ..	1971	4.00	4m×4m	..
		Bargur	1971	21.50	4m×4m	..
		Nandibanda	1971	26.20	4m×4m	..
		Nandibanda	1972	44.31	4m×4m	Under D.P. A.P. Scheme.
		Varatanapalli ..	1972	5.79	6m×6m	Do.
		Nandibanda Extension	1973	17.00	4m×4m	Do.
		Nandibanda	1973	6.80	4m×4m	Do.
		Varatanapalli ..	1973	5.84	4m×4m	Do.
		Thogarapalli	1973	53.60	4m×4m	Do.
		Veppanapalli ..	1973	10.50	4m×4m	Do.
		Varatanapalli ..	1974	5.84	4m×4m	Do.
		Veppanapalli extension.	1974	17.36	4m×4m	Do.
		Varatanapalli ..	1975	6.00	4m×4m	..
		Maharajagadai ..	1975	30.00	4m×4m	..
		Alapatti	1975	13.00	4m×4m	..
		Varatanapalli ..	1976	7,36	4m×4m	..
		Maharajagadai ..	1976	32.84	4m×4m	..
		Varatnapalli ..	1977	8.50	4m×4m	Tamarind cum silvipasture plot.

Serial Number.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved forest or reserved land.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3	Krishnagiri—*cont.* ..	Maharaagadai ..	1977	30.00	4m×4m	
		Neralapalli	1978	50.00	6m×6m	
		Varatanapalli ..	1979	50.00	6m×6m	
		Neyalakota and Medugampalli.	1979	34.00	6m×6m	
		Neralapalli and Neralapalli extension.	1979	50.00	6m×6m	
		Total		1,396.00		

ABSTRACT.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Total area in ha.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Denkanikotta	379.20
2	Hosur	218.72
3	Krishnagiri	798.08
	Total ..	1,3961·00

APPENDIX XX (*a*).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF TAMARIND PLANTATIONS CONSIDERED EITHER AS FAILURE OR OF POOR STOCKING IN HOSUR DIVISION UPTO 1980.

Serial number and Name of the range.	*Locality.*	*Year of plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Anchetty	Anchetty R.F.	1963	12.95	2.59m. × 2.59m.	....
	Do.	1964	10.92	Do.	....
	Woddapatty	1972	13.40	4m. × 4m.	....
	Do.	1973	14.40	Do.	....
	Do.	1974	10.00	Do.	....
	Do.	1979	20.20	Do.	....
2 Denkanikotta	Aiyur Extension R.F. II.	1963	4.05	3.35m. × 3.35m.	....
	Denkanikotta R.F.	1963	4.05	Do.	....
	Naganur R.F.	1963	3.00	Do.	....
	Pane R.F.	1963	8.09	Do.	....
	Aiyur R.F.	1964	3.64	Do.	....
	Denkanikotta extension R.F. II.	1964	4.05	Do.	....
	Naganur R.F.	1964	4.05	Do.	....
	Pane R.F.	1964	9.31	Do.	....
	Denkanikotta R.F. II	1965	4.05	Do.	....
	Pane	1965	7.69	Do.	Interplanted with Eucalyptus.
	Denkanikotta R.F.	1972	58.45	Do.	....
	Denkanikotta R.F. Bit I.	1973	18.00	Do.	....
3 Hosur	Thalli R.F.	1973	10.40	4m. × 4m.	....
	Melumalai R.L.	1975	9.30	Do.	....
	Do.	1976	10.40	Do.	....
	Kumbalam RL. I	1976	10.40	Do.	....
	Sanamavu R.F.	1976	4.96	Do.	....
	Melumalai RL.	1977	10.00	Do.	....
	Kumbalam II RL.	1977	54.00	3m. × 3m.	....
3 Hosur	Sanamavu R.F.	1977	5.10	4m. × 4m.	....
	Do.	1978	56.00	Do.	....
	Melumalai RL	1978	50.00	Do.	....
	Sanamavu R.F.	1979	22.40	Do.	....
4 Krishnagiri	Nandibanda R.F.	1956	20.00	2.59m. × 2.59m.	....
	Bargur R.F.	1963	24.80	6.71m. × 3.35m.	....
	Kottur R.F.	1963	24.28	Do.	....
	Maharajagadai	1963	4.04	3.35m. × 3.35m.	....
	Neralapalli extension	1963	4.04	Do.	....
	Bargur	1964	16.99	Do.	....
	Kottur	1964	20.23	6.71m. × 3.35m.	....
	Maharajagadai	1964	4.04	6.71m × 2.59m	....
	Bargur	1965	17.80	3.35m. × 2.35m.	....
	Kothur	1965	6.47	6.71m. × 2.59m.	....
	Maharajagadai	1965	4.04	6.71m. × 3.59m	....
	Neralapalli extension	1965	4.04	3.35m. × 3.35m.	....
	Varatanapalli	1966	3.64	Do.	....
	Neralapalli	1966	3.60	6.71m. × 2.59m.	....
	Bargur	1966	18.80	3.35m. × 3.35m.	....
	Do.	1967	32.77	3.65m. × 3.65m.	....
	Do.	1971	40.00	4m. × 4m.	....
	Do.	1972	35.20	Do.	....
	Do.	1972	20.00	Do.	....

Serial number and Name of the range.	Locality.	Year of plantations.	Area in ha.	Espacement.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4 Krishnagiri ..	Varatanapalli	1972	6.08	6m. × 6m. ..	....
	Bargur	1973	20.00	4m. × 4m. ..	....
	Nandibanda	1975	14.50	6m. × 6m. ..	....
	Alapatty	1976	29.17	4m. × 4m. ..	....
	Alapatty	1977	30.00	Do. ..	....
	Bargur	1978	41.60	6m. × 6m. ..	Bit I.
	Do. ..	1978	8.00	Do. ..	Bit II.
	Total ..		907.69		

ABSTRACT.

Serial number and name of the range.	Area in ha.
(1)	(2)
1. Anchetty	81.87
2. Denkanikotta	127.43
3. Hosur	243.96
4. Krishnagiri	454.43
Total ..	907

APPENDIX XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF CASHEW PLANTATIONS RAISED SUCCESSFULLY IN KRISHNAGIRI RANGE.

Serial number.	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Nandibanda Extension	1955	2.02	10.06m. × 5.03m..	....
2	Do. ..	1956	2.02	Do. ..	....
3	Thogarapalli	1956	8.09	6.71m. × 5.03m. ..	....
4	Nandibanda Extension	1957	2.02	10.06m. × 5.03m. ..	....
5	Thogarapalli	1957	5.60	6.71m. × 5.03m. ..	....
6	Do. ..	1958	5.60	Do. ..	....
7	Do. ..	1959	6.80	Do. ..	....
8	Do. ..	1960	5.60	Do. ..	....
9	Do. ..	1961	5.60	Do. ..	....
	Total ..		43.35		

APPENDIX XXI (*a*).

DETAILED LIST OF CASHEW PLANTATIONS CONSIDERED EITHER AS FAILURE OR OF POOR STOCKING.

Serial number.	*Year.*	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	1953	Nandibanda Extension	2.02	10.06m. × 5.03m. ..	....
		Total ..	2.02		

APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF BURSERA DELPACHIANA PLANTATIONS CONSIDERED EITHER AS FAILURE OR OF POOR STOCKING.

Serial number and name of the range.	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year of planting.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Hosur	Sanamavu	1972	5.00	6m. × 6m. ..	....
	Javalagiri	1972	10.00	Do. ..	....
	Sanamavu	1973	5.00	Do. ..	....
	Javalagiri	1973	10.0[illegible]	Do. ..	....
	Total ..		30.0[illegible]		

APPENDIX XXIII.

DETAILED LIST OF SUCCESSFUL DIVI-DIVI PLANTATIONS RAISED IN HOSUR DIVISION UPTO 1980.

Serial number and name of the range.	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year of plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	**Remarks.**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Denkanikotta ..	Noganur	1975	1.14	4m. × 4m. ..	....
		1975	1.01	Do. ..	....
		1976	1.08	Do. ..	....
	Total ..		2.23		

APPENDIX XXIV.

DETAILED LIST OF SUCCESSFUL MISCELLANEOUS PLANTATIONS RAISED IN HOSUR DIVISION UPTO 1980.

Serial number and name of the range.	Name of the reserved forests or reserved land.	Year of planting.	Area in ha.	Espacement.	Species.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Denkanikotta	Aiyur extension I	1964	23.87	2.5 m × 2.5 m.	Miscellaneous species and Eucalyptus.	Eucalyptus felled during 1977–78.
2 Do.	Do.	1965	25.09	Do.	Do.	Do.
3 Do.	Noganur	1965	3.00	5 m. × 5m.	Pungan	....
4 Do.	Do.	1977	32.00	4 m. × 4m.	Do.	....
5 Do.	Denkanikotta	1979	35.00	Do.	Do.	....
6 Do.	Noganur	1979	41.00	5m. × 5m.	Do.	....
7 Do.	Gulhatti	1980	25.00	Do.	Do.	....
8 Do.	Pane	1980	8.16	Do.	Dc.	....
9 Do.	Noganur	1980	44.64	Do.	Pungan and Tamarind	....
10 Do.	Do.	1980	8.96	Do.	Pungan	....
11 Do.	Do.	1980	53.76	Do.	Pungan and Tamarind	....
12 Do.	Denkanikotta	1980	50.56	Do.	Tamarind, Pungan, Parambai, Veppan.	....
13 Hosur	Kumbalam II	1976	23.20	3.5m. × 3.5m.	Parambai.	....
14 Do.	Do.	1977	54.00	3m. × 3m.	Tamarind, Parambai	....
15 Do.	Berigai	1979	58.40	Do.	Pungan, Eucalyptus, Manjakonnai	....
16 Do.	Settipalli	1980	41.00	3.5m. × 3.5m.	Pungan, Eucalyptus, Parambai bit I	....
17 Do.	Do.	1980	13.00	Do.	Do. bit II	....
18 Do.	Kumbalam II	1980	73.60	Do.	Pungan, Parambai and Tamarind	....
19 Do.	Shoolagunta	1980	36.00	Do.	Parambai and Tamarind	....
20 Do.	Erandapalli	1980	35.20	Do.	Parambai, Babul and Odai	....
21 Do.	Medithepalli	1980	65.00	Do.	Parambai, Pungan and Odai	....
22 Do.	Nariganapuram	1980	37.90	3m. × 3m. 3.5m. × 3.5m. 5m. × 5m.	Odai, Pungan and Red Sandar Hard wickia binnata. Parambai.	(Berigai-Nariganapuram.)
23 Do.	Athimugam I	1980	27.50	3.5m. × 3.5m.	Odai and Parambai	....
23A Do.	Athimugam II	1980	8.70	3.5m. × 3.5m. 5m. × 5m.	Babul, Pungan and Parambai	....

Serial number and name of the range.	Name of the reserved forests or reserved land.	Year of planting.	Area in ha.	Espacement.	Species.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
24 Do.	Sanamvavu extension I	1980	15.60	Do.	Odai, Pungan and Babul	....
25 Do.	Medithepalli	1980	26.85	3.5m. × 3.5m. 5m. × 5m.	Parambai, Pungan, Odai and Kathisavukku.	....
26 Krishnagiri	Sokkampatti I	1976	20.00	3.5m. × 3.5m.	Parambai	....
27 Do.	Kottur	1977	60.00	4m. + 2m. 4m. × 4m.	Eucalyptus, Tamarind Parambai.	Out of 60 ha. Miscellaneous plot an area of 21.60 ha raised with E.H.
28 Do.	Veppanapalli	1978	50.00	3m. × 3m.	Eucalyptus, Pungan, Odai and Parambai.	....
29 Do.	Sokkampatti II	1979	83.00	3.5m. × 3.5m.	Tamarind, Pungan and Parambai Bit I.	....
30 Do.	Varatanapalli and its extension	1980	25.00	6m. × 6m.	Pungan, Tamarind and Par mbai	....
31 Do.	Maharajagadai extension	1980	25.00	5m. × 5m.	Pungan, Veppan and Parambai	....
32 Do.	Veppanapalli	1980	55.52	3.5m. × 3.5.m	Parambai, Odai and Seetha	....
33 Do.	Alapatti	1980	19.68	Do.	Odai and Parambai	....
34 Do	Naralapalli	1980	24.80	Do.	Pungan, Veppan and Parambai	....
	Total		1,229.99			

ABSTRACT.

Serial number and name of the range.	Total area in ha.
(1)	(2)
1 Denkanikotta	351.04
2 Hosur	515.95
3 K ishnagiri	363.00
Total	1,229 99

APPENDIX XXIV(*a*)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS PLANTATIONS RAISED BY CRASH PLANTATIONS DIVISION DURING THE PLAN PERIOD IN HOSUR DIVISION LIMIT, UPTO 1980.

Serial number and name of the range.	*Name of the reserved forest or reserved land.*	*Year of planting.*	*Area in hectares.*	*Espacement.*	*Species.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Hosur	Sanamavu	1979	124.00	3m×3m	Parambai, Odai ..	....
2 Do. ..	Sanamavu	1979	55.00	Do.	Do.	..
3 Do. ..	Agaram	1980	135.04	3.5m×3.5m	Do.	...
4 Do. ..	Royakotta	1980	74.75	Do.	Do.	
5 Do. ..	Do. ..	1980	62.20	Do.	Do.	...
6 Do. ..	Do. ..	1980	4.00	Do.	Do.	..
7 Do. ..	Kariyanapalli—II	1980	52.09	Do.	Do.	...
8 Do. ..	Sanamavu	1980	12.00	Do.	Do.	...
9 Do. ..	Do. ..	1980	43.80	Do.	Do.	....
10 Krishnagiri	Kottur	1978	50.50	3m×3m	Do.	Bit I.
11 Do. ..	Do. ..	1978	50.23	Do.	Do.	Bit II.
12 Do. ..	Do. ..	1978	50.14	Do.	Do.	Bit III.
13 Do. ..	Do. ..	1978	50.21	Do.	Do.	Bit IV.
14 Do. ..	Do. ..	1978	20.39	Do.	Do.	Vit V.
15 Do. ..	Do. ..	1978	50.23	Do.	Do.	Bit VI.
16 Do. ..	Do. ..	1978	50.03	Do	Do.	Bit VII.
17 Do. ..	Do. ..	1978	55.23	Do.	Do.	Bit VIII.
18 Do. ..	Do. ..	1979	59.67	Do.	Do.	Bit I.
19 Do. ..	Do. ..	1979	105.20	Do.	Do.	Bit II.
20 Do. ..	Do. ..	1979	75.52	Do.	Do.	Bit III.
21 Do. ..	Do. ..	1979	60.67	3.0m×3.0m	Do.	Bit IV.
22 Do. ..	Veppanapalli ..	1980	60.80	3.5m×3.5m	Do.	Bit I.
23 Do. ..	Do. ..	1980	40.57	Do.	Do.	Bit II
24 Do. ..	Do. ..	1980	60.41	Do.	Do.	Bit III
25 Do ..	Naralapalli Extension ..	1980	115.60	Do.	Do.	...
		Total	1,519.28			

ABSTRACT.

Serial number and name of the Division.	Total in hectares.
(1)	(2)
1 Hosur Division	1,229.99
2 Crash Plantation Division	1,519.28
Total ..	2,749.27

APPENDIX—XXIV(b)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS PLANTATIONS CONSIDERED EITHER AS FAILURE OR OF POOR STOCKING IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number and name of the range.	*Name of the reserved forest or reserved land.*	*Year.*	*Area in hectares.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1 Anchetty	Ubrani	1964	32.37	3.35m×3.35m	....
2 Do.	Do.	1965	46.54	Do.	....
3 Denkanikotta	Gulhatti	1959	2.02	3.66m×3.66m	....
4 Do.	Do.	1960	2.02	Do.	....
5 Do.	Do.	1961	2.02	Do.	....
6 Do.	Noganur	1961	4.05	3.35m×3.35m	....
7 Do.	Do.	1962	4.05	Do.	....
8 Do.	Do.	1963	4.05	Do.	....
9 Do.	Do.	1964	4.05	Do.	....
10 Hosur	Thalli	1973	10.40	4m×4m	....
11 Do.	Sanamavu	1975	5.20	2m×2m	....
12 Do.	Do.	1976	5.76	3m×3m	....
13 Do.	Do.	1977	5.60	Do.	....
14 Do.	Do.	1977	9.40	3.5m×3.5m	....
15 Do.	Settipalli	1977	14.40	Do.	....
16 Do.	Do.	1977	37.60	Do.	....
17 Do.	Do.	1977	20.80	Do.	....
18 Do.	Do.	1979	56.00	Do.	....
19 Do.	Melumalai	1979	28.80	Do.	....
20 Do.	Sanamavu	1979	2.00	Do.	....
21 Do.	Amuthakon [illegible]palli	1980	2.00	Do.	....
22 Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	1956	60.70	6.70m×3.35m	Area prescribed for miscellaneous plantations series during this plan.
23 Do.	Do.	1957	20.00	Do.	Do.
24 Do.	Do.	1959	60.00	Do.	Area prescribed for miscellaneous plantations series.
25 Do.	Sokkadi	1959	40.00	Do.	Do.
26 Do.	Kottur	1961	20.23	Do.	To Restock miscellaneous plantations under crash plantations division.
27 Do	Naralapalli	1961	20.23	Do.	To Restock miscellaneous species during 1980.

Serial number and name of the range. (1)		Name of the reserved forest or reserved land. (2)	Year. (3)	Area in hectares. (4)	Espacement. (5)	Remarks. (6)
28	Krishnagiri	Bargur	1961	20.28	6.70m×3.35m	To Restock Fodder and Pasture plot.
29	Do.	Nandibanda Extension	1962	40.00	Do.	....
30	Do.	Bargur	1962	40.47	Do.	To Restock Fodder and pasture plot.
31	Do.	Nandibanda	1963	18.00	Do.	Area prescribed for miscellaneous plantations series.
32	Do.	Kottur	1963	24.28	6.70m×1.82 m.	To Restock miscellaneous plantations under crash di[illegible]
33	Do.	Naralapalli	1963	40.47	6.70m×3.35m	To Restock with miscellaneous species during 1981.
34	Do.	Varatanapalli	1963	17.60	3.35m×3.35m	Area prescribed for Euc. plantations series.
35	Do.	Naralapalli	1964	35.61	6.70m×2.59m	....
36	Do.	Bargur	1964	25.09	6.70m×3.35m	....
	Do.	Kottur	1964	20.23	Do.	....
38	Do.	Varatanapalli	1964	17.81	3.35m×3.35m	Area prescribed for Eucalyptus plantations series.
39	Do.	Do.	1965	25.00	Do.	Do.
40	Do.	Do.	1965	19.60	2.59m×2.59m	Do.
41	Do.	Do.	1966	19.82	3.35m×3.35m	Do.
42	Do.	Do.	1967	22.67	2.59m×2.59m	Do.
43	Do.	Do.	1968	11.73	Do.	Do.
44	Do.	Sokkampatti I	1977	30.00	3.35m×3.35m	Area prescribed for miscellaneous plantations series.
45	Do.	Sokkampatti II	1977	10.00	3.5m×3.5m	To Restock with miscellaneous species under soil conservation division
46	Do.	Sokkampatti III	1979	12.44	3m×3m	Bit II. Area prescribed for miscellaneous plantations series during this plan.
		Total		972.41		

APPENDIX—XXV

DETAILED LIST OF FARM FORESTRY PLANTATIONS RAISED BOTH BY THE HOUSR DIVISION AND THE EXTENSION FORESTRY DIVISION

erial number and name of the taluk.	Name of the block.	Year of plantations.	Name of the plantations.	Area in hectares.	Espacement.	Species raised.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1963	Karim Sahib eri	24.00	3.35m × 3.35m	Babul	Felled during 197.
2 Do.	Bargur	1963	Orappam eri	18.40	Do.	Babul and E.H.	Felled during 1975.
3 Do.	Krishnagiri	1963	Jambuthu eri	8.00	Do.	Do.	Do.
4 Do.	Bargur	1963	Balinayanapalli eri	121.60	Do.	Do.	Do.
5 Hosur	Thalli	1963	Thalli	44.64	3m × 3m	Eucalyptus	Do.
6 Denkanikotta	Kelamangalam	1963	Irudukotta	41.09	3.35m × 3.35m	Do.	Do.
7 Hosur	Hosur	1963	Muthali	40.87	3m × 3m	Do.	Do.
			Total	198.60			
8 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1964	Vadamalai Narayanappa eri	20.00	3.35m × 3.35m	Babul	Felled during 1974.
9 Do.	Do.	1964	Achamangalam eri	10.00	Do.	Do.	Do.
10 Do.	Do.	1964	Rangaiyan eri	20.00	Do.	Do.	Do.
11 Do.	Krishnagiri	1964	Peddanapalli eri	16.00	Do.	Do.	Do.
12 Hosur	Hosur	1964	Agaram Beerjepalli eri	8.09	3½m × 3½m	Eucalyptus and Babul	Do.
				74.09			
13 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1965	Achamangalam eri	8.00	3.35m × 3.35m	Babul	Felled during 1975.
14 Do.	Do.	1965	Rasipalli eri	12.00	Do.	Do.	Do.
15 Do.	Do.	1965	Sundampatti eri	8.00	Do.	Do.	Do.
16 Do.	Veppanapalli	1965	Madhepalli eri	20.00	Do.	Do.	Felled during 1977.
17 Do.	Krishnagiri	1965	Appurao eri	12.00	Do.	Do.	Felled during 1975.
18 Do.	Do.	1965	Dasigoundan eri	10.12	Do.	Do.	Do.
				70.20			
19 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1966	Balinayanapalli eri	20.00	3.35m × 3.35m	Babul	Do.
20 Do.	Veppanapalli	1966	Ettipalli eri	20.23	Do.	Babul and Eucalyptus	Felled during 1976.
				40.23			

Serial number and name of the taluk.	Name of the block.	Year of plantations.	Name of the plantations.	Area in hectares.	Espacement.	Species raised.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
21 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1967	Durai eri	12.00	3.35m × 3.35m	Babul	Felled during 1977.
22 Do.	Krishnagiri	1967	Pethathalapalli eri	28.00	Do.	Do.	Do.
23 Hosur	Hosur	1967	Nandimangalam eri	10.11	Do.	Do.	Felled during 1975.
				50.11			
4 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1968	Sentharapalli eri	18.40	3.35m × 3.35m	Babul	Felled during 1976.
25 Do.	Do.	1968	Nakkalapatti eri	18.00	Do.	Do.	Do.
26 Do.	Do.	1968	Achamangalam eri	10.60	Do.	Do.	Felled during 1980.
27 Do.	Do.	1968	Chetti eri	16.00	Do.	Do.	Felled during 1977.
				63.00			
28 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1974	Gangavaram eri	3.00	3½m × 3½m	Babul	....
29 Do.	Do.	1974	Kashimkhan eri	10.20	Do.	Do.	....
30 Do.	Krishnagiri	1974	Ghousekhan eri	8.30	Do.	Do.	....
31 Do.	Do.	1974	Marudhapalli eri	13.03	Do.	Do.	....
32 Do.	Bargur	1974	Chinn eri	13.30	Do.	Do.	....
33 Do.	Krishnagiri	1974	Ramanaicken eri	5.66	Do.	Do.	....
34 Do.	Do.	1974	Ammasigoundan eri	15.06	Do.	Do.	....
45 Do.	Do.	1974	Kullagoundan eri	4.04	Do.	Do.	....
36 Do.	Do.	1974	Chinnathimmarayanapalli eri	11.90	Do.	Do.	....
37 Do.	Do.	1974	Valluvapuram eri	6.74	Do.	Do.	....
38 Do.	Do.	1974	Karadiguri eri	11.66	Do.	Do.	....
39 Do.	Do.	1974	Naickan Eri	4.59	Do.	Do.	....
40 Do.	Do.	1974	Eachankuttai eri	3.06	Do.	Do.	....
41 Do.	Bargur	1974	Kattu Agraharam	21.50	Do.	Do.	....
42 Do.	Krishnagiri	1974	Goundan eri	8.96	Do.	Do.	....
				141.00			

Serial number and name of the taluk. (1)	Name of the block. (2)	Year of plantations. (3)	Name of the plantations. (4)	Area in hectares. (5)	Espacement. (6)	Species raised. (7)	Remarks. (8)
43 Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1975	Muthur-Hillock	2.40	3m × 3m.	Misc.	....
44 Hosur	Hosur	1975	Nandimangalam	20.80	2m × 2m.	Eucalyptus and Misc.	....
45 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1975	Thimmanaickenpatti Peria eri.	33.90	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Babul	....
46 Do.	Do.	1975	Thimmanaickenpatti Chinna eri.	6.50	$3\frac{1}{2}$ × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Do.	....
47 Do.	Do.	1975	Chenraya Naickeneri	13.40	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Do.	....
48 Do.	Do.	1975	Leguminaicken eri	4.70	Do.	Babul and Acacia planifrons.	....
49 Do.	Do.	1975	Thonnachettykuttai eri	1.90	Do.	Do.	....
50 Do.	Do.	1975	Balanaicken eri	1.00	Do.	Do.	....
51 Do.	Do.	1975	Thippanur eri	17.80	Do.	Babul	....
52 Do.	Do.	1975	Gundupatti eri	10.00	Do.	Do.	....
53 Do.	Do.	1975	Gengainaickenpatti eri	8.60	Do.	Do.	....
54 Do.	Do.	1975	Jambukuttapatti eri	14.40	Do.	Do.	....
				135.40			
55 Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1976	Muthur Hillock	14.08	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Miscellaneous	Bit I.
56 Do.	Do.	1976	Do.	13.76	Do.	Do.	Bit II.
57 Hosur	Hosur	1976	Nandimangalam	18.40	Do.	Parambai	....
58 Hosur	Shoolagiri	1976	Uddanapalli eri	12.80	3m × 3m.	Eucalyptus and Babul.	....
59 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1976	Thimmanaickenpatty Karadu	10.10	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Acaciaplanifrons	....
60 Do.	Do.	1976	Veeramalaimaveri	17.80	Do.	Babul	....
61 Do.	Do.	1976	Chinnakaradiyur eri	12.07	Do.	Do.	....
62 Do.	Kaveripattinam	1976	Periakaradiyur eri	9.30	Do.	Do.	....
63 Do.	Do.	1976	Barur eri	30.72	Do.	Do.	....
64 Do.	Krishnagiri	1976	Ancheri Hills	4.60	Do.	Custard apple	....
65 Do.	Bargur	1976	Thimmanaickenpatty bund	0.75	Do.	Cassia siamea	....
				144.38			

66 Krishnagiri	Bargur	1977	Maniyakaran F.F. Plot	3.90	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × $3\frac{1}{2}$m	Babul	....
67 Do.	Do.	1977	Sambalpalli lake	2.70	Do.	Do.	....
68 Do.	Kaveripattinam	1977	Nedungal eri	19.70	Do.	Do.	....
69 Do.	Krishnagiri	1977	Muthur Hillock	50.00	Do.	Miscellaneous	Bit I.
70 Do.	Do.	1977	Do.	50.00	Do.	Do.	Bit II.
71 Do.	Bargur	1977	Sulamalaikaradu	33.00	Do.	Acaciaplanifrons	....
72 Do.	Do.	1977	Veeralikaradu	25.30	Do.	Do.	....
73 Do.	Krishnagiri	1977	Ancheri hills	15.20	Do.	Custard apple	....
74 Do.	Bargur	1977	Lakshmanagoundan eri	4.50	Do.	Babul	....
75 Do.	Do.	1977	Kullampatti Eri	5.90	Do.	Do.	....
76 Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1977	Ancheri hills	1.10	1m × 1m.	Agavesissalana	....
77 Hosur	Hosur	1977	Thimmanaickenpalli	5.00	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × 3am.	Miscellaneous	....
78 Hosur	Hosur	1977	Thimmanapallilake	28.80	Do.	Babul	....
				245.10			
79 Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1978	Balakuri Eri	10.10	$3\frac{1}{2}$m. × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Bapul	
80 Do.	Do.	1978	Sethakuttai	36.20	Do.	Acacia planifrons	
81 Do.	Do.	1978	Sethakuttai	68.60	Do.	Do.	
82 Do.	Do.	1978	Mathalate Eri	6.50	Do.	Do.	
83 Do.	Do.	1978	Mallinayanapalli Eri	10.50	Do.	Do.	
84 Do.	Do.	1978	Thombakkal Hillock	100.00	Do.	Do.	
85 Hosur	Shoolagiri	1978	Ulagam	40.00	Do.	Acacia leuco pholea Tamarind, Pungam, Eucalyptus.	
86 Hosur	Kela Mangalam	1978	Podusapalli	28.20	3m × 3m.	Acacia ferruginea	
86 Hosur	Kela Mangalam	1978	Theranadurgam	31,20	6m × 6m.	Tamarind	
				13.60	5m. × 5m.	Pungan	
				1.60	3m × 3m.	Acacia Ferrugines	
				1.60	3m × 3m.	Parambai	

Serial number and name of the taluk. (1)	Name of the block. (2)	Year of plantations. (3)	Name of the plantations. (4)	Area in hectares. (5)	Espacement. (6)	Species raised. (7)	Remarks (8)
88 Hosur	Shoolagiri	1978	Samanapalli	5.00	5m × 5m	Pungam	....
				10.00	$2\frac{1}{2}$m. × $2\frac{1}{2}$m.	Eucalyptus	....
				17.00	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Acacia ferunginea	....
				3.00	$2\frac{1}{2}$m × $2\frac{1}{2}$m.	Cassia siamea	....
89 Hosur	Shoolagiri	1978	Gengurkuttai	13.00	6m × 6m	Tamarind	....
90 Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1978	Elumichagiri	13.50	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Babul	....
91 Do.	Bargur	1978	Pethannapallikaradu	32.40	$3\frac{1}{2}$m × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Acacia planifrons and Acacia Cucophloea.	....
92 Do.	Krishnagiri	1978	Ancheri hills	31.00	Do.	Custard apple	....
93 Do.	Bargur	1978	Palani Andavarkoil karadu	17.00	Do.	Acacia planifrons	....
94 Do.	Bargur	1978	Manmalai karadu	10.06	Do.	Do.	....
95 Do.	Bargur	1978	Mahadevakollahalli karadu	29.07	Do.	Do.	....
96 Do.	Kaveripattinam	1978	Chellakuttapatty chineri	21.30	Do.	Babul	....
97 Do.	Do.	1978	Chellakuttapatti peiyeri	14.00	Do.	Do.	....
98 Do.	Do.	1978	Parur Eri	33.30	Do.	Do.	....
99 Do.	Krishnagiri	1978	Peria Eri	139.50	Do.	Do.	....
100 Do.	Veppanapalli	1978	Bainapalli	28.00	Do.	Do.	....
101 Do.	Kaveripattinam	1978	Pallipatti Eri	12.00	Do.	Do.	....
102 Do.	Krishnagiri	1978	Devasamudram	28.80	Do.	Do.	....
103 Hosur	Hosur	1978	Muthali	20.00	Do.	Do.	....
104 Hosur	Hosur	1978	Devichettipalli	35.00	$2\frac{1}{2}$m × $2\frac{1}{2}$m.	Eucalyptus	....
					5m × 5m	Tamarind	....
					4m × 4m	Pungam	....
					$3\frac{1}{2}$m. × $3\frac{1}{2}$m.	Parambai	....
105 Hosur	Veppanapalli	1978	Kothakrishnapalli	30.00	Do.	Eucalyptus and Babul	....
106 Denkanikotta	Thalli	1978	Anchetty	40.80	Do.	Parambai	....
107 Hosur	Hosur	1978	Chinna Muthali	38.00	5m × 5m.	Tamarind, Pungam	....
				986.83			

108	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	1979	Manmalaikaradu	50.00	3½m×3½m.	Acacia planifrons	Bit I.
109	Do.	Kaveripattinam	1979	Manmalaikaradu	52.00	Do.	Do.	Bit II.
110	Do.	Krishnagiri	1979	Govindarajankoil karadu	43.00	Do.	Do.	....
111	Do.	Kaveripattinam	1979	Mittahallikaradu	32.00	Do.	Do.	....
112	Do.	Bargur	1979	Pandaseemanur karadu	10.50	Do.	Do. Acacia ferruginea Acacia loucophloea Cassia siamea.	....
113	Do.	Bargur	1979	Pandaseemanur Eri	4.50	Do.	Babul, Acacia planifrons. Acacia leucopholoea.	....
114	Do.	Krishnagiri	1979	Sethakuttaikaradu	83.50	Do.	Accacia planifroms	....
115	Do.	Bargur	1979	Synthagampalli Eri	7.00	Do.	Babul	....
116	Do.	Bargur	1979	Othykuppam Eri	25.00	Do.	Babul	....
117	Do.	Krishnagiri	1979	Madanakuppam Eri	16.00	Do.	Babul	....
118	Do.	Do.	1979	Dhandakuppam Eri	5.00	Do.	Babul	....
119	Do.	Do.	1979	Pethannapalli Eri	8.00	Do.	Babul	....
120	Do.	Do.	1979	Naakuttai Eri	5.00	Do.	Babul	....
121	Do.	Do.	1979	Pudu Eri	6.56	Do.	Babul	....
122	Do.	Do.	1979	Pappaneri	7.00	Do.	Babul	....
123	Do.	Do	1979	Chetty Eri	6.20	Do.	Babul	....
124	Do.	Kaveripattinam	1979	Morampalli Eri	13.00	Do.	Babul	....
125	Do.	Krishnagiri	1979	Agasipalli Eri	5.60	Do.	Babul	....
126	Do.	Do.	1979	Thombakkal Hillock	101.20	Do.	Acacia planifrons	....
127	Do.	Do.	1979	Thombakkal Hillock	50.00	Do.	Acacia leucophloea	....
128	Hosur	Shoolagiri	1979	Agaramkuttai	48.75	5m×5m.	Pungam	....
129	Do.	Do.	1979	Peria Bettaganapalli	53.75	Do.	Do.	....
130	Do.	Do.	1979	Chinna bettaganapalli	36.00	Do.	Do	....
131	Do.	Do.	1979	Davasanapalli	30.00	Do.	Do.	....
132	Do.	Do.	1979	Samanapalli	3.60	2m×2m.	Eucalyptus	....
					15.75	5m×5m.	Pungan	....
					8.00	Do.	Cassia seiamea	....
133	Do.	Do.	1979	Kurubarapalli	30.00	6m×6m.	Tamarind	....
					23.80	5m×5m.	Pungam	....

Serial number and name of the taluk	Name of the block	Year of plantations	Name of the plantations	Area in hectares	Espacement	Sepcies raised	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
134 Hosur	Kelamangalam	1979	Kelamangalam Eri	8.00	3½m×3½m.	Babul	....
135 Do.	Shoolagiri	1979	Berikai Eri	25.76	Do.	Do.	....
				819.47			
136 Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	1980	Bannihallikaradu	54.00	Do.	Acacia planifrons Acacia ferruginea.	....
137 Do.	Kaveripattinam	1980	Bannihalli lake	17.00	Do.	Babul	....
138 Hosur	Shoolagiri	1980	Chappadi	13.00	Do.	Acaciaplanifrons	Bit-I.
				8.00	Do.	Acacia ferruginea.	....
				9.00	5m×5m.	Pungam	....
				5.00	5m×5m.	Tamarind	
139 Do.	Shoolagiri	1980	Do.	13.25	5m×5m.	Tamarind	Bit-II.
				3.00	Do.	Pungan	....
				5.60	3½m×3½m.	Acacia ferruginea	....
140 Krishnagiri	Kaverippttinam	1980	Manmalaikaradu	54.60	Do.	Acacia planifrons	Bit-III.
141 Do.	Do.	1980	Theerthamalaikaradu	39.10	Do.	Acacia planifrons	Bit-I.
142 Do.	Krishnagiri	1980	Govindarajan koil karadu	43.68	Do.	Do.	....
143 Do.	Do.	1980	Sethakuttaikaradu	41.50	Do.	Acacia planifrons	Bit-IV.
144 Do.	Kaveripattinam	1980	Mittahallikaradu	68.60	Do.	Do.	....
145 Do.	Do.	1980	Devarmukulamkaradu	48.30	Do.	Do.	....
46 Do.	Do.	1980	Manmalaikaradu	10.00	Do.	Do.	Bit-IV.
147 Do.	Do.	1980	Sapparampudur Eri	6.72	Do.	Babul	....
148 Hosur	Hosur	1980	Devasanapalli	20.00	5m×5m.	Parambai	....
149 Hosur	Shoolagiri	1980	Ulagam	9.20	2.m.×2m.	Eucalyptus.	....
				469.55			

APPENDIX XXV (a).

LIST OF PLANTATIONS RAISED BY EXTENSION FORESTRY DIVISION DURING THE PLAN PERIOD IN THE LIMITS OF HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number.	*Year of plantation.*	*Name of the plantations.*	*Area in ha.*	*Total of annual of planting.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1975	Thimma Naickanpatti peri eri	33.90	..
2	1975	Thimmanaickan patti chinneri	6.50	..
3	1975	Chenraya Naickan eri	13.40	..
4	1975	Legumi Naickan eri	4.70	..
5	1975	Thonnachetty Kuttai eri	1.90	..
6	1975	Bala Naickan eri	1.00	..
7	1975	Thippanoor eri	17.80	..
8	1975	Gundupatty eri	10.00	..
9	1975	Gangi Naickempatty eri	8.60	..
10	1975	Jambukuttaipatty eri	14.40	112.20
11	1976	Veeramalai Maveri	17.80	..
12	1976	Chinna karadiyur eri	12.07	..
13	1976	Peria karadiyur eri	9.30	..
14	1976	Barur eri	30.72	..
15	1976	Thimma Naickanpatty Bund	0.75	..
16	1976	Thimma Naickanpatty karadu	10.10	..
17	1976	Ancheri hills	4.60	85.34
18	1977	Lakshmana goundan eri	4.50	..
19	1977	Kullampatti eri	5.90	..
20	1977	Sulamalai karadu	33.00	..
21	1977	Veerali karadu	25.30	..
22	1977	Ancheri hills	15.20	..
23	1977	Ancheri hills	1.10	25.00
24	1978	Balakuri eri	10.10	..
25	1978	Mathalate eri	6.50	..
26	1978	Malinayanapalli eri	10.50	..
27	1978	Elumichagiri eri	13.50	..
28	1978	Chellakuttapatti chinneri	21.30	..
29	1978	Chellakuttapatti peri eri	14.00	..
30	1978	Barur eri	33 .30	..
31	1978	Sethukuttaikaradu Bit-I	36.20	..
32	1978	Sethukuttai karadu Bit-II	68.60	..
33	1978	Pethannapalli karadu	32.40	..
34	1978	Ancheri hills	31.00	..
35	1978	Palani Andavar koil karadu	17.00	..
36	1978	M nmalai karadu	10.68	..

Serial number.	*Year of plantation.*	*Name of the plantations.*	*Area in ha.*	*Total of annual of planting.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
37	1978	Mahadeva kollahalli karadu	29.07	333.53
38	1979	Panda seemanur eri	4.50	..
39	1979	Berikai eri	25.76	..
40	1979	Synthagampalli eri	7.00	..
41	1979	Othikuppam eri	25.00	..
42	1979	Nadanakuppam eri	16.00	..
43	1979	Thandakuppam eri	5.00	..
44	1979	Pethannapalli eri	8.00	..
45	1979	Naakuttai eri	5.00	..
46	1979	Pudu eri	6.56	..
47	1979	Chetty eri	6.20	..
48	1979	Pappan eri	7,00	..
49	1979	Kelamangalam eri	3.00	..
50	1979	Morampalli eri	13.00	..
51	1979	Agasipalli	5.60	..
52	1979	Manmalai Bit I	50.00	..
53	1979	Manmalai Bit II	52.00	..
54	1979	Govindarajan koil karadu	43.00	..
55	1979	Mittahalli karadu	32.00	..
56	1979	Pandaseemanur karadu	10.50	..
57	1979	Sethakuttai karadu	88.30	418.32
58	1980	Sapparam pudur eri	6.72	..
59	1980	Bennihalli eri	17.00	..
60	1980	Manmalai	54.60	..
61	1980	Theerthamalai	39.10	..
62	1980	Govindarajan koil karadu	43.68	..
63	1980	Sethakuttai	41.50	..
64	1980	Mittahalli	68.60	..
65	1980	Devar mukulam	48.30	..
66	1980	Manmalai	10.00	..
67	1980	Bannihalli karadu	54.00	383.50
			Total ..	1,418.19

APPENDIX XXV (b).

List of farm forestry plantations raised by Hosur division.

Serial number.	*Year of plantation.*	*Name of the plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Total of annual planting.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1963	Karim sahib eri	24.00	..
2	1963	Orappam eri	18.40	..
3	1963	Jambuthu eri	8.00	..
4	1963	Balinayanapalli eri	21.60	..
5	1963	Thalli	44.64	..
6	1963	Irudukotta	41.09	..
7	1963	Muthali	40.87	198.60
8	1964	Vadamalai Narayanappa eri	20.00	..
9	1964	Achamangalam eri	10.00	..
10	1964	Rangaiyan eri	20.00	..
11	1964	Peddanapalli eri	16.00	..
12	1964	Agaram-Beerjepalli eri	8.09	74.09
13	1965	Achamangalam eri	8.00	..
14	1965	Rasipalli eri	12.00	..
15	1965	Sundampatti eri	8.00	..
16	1965	Madhepalli eri	20.00	..
17	1965	Appurao eri	12.00	..
18	1965	Dasigoundan eri	10.12	70.12
19	1966	Balanayanapalli eri	20.00	..
20	1966	Ettipalli eri	20.23	40.23
21	1967	Durai eri	12.00	..
22	1967	Peththalapalli eri	28.00	..
23	1967	Nandimangalam eri	10.11	50.11
24	1968	Sentharapalli eri	18.40	..
25	1968	Nakkalpatti eri	18.00	..
26	1968	Achamangalam eri	10.60	..
27	1968	Chettieri eri	16.00	63.00
28	1974	Gangavaram eri	3.00	..
29	1974	Ghousekhan eri	8.30	..
30	1974	Kashimkhan eri	10.20	..
31	1974	Marudhepalli eri	13.03	..
32	1974	Chinna eri	13.30	..
33	1974	Ramanaickan eri	5.66	..
34	1974	Ammasigoundan eri	15.06	..
35	1974	Kullagoundan eri	4.04	..
36	1974	Chinnathimmarayanapalli eri	11.90	..
37	1974	Valluvapuram eri	6.74	..
38	1974	Karadiguri eri	11.66	..

Serial number.	*Year of plantation.*	*Name of the plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Total of annual planting.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
39	1974	Naickan eri	4.59	..
40	1974	Pachankuttai eri	3.06	..
41	1974	Kattu Agraharam eri	21.50	..
42	1974	Goundan eri	8.96	141.00
43	1975	Nandimangalam eri	20.80	..
44	1975	Muthur hillock	2.40	23.20
45	1976	Nandimangalam	18.40	..
46	1976	Uddanapalli eri	12.80	..
47	1976	Muthur hillock Bit I	14.08	..
48	1976	Muthur hillock Bit II	13.76	59.04
49	1977	Maniyakaram F.F. Plot	3.90	..
50	1977	Sambalpalli lake	2.70	..
51	1977	Nedungal lake	19.70	..
52	1977	Thimmanaickanpalli eri	5.00	..
53	1977	Thimmannapalli eri	28.80	..
54	1977	Muthur hillock Bit I	50.00	..
55	1977	Muthur hillock Bit II	50.00	160.10
56	1978	Peria eri	139.50	..
57	1978	Bainapalli eri	28.00	..
58	1978	Pallipatti eri	12.00	..
59	1978	Devasamudram eri	28.00	..
60	1978	Muthali	20.00	..
61	1978	Devichettipalli eri	35.00	..
62	1978	Kothakrishnapalli eri	30.00	..
63	1978	Chinnamuthali eri	38.00	..
64	1978	Thombakkal hillock	100.00	..
65	1978	Ulagam	40.00	..
66	1978	Podusapalli	28.20	..
67	1978	Theeranadurgam	48.00	..
68	1978	Samanapalli	35.00	..
69	1978	Anchetty U. R.	40.80	..
70	1978	Gengurkuttai	30.00	653.30
71	1979	Thombakkal hillock	101.20	..
72	1979	Thombakkal hillock	50.00	..
73	1979	Agaramkuttai	48.75	..
74	1979	Peria bettaganapalli	53.75	..
75	1979	Chinna bettaganapalli	36.00	..
76	1979	Devasanapalli	30.00	..
77	1979	Samanapalli	27.35	..
78	1979	Kurubarapalli	53.80	400.85
79	1980	Chappadi Bit I	35.00	..
80	1980	Chappadi Bit II	21.85	..
81	1980	Devasanapalli	20.00	..
82	1980	Ulagam	9.20	86.05
				2,019.69

APPENDIX XXV (c).

LIST OF PLANTATIONS RAISED IN HILLOCKS BY EXTENSION FORESTRY DIVISION DURING THE PLAN PERIOD IN THE LIMITS OF HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number.	*Year of plantation.*	*Name of the plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Total of annual planting.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1976	Thimma Naickenpatty karadu	10.00	..
2	1976	Ancheri Hill	4.60	14.70
3	1977	Sula Malai karadu	33.00	..
4	1977	Veerali karadu	25.30	..
5	1977	Ancheri hill	15.20	..
6	1977	Anchari hill	1.10	74.69
7	1978	Setha kuttai karadu Bit I	36.20	..
8	1978	Setha kuttai karadu Bit II	68.60	..
9	1978	Pethanapalli karadu	33.40	..
10	1978	Ancheri hill	31.00	..
11	1978	Palani Andavar koil karadu	17.00	..
12	1978	Man malai karadu	10.00	..
13	1978	Mahadeva kolla halli karadu	29.07	224.33
14	1979	Man malai Bit I	50.00	..
15	1979	Man malai Bit II	52.00	..
16	1979	Govindarajan koil karadu Bit I	43.00	..
17	1979	Mitta halli karadu	32.00	..
18	1979	Panda Seemanoor karadu	10.50	..
19	1979	Setha kuttai Bit III	88.50	276.00
20	1980	Man malai Bit III	54.60	..
21	1980	Theertha malai Bit I	39.10	..
22	1980	Govindarajan koil karadu Bit II	43.68	..
23	1980	Setha kuttai Bit IV	41.50	..
24	1980	Mitta halli	68.60	..
25	1980	Devar Mukulam	48.30	..
26	1980	Man malai Bit IV	10.00	..
27	1980	Bammi halli karadu	54.00	359.78
			Total ..	949.41

APPENDIX XXV (d).

LIST OF PLANTATIONS RAISED IN HILLOCKS AND PORAMBOKE LANDS BY HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number.	*Year of plantation.*	*Name of the plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Total of annual planting.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	1975	Muthur Hillock	2.40	..	..
2	1975	Nandimangalam	20.80	23.20	..
3	1976	Muthur hillock Bit I	14.08	..	..
4	1976	Muthur hillock Bit II	13.76	27.84	..
5	1977	Muthur hillock Bit I	50.00	..	..
6	1977	Muthur hillock Bit II	50.00	100.00	..
7	1978	Thombakkal hillock	100.00	..	..
8	1978	Devichettipalli	35.00	..	..
9	1978	Chinna Muthali	38.00	..	..
10	1978	Ulagam	40.00	..	..
11	1978	Podusapalli	28.20	..	..
12	1978	Thernadurgam	48.00	..	..
13	1978	Samanapalli	25.00	..	..
14	1978	Gengurkuttai	30.00	..	..
15	1978	Anchetty U.R.	40.80	395.00	..
16	1979	Thombakkal Hillock	101.20	..	..
17	1979	Thombakkal Hillock	50.00	..	..
18	1979	Agaram kuttai	48.75	..	..
19	1979	Peria Bettaganapalli	53.75	..	..
20	1979	Chinna Bettaganapalli	36.00	..	..
21	1979	Devasanapalli	30.00	..	..
22	1979	Samanapalli	23.75	..	..
23	1979	Kurubarapalli	53.80	397.25	..
24	1979	Chappadi Bit I	35.00	..	..
25	1980	Chappadi Bit II	21.85	..	..
26	1980	Devasanapalli	20.00	76.85	1979 failure plot. Restock and with parambai.
				1,010.14	

ABSTRACT.

1	Raised by Hosur division ..	1,010.14
2	Raised by Extension Forestry division	949.41
	Total ..	1,959.55

APPENDIX XXV(e)

LIST OF FORM FORESTRY PLANTATIONS CONSIDERED EITHER AS FAILURE OR OF POOR STOCKING IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number.	*Name of the plantation.*	*Year of plantation.*	*Area in ha.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Paiyur eri	1979	19.20	....
2	Devasanapalli	1979	20.00	Restocked with Parambai during 1980.
	Canal Plantation-.			
3	Woddapatty	1971	4.05	Restocked with Parambai during 1975, It is also failure.
4	Woddapatty	1972	13.57	Restocked with Parambai during 1976. It is also failure.
5	Woddapattiy	1973	9.20	Do.
		Total ..	66.02	

APPENDIX XXVI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF SUCCESSFUL PASTURE PLOTS RAISED IN HOSUR DIVISION UPTO 1980.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Locality.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		I Fodder and Pasture plots.			
1	Denkanikotta	Noganur R.F.	1977	55.20	....
2	Do.	Noganur R.F.	1978	46.03	....
3	Hosur	Sanamavu R.F.	1977	102.60	....
4	Do.	Thorapalli U.R.	1978	72.00	....
5	Do.	Alasubam U.R.	1979	64.32	....
6	Do.	Agaram R.L.	1980	27.00	....
7	Krishnagiri	Bargur R.F.	1977	110.00	....
8	Do.	Neralapalli Extension R.L.	1978	100.00	....
		II. Silvi Pasture plat.			
9	Krishnagiri	Varatanapalli R.F. ..	1980	60.00	Seed sowing in 1977 Tamarind and 197 Tamarind failed plots.
			Total ..	637.20	

APPENDIX XXVI (a)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF FODDER AND PASTURE PLOTS CONSIDERED EITHER AS FAILURE OR OF POOR STOCKING IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Locality.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Hosur	Agaram R.L.	1979	16.16	Restocked during 1980
			Total ..	16.16	

APPENDIX XXVII.

DETAILED LIST OF MATCHWOOD PLANTATIONS CONSIDERED EITHER AS FAILURE OR OF POOR STOCKING IN HOSUR DIVISION UPTO 1980.

Serial number.	*Name of the range.*	*Name of the reserved forest.*	*Year.*	*Area in ha.*	*Espacement.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Anchetty	Ubrani	1952	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Complete failure area not traceable.
2	Do.	Mallahalli	1952 1952	0.04	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
3	Do.	Ubrani	1953	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
4	Do.	Anchetty	1953	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Overlapped by 1968 Bamboo plantation.
5	Do.	Anchetty	1954	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
6	Do.	Ubarani	1954	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Complete failure area not traceable.
7	Do.	Biligundlu	1954	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
8	Do.	Anchetty	1955	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Overlapped by 1968 Bamboo plantation
9	Do.	Woodapatty	1955	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Area not traceable.
10	Do.	Woodapatty	1956	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
11	Do.	Anchetty	1956	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Area complete failure and included in the proposed sandal plantations.
12	Do.	Anchetty	1957	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
13	Do.	Woodappatty	1957	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Area not traceable complete failure.
14	Do.	Anchetty	1958	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Area complete failure and included in the proposed sandal plantations.
15	Do.	Woddapatty	1959	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Complete failure and area not traceable.
16	Do.	Woddapatty	1960	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
17	Do.	Anchetty	1960	2.02	5.03m×5.03m	Area failure and included in the proposed sandal plantations.
18	Denkanikotta	Noganur	1951	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Restocked with Bamboo during 1976.
19	Do.	Noganur	1952	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
20	Do.	Noganur	1953	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
21	Do.	Noganur	1954	0.81	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
22	Do.	Noganur	1956	2.83	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
23	Do.	Noganur	1957	2.83	5.03m×5.03m	Do.
24	Do. Do.	Pane Tholuvabetta	1957 1958	20.24 20.24	5.03m×5.03m 5.03m×5.03m	Felled during 1977-78. Failure.
26	Do.	N. S. Agraharam	1960	12.24	5.03m×5.03m	Failure.

Serial number. (1)	Name of the range. (2)	Name of the reserved forest. (3)	Year. (4)	Area in ha. (5)	Espacement. (6)	Remarks. (7)
27	Denkanikotta	Gulhatti	1962	20.23	5.03m × 5.03m	Area included in the proposed Bamboo plantations.
28	Do.	Do.	1962	20.23	5.03m × 5.03m	Do.
29	Do.	Do.	1963	19.02	5.03m × 5.03m	Do.
30	Do.	Do.	1964	20.33	5.03m × 5.03m	Do.
21	Do.	Do.	1965	19.83	5.03m × 5.03m	Do
32	Do.	Do.	1966	12.02	3.35m × 3.35m	Do.
33	Hosur	Sanamavu	1954	0.81	5.03m × 5.03m	Overlapped by 1980 crash plantations.
34	Do.	Javalagiri	1954	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	Not traceable, complete failure
35	Do.	Do.	1955	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	Do.
36	Do.	Sanamavu	1955	0.81	5.03m × 5.03m	Overlapped by 1980 crash plantations.
37	Do.	Do.	1956	0.81	5.03m × 5.03m	Do.
38	Do.	Javalagiri	1956	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	Complete failure, area not traceable.
39	Do.	Do.	1957	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	Do.
40	Do.	Sanamavu	1957	0.81	5.03m × 5.03m	Overlapped by 1979 Ecu. plot.
41	Do.	Do.	1958	0.81	5.03m × 5.03m	Overlapped by 1979 Euc. Plot.
42	Do.	Javalagiri	1958	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	Area complete failure, not traceable.
43	Do.	Sanamavu	1959	12.14	5.03m × 5.03m	Euc. plot.
44	Krishnagiri	Nandibanda	1952	0.40	5.03m × 5.03m	Sold in public auctionduring 1975–76 and restocked with on koobabul during 1981.
45	Do.	Do.	1953	0.81	5.03m × 5.03m	Do.
46	Do.	Do.	1954	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	Do.
47	Do.	Kottur	1956	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	Sold in public auction during 1978–79 and restocked on with Miscellanoues species durin 1979 under crash plantations division.

48	**Krishnagiri**	Kottur	1957	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	..	Do.
49	Do.	Do.	1958	2.02	5.03m × 5.03m	..	Do.
50	Do.	Nandibanda	1958	8.09	6.70m × 3.35m	..	Sold in public auction during 1975–76 and estocked with on koobabul during 1981
51	Do.	Do.	1959	8.09	6.70m × 3.35m	..	Do
			Total ..	254.79			

ABSTRACT.

Serial number.	Name of the range.	Total area in ha.
(1	(2	(3
1	Anchetty	29.95
2	Denkanikotta	173.08
3	Hosur	26.29
4	Krishnagiri	25.47
	Total ..	254.79

APPENDIX XXVIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION POPULAR LOCALLY FOR THE BAMBUSA BAMBOOS AND DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS.

Kind of bamboo. (1)	*Local name.* (2)	*Description.* (3)	*Useo.* (4)
Bambusa bamboos ..	1. Vazhapootu ..	4m to 4.5 m length, 20cm to 25cm girth.	Supports to plantation in stems.
	2. Valai (Dharavara) ..	5m to 3m length, 23cm to 30cm girth.	Construction of hut and pandals.
	3. Moolavasam ..	3.5.m to 4.5 m length, 20cm to 30cm girth.	Roofing as rafters.
	4. Kadapootu ..	3m to 3.5m length, 13cm to 15 cm girth.	Rater in thatched houses
	5. Dokku	3.5 m to 4.5 length, 7½cm girth upper part obtained after cutting for moolavasam or Kadapootu.	Do.
	6. Dappai	3m length split bamboo.	For reapers and thattics.
	7. Simbu	Cut ends and thorns ..	Fencing.
Dendrocalamus strictus.	1. Karanai ..	2.5m to 3m long nature culms.	Roofing rafters and reapers.
	2. Kattilsattam ..	1.8m to 2.1m long mature culms.	Making cots.
	3. Nathikali	5m to 5.5.m long upto 4cm girth.	Supporting in betal gardens.
	4 .Simbu	Cut ends ..	Fencing.

APPENDIX XXIX.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION OF LOGS AND POLES IN DEPOT.

Species. (1)	Length in Metres. (2)	Girth in Cms. (3)	Remarks. (4)
Teak and Rosewood :			
AL I	5 metres and above	150 and above	Straight and without defects.
AL II	Do.	120 to 149	
AL III	Do.	90 to 119	
AS I	Below 5 metres but not less than 2.5 metres.	150 and above	Do.
AS II	Do.	120 to 149	
AS III	Do.	90 to 119	
B I	2.5 metres and above	150 and above	Fairly straight and with minor defects.
B II	Do.	120 to 149	
B III	Do.	90 to 119	
C I	2.5 metres and above	150 and above	Crooked, defective (or) hallow.
C II	Do.	120 to 149	
C III	Do.	90 to 119	
TS L	Below 2.5 metres but not less than 1 metre.	90 and above.	
Teak poles :			
T.P.L. I	9 metres and above	75 to 89	....
T.P.L. II	Do.	60 to 70	
T.P.L. III	Do.	45 to 59	
T.P.L. IV	Do.	30 to 44	
T.P.M. I	6 metres to 8.9 metres	75 to 89	
T.P.M. II	Do.	60 to 74	
T.P.M. III	Do.	45 to 59	....
T.P.M. IV	Do.	30 to 44	....
T.P.S. I	3 metres to 5 metres	75 to 89	....
T.P.S. II	Do.	60 to 74	....
T.P.S. III	Do.	45 to 59	....
T.P.S. IV	Do.	30 to 44	....
T.P.U.S.	All length	Below 30.	
Vengai :			
H.R. I	2.5 metres and above	150 and above	
H.R. II	Do.	120 to 149	..
H.P.I. (Vengai poles)	Do.	90 to 119	..
P.I. II (Vengai poles)	Do.	60 to 89	..

APPENDIX XXX.

AUTHORITY FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF SANDAL TREES IN PATTA FIELDS IN HOSUR AND KRISHNAGIRI TALUKS.

Copy of G.O. No. 1459, Revenue, dated 19th September 1924.

ABSTRACT.

(Land-Darkhast—Special tracts—Sandalwood trees—Reservation—Board's Standing order—Amendment.)

READ the following :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) No. B. 176/24/2, dated 8th July 1924.

M. E. CHOUCHMAN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

and

N. NACHICHAEL, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Board's standing Order No. 15 (paragraph 14) makes no provision for the reservation of Government's rights to trees on lands assigned on darkhast. Trees of whatever kind are made over to the assignees or others, the value being either collected or remitted. There was provision for the reservation of trees in special cases in the previous edition of Board's standing Orders, but this was altered by G.O. No. 2435, Revenue, dated 26th June 1918, on the Board's recommendation in order to avoid the trouble of seeing that the pattadar does not remove the trees to the usufruct of which alone he is entitled. Under the orders in G.O. No. 1462, Revenue, dated 10th June 1967, however, the ownership of sandal trees continues to be reserved in the Javadi hills villages of North Arcot district and the same practice also obtains in the Hosur taluk of the Salem district. At the instance of the Collector of Salem and the Conservator of Forests, IV Circle the Chief Conservator of Forests, suggests that on grounds of forest policy provision may be made in the Board's Standing Orders for the reservation of sandal trees in the following special tracts, the circumstances of which are similar to those of the Javadis.

(*a*) The Kalrayan hills of Salem and North Arcot.

(*b*) The Chitteri hills of Salem.

(*c*) The Shevaroys of Salem.

(*d*) The Pachamalai and Kollimalai hills of Salem and Trichinopoly.

(*e*) The Bodamalai hills of Salem.

(*f*) The Paithur hills of Salem.

(*g*) The area enclosed by the Salem district boundary and the boundary of the reserved forest commencing at the north-west corner of the Javalagiri Reserved Forest and running continuously to the Cauvery river at the south-east corner of the Badanavadi Reserved Forest (including the Anchetty plateau).

The Collectors of North Arcot and Trichinopoly support the proposal. The Board agrees with the Chief Conservator of Forests and requests that the Government will be pleased to approve of the following amendment to Board's Standarding Order No. 15, paragraph 14, as revised by correction slip No. 76, dated 24th July 1922.

At the end of paragrph add the following sentence :—

" The ownership of sandalwood trees in the special tracts noted below should be reserved to Government before the lands are assigned on darkhast :—

(*a*) The Javadi hills of North Arcot.

(*b*) The Kalrayan hills of Salem and North Arcot.

(*c*) The Chitteri hills of Salem.

(*d*) The Shevaroys of Salem.

(*e*) The Pachamalai and Kollimalai hills of Salem and Trichinopoly.

(*f*) The Bodamalai hills of Salem.

(g) The Paithur hills of Salem.

(*h*) The areas enclosed by the Salem district boundary and the boundary of the reserved forests commencing at the north-west cornner of the Javalagiri Reserved Forest and running continuously to the Cauvery river at the south-east corner of the Badanavadi Reserved Forest including the Anchetty plateau".

Order No. 1459, *Revenue*, *dated* 19*th September* 1924.)

The amendment proposed by the Board of Revenue in its standing order No. 15 (14) relating to the in certain special tracts is approved. It will apply only to future assignments.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. LEGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

Copy of G.O. Ms. No. 2292, Revenue, dated 11th November 1932.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) Reference No. B. 2951/32-4, dated 31st October 1932.

ORDER

The Government approve the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that the special conditions mentioned in Appendix VI at page 183 of the Board's Standing Order, Volume I should be imposed in all cases of assignment of land in the Districts of Ananthapur, Bellary, Chitoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madras, Ramnad, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatode, The Nilgiris, South Kanara and Malabar.

2. The Board is required to amend its Standing Orders accordingly.

(By order of the Governor)
(True copy)

...—

APPENDIX XXXI.

ABSTRACT OF SANDALWOOD TREES NUMBERED IN THE PATTA LANDS ASSIGNED AFTER 1924 IN HOSUR TALUK.

Name of sub-taluk.	Name of firka. Serial number.	Name of firka. Name.	Village. Serial number.	Village. Name.	Number of S.F. field.	Extent in hectare.	Number of Sandalwood trees enumerated.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hosur	1	Hosur	1	Hosur	14	5.84	23
			2	Achettipalli	50	27.42	8
			3	Dinnalavaddi	62	43.16	19
			4	Nallore	..	..	..
			5	Begaipally	21	10.19	..
			6	Mugalur	32	12.23	..
			7	Hothamagaraharam	314	279.34	..
			8	Gopalanapally	38	33.08	..
			9	Zuzuvadi	8	10.05	..
			10	Chennathur	126	73.09	..
			11	Muthganapally	20	14.25	..
			12	Poosapally	7	4.68	..
			13	Nagondapalli	9	11.63	..
			14	Ponchakshipuram	22	25.31	..
			15	Avalapally	52	30.84	..
			16	Kothakondapally	18	25.13	..
			17	Thorapally Agraharam	..	..	..
Hosur	1	Hosur	18	Mookondapalli	96	79.39	..
			19	Mathigiri	11	4.82	..
					899	688.31	5.
Hosur	2	Shoolagiri	20	Koneripally	263	266.63	3,778
			21	Marandapally	1,025	983.20	133
			22	Doraipally	826	784.23	2,115
			23	Pasthalapally	..	..	..

		24 Omedepally	295	290.97	..
		25 Addakurukki	..	..	..
		26 Immidinaickanpally	..	..	..
		27 Konalatti	..	..	..
		28 Kottekenthapally	..	..	..
		29 Beemandapally	..	..	..
		30 Ettipallygutta	..	..	..
		31 Kottangarai	..	..	..
		32 Anasendiram	..	..	..
		33 Chennapally	..	..	..
		34 Kallingavaram	311	293.39	..
		35 Enusandi	487	410.75	..
		36 Nallakannakothapally	417	532.97	..
		37 Madrasanapally	..	..	..
		38 Thyagarasanapally	396	408.67	..
Hosur	2 Shoolagiri	39 Marthandapally	..	..	..
		40 Karubala	206	207.11	..
		41 Melumalai	560	928.69	..
		42 Peddasigarapally	471	726.82	..
		43 Sulepalli	153	168.32	..
		44 Ankondapally	215	248.45	..
		45 Pethakurubarapally	79	84.61	..
		46 Chempaithadi	568	402.82	..
		47 Shoolagiri	394	669.64	..
		48 Hosahalli	317	502.43	..
		49 Samarasanapally	232	468.89	..
		50 Kadathur	219	209.28	..
	Total ..	31	7,434	8,503.23	6,031

Name of sub-taluk.	Name of firka. Serial number.	Name.	Village. Serial number.	Name.	Number of S.F. field.	Extent in hectare.	Nnmber of Sandalwood trees enumerated.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	3	Berikai ..	51	A. Sattipally ..	..	..	Estate, Village
			52	Kattinaickendoddi ..	..	..	..
			53	Nakkanapuram ..	..	..	Do.
			54	B. S. Thimmasandiram ..	..	..	Do.
			55	S. Thattanapalli ..	..	..	Do.
			56	S. Madivalam ..	..	..	Do.
			57	B. Sennasandiram ..	..	..	Do.
			58	Pannapalli ..	..	..	Do.
			59	Sonnepuram ..	..	..	Do.
			60	Athimugam ..	37	21.53	..
			61	Gurubarapalli ..	18	10.34	..
Hosur ..	3	Berikai ..	62	Sokkanapuram ..	22	8.07	..
			63	Chinnalandoddi ..	3	0.25	..
			64	Berikai ..	10	4.08	..
			65	Midethopalli ..	9	9.05	..
			66	Amudakondapalli ..	8	5.84	..
			67	Sindhaldoddi ..	14	8.16	..
			68	Venkatesapuram ..	13	6.23	..
			69	Meenandoddi ..	11	4.15	..
			70	Narasapuram ..	8	3.90	..
			71	Kumbalam ..	12	7.70	..
			72	B. Thattanapalli ..	10	4.00	..
			73	Narigam ..	8	3.48	..
			74	S. Thimmasandiram ..	4	2.77	..
			24		187	100.23	..

H.sur	4 Bagalur	75 Kalasathipuram	..	..	Estate, Village
		76 Kolathasapuram	..	..	Do.
		77 Sennasandiram	..	..	Do.
		78 Bagalur	2	0.35	..
		79 Belathur	1	0.36	..
		80 Pattavarapalli	8	11.89	..
		81 Padthapalli	11	0.18	..
		82 Balavanapalli	3	1.71	..
		83 Kelavarapally	6	6.84	..
		84 Thumanapally	5	8.09	..
Hosu	4. Bagalur	85. Nandhimangalam	20	15.55	..
		86. Baliganapally	6	8.25	..
		87. Echangur	36	20.41	..
		88. Sevaganapalli	16	7.12	..
		89. Muthali	10	4.34	..
		15	124	85.69	..
Hosur	5. Uddanapally	90. Kamandoddi	274	304.19	215
		91. Banganahalli	264	390.77	..
		92. Ayarnapally	263	270.93	..
		93. Kothakurikki	146	246.65	..
		94. Ulagam	261	239.35	..
		95. Ullatti	611	687.21	..
		96. Sanamavu	12	3.45	..
		97. Thippuganapalli	21	16.14	..
		98. Alur	27	21.98	..
		99. Moranapally	113	140.36	..
		100. Uddanapally	115	96.88	..

Name of sub-taluk.	Name of firka.		Village.		Number of S.F. field.	Extent in hectare.	Number of Sandalwood trees enumerated.
	Serial number.	Name.	Serial number.	Name.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			101.	Thiyaranadurgam	300	252.22	..
			102.	Seebam	183	135.93	..
			103.	Bukkasageram	413	285.65	..
			104.	Holekotta	39	32.33	..
			105.	Subbagiri	53	113.10	..
			106.	Samanapally	821	684.81	..
			17		4,718	3,922.45	215
Denkanikotta	6.	Denkanikotta	107.	Jagirkarupalli	..	..	Estate village
			108.	Jakkori	197	197.55	..
			109.	Bodichipalli	112	77.27	..
			110.	Byramangalam	46	32.76	..
			111.	Anakallu	64	51.40	..
			112.	Thavarakarai	13	10.06	..
			113.	Rathinagiri	60	47.26	..
			114.	Bettamangalam	118	108.25	..
			115.	Osapuram	147	86.01	..
			116.	Samthanapalli	210	218.89	..
			117.	Hanumanthapuram	345	342.72	..
			118.	Kundumaranapalli	106	57.55	..
			119.	Bithereddy	62	42.17	..
			120.	Bevunatham	87	89.34	..
			121.	Denkanikotta	43	27.84	..
			122.	Ulimangalam	19	10.01	..
			123.	Kottur	22	12.85	..
			124.	Kelamangalam	13	5.89	..
			125.	Pachapanatti	139	129.94	..
			126.	Irudukottai	595	61p.54	81
		Total ..	20		2,398	2,158 37	81

	7. Rayakotta	127. Rayakotta	..	..	Estate Village
		128. Chodanur	..	..	Do.
		129. Pillariagraharam	..	..	Do.
		130. Med. Agraharam	..	..	Do.
		131. Doddametrai	..	..	Do.
		132. Doddathimmanahalli	..	..	Do.
Denkanikota	7. Rayakotta	133. Koppagarai	..	..	Estate village
		134. Nammandahalli	..	..	Do.
		135. Karukkanahalli	..	..	Do.
		136. Nagamangalam	311	291.35	Do.
		137. Thinjepalli	383	376.82	..
		138. Udedurgam	178	159.19	..
		139. Pandapalli	104	127.94	..
		140. Periyanur	119	101.96	..
		14	1,095	1,057.26	..
	8. Thalli	141. Mathagondapally	..	..	Estate village
		142. Periamathagondapalli	..	..	Do.
		143. Arupalli	..	..	Do.
		144. Choodasandiram	171	119.57	74
		145. Doddaubbanur	47	40.15	..
		146. Unisanatham	92	9.5	..
		147. Thalli	3	1.83	..
		148. Kattamadugu	109	86.17	..
		149. Gummalapuram	7	1.70	..
		150. Ulimaranahalli	3	2.07	..
		151. Narupalli	11	12.34	..
		152. Achibalu	198	179.88	45
		153. Sathanur	47	33.87	..
		154. Kalukondapalli	33	27.24	..
		155. Kompatty	17	12.36	..
		156. Komaranapalli	2	1.43	..

Name of sub-taluk.	Name of firka.		Village.		Number of S.F. field.	Extent in hectare.	Number of Sandalwood trees enumerated.
	Serial number.	Name.	Serial number.	Name.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Denkanikotta	8.	Thalli	157.	Belagondapalli	13	7.03	..
			158.	Binamangalam	11	9.69	..
			159.	Saragapalli	8	3.68	..
			19		772	628.54	119
Denkanikotta	9.	Kakadasam	160.	Kakadasam	..	..	Estate village
			161.	Devamangalam	..	..	Do.
			162.	Thegarai	..	..	Do.
			163.	Devaganupalli	..	..	Do.
			164.	Kodiyalam	..	..	Do.
			165.	Sangeetha Agraharam	..	..	Do.
			166.	Vysoor Agraharam	..	..	Do.
			167.	Mallasamudram	62	48.73	..
			168.	Aealakottai	512	635.42	..
			169.	Marudanapalli	5	0.75	..
			170.	Ballapalli	5	2.85	2
			171.	Settipalli	43	43.79	22
			172.	Daravendram	55	64.42	..
			173.	Palayamkottai	136	170.82	..
			174.	Anniyalam	99	83.72	..
			175.	Javalagiri	228	175.48	..
			176.	Sarandapalli	11	13.13	..
			177.	Thandarai	28	28.28	6
			178.	Thalli Kothanur	22	18.21	5
Denkanikotta	9.	Kakadasam	179.	Noganur	39	14.02	1
			180.	Kuppatti	4	0.85	..
			181.	Arasakuppam	52	34.17	276
			22		1,301	1,334.64	312

10. Anchatty	182. Kolatty	174	87.77	..
	183. Andevanapalli	42	26.18	..
	184. Salivaram	94	79.71	..
	185. Natrapalayam	50	20.70	..
	186. Mallikarjunadurgam	25	29.33	..
	187. Karandapalli	401	435.73	..
	188. Anchetty	419	263.49	..
	189. Madakkal	139	67.55	..
	190. Taggatti	76	78.27	..
	191. Urigam	68	19.51	..
	192. Kottaiyur	120	118.49	..
	193. Doddamanchi	51	52.56	..
	194 Manjukondapally	75	62.80	..
	13	1,729	1,392.09	..

APPENDIX XXXII.

LIST OF PENS IN COMMON USE IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number and reserved forest.	*Name of pen.*	*Beat.*	*Villages which resort to pen.*	*Water supply.*	*Permanent or temporary.*	*Capacity of pen.*	***Remarks.***
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			Anchetty Range.				
1. Woddapatti ..	Kakainatham	Woddapatti	Agraharam and Moumatam ..	Melukinar and Kilkinar	Permanent	1,000	Cattle pen open for 6 months in the year.
	Mosalmedudoddi	Do.	Kongarapalli, Pe. Hanur, Pudur, Kollampatti, Holdipuram and Oottamalai.	The Cauvery	Do.	700	Do.
2. Ubrani	Thurbedi	Ubrani	Devagoundandoddi and Hosa-doddi.	Doddahalla	Do.	500	9 months in a year.
3. Taggatti ..	Shamboganpatti	Taggatti	Taggatti, Anatakal, Hosadoddi, Gollapalli, Madakkal, Thagetta and Goundandoddi.	Graziers dig wells in a close-by stream during the monsoon.	Do.	500	6 months in a year.
	Devarmalai	Do.	Taggatti, Gollapalli, Milithikki, Athinatham, Devagoundan doddi, Hunsa Kodhihalli (Mysore) Veeradiswamimalai, Panchalthunai and Subukunta.	Doddahalla	Do.	500	Do.
	Hosur	Mallahalli	Athinatham, Arthakal, Swakunta and Balalam.	Stream closeby	Do.	600	Do.
4. Mallahalli	Bekuppai	Do.	Golapalli, Solakunta, Milithikki, Arulnatham, Jeemanatham, Sankandoddi, Mallahalli and Emmattamhalli.	The Cauvery	Do.	600	Do.
5. Mallahalli	Udupathi ..	Do.	Jeemanatham, Mallahalli, Athi-natham and Odipuram.	Do.	Do.	900	Do.
	Anuguli	Do.	Kimanatham and Kottaiyur ..	Do.	Do.	600	6 months only.
6. Bilikkal	Thattagarai	Bilikal ..	Bianhalli, Korahalli and Gopa-talli.	Tank	Do.	300	No good facilities for water.
	Kadathur ..	Do.	Kottaiyur, Urigam Kumarthana-palli and Banimkudlu.	Tank and well nearby	Do.	500	6 months only.
	Sellahalli	Do.	Urigam, Taggatti, Yessalpatti ..	The Cauvery	Do.	1,350	Do.
	Thollamatti	Do.	Taggatti, Yessalpatti, Aratakal, Sulakunta and Odipuram.	Do.	Do.	900	Do.
7. Kestur ..	Thebbaguli ..	Kestur	Kestur, Bilikkal, Unsenatham, Kandahalli, Chikkammankoil and Senhamallan.	Do, ...	Permanent	1,200	Do.
	Alathipayil ..	Do.	Kestur, Unsenkadahall and Manchikondapalli.	Do.	Do.	600	Do.
	Ellola	Do.	Kestur, Manchikondapalli, Bilikal and Unsenkondapalli.	Do.	Do.	650	Do.

	Gratti	Do.	Kestur and Bilikal	Do.	Do.	600	Do.
	Savanathola	Mallahalli	Biyalapalli	Do.	Do.	600	Do.
	Muthukahalli	Do.	Unsipalli	Do.	Do.	600	Do.
	Olamarathuhalli	Do.	Aratakal and Sarakondoddi	Do.	Do.	600	Do.
	Unsehalli	Do.	Biligundlu	Tank closeby	Do.	600	Do.
	Seenbanatham	Do.	Kalthapalam and Sorakandoddi	Stream closeby	Do.	600	Do.
8. Natrapalayam	Padigathi	Natrapalayam	Peddanur of Dharmapuri division, Samidoddipatti, Sulkunta and Arulnatham.	The Cauvery	Do.	800	Do.
9. Anchetty	Gerhatti	Anchetty	Vannathipatti, Tamsanahalli and Sennamallam.	Stream closeby	Do.	500	Do.
	Gollamatti	Do.	Vannathipatti, Tamsanahalli, Gangadeyanapalli Andevanahalli, Maragattadoddi, Sakkalpatti and Mattammathikiri.	Do.	Do.	900	Do.
	Chinnamuthur	Do.	Bynasundaram, Kundukotta, Venkatapuram and Salivaram.	Chinnar Muthur Stream	Do.	300	Do.
10. Biligundlu	Kalmaduvu	Biligundlu	Periyamalagiri, Padginalam, Motregi, Jamasanalli,, Lakkasandur, Kunbarapalli, Natrapalayam and Gerhatti.	Do.	Do.	300	Do.
11. Biligundlu	Thallavi	Do.	Karandahalli, Kurubanapalli, Hosaddoddi, Gopapalli, Lakka sandur, Muluvanapalli, Salivaram, Padaganilam, Manchi and Kodagarai.	Chinnar Stream	Do.	1,100	Do.
	Jagathunatham	Do.	Motregi, Lakkasandur	Do.	Do.	1,100	Do.
			Denkanikotta Range.				
1. Tholuvabetta	Yelandamaram	Tholuvabetta	Siddapuram, Kottaiyur Bethamangalam, Gulhatti, Manchi and Mitta villages from Dharmapuri range.	Tamlehalla	Permanent	500	Cattle penned for only 6 months in a year.
2. Kempakarai	Neelammandoddi	Kodagarai	Mitta villages of Dharmapuri range and from Gulhatti, Manchi and other neighbouring hamlets.	Do.	Do.	1,500	Do.
3. Kempakarai	Sivalinatham	Do.	Not being used	Hella and Hebbahalla	Do.	1,500	Do.
4. Kempakarai	Balantham	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	5600	Do.
5. Pane	Bazaarangaextension	Pane	Do.	Tank and mere banks	Do.		D

APPENDIX XXXIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NATURE AND QUANTITY OF WATER SUPPLY OF ALL DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number.	*Station*	*Source of water supply.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ANCHETTY RANGE :		
	Anchetty :		
1	Range Office, Range Officer's Quarters (newly constructed)	Draw well and the stream.	The well lies inside the Range office compound. The water is brackish and unfailing. Water in the stream is good and the entire villagers of Anchetty take this water for drinking and it is a semi-perennial stream.
2	Sandalwood godown, remodelled rest house and outhouses.	Departmental well in private land.	The well is about 185 meters from the rest house. Water is good and never failing.
	Natrapalayam :		
3	Rest house and out houses. ..	Stream and well ..	Water in the stream is good and lasts only for 9 months in a year. Well contains brackish water only for part of the year.
	Biligundlu :		
4	Kitchen	The Cauvery river ..	Good water is found in the river throughout the year.
	Urigam :		
5	Rest house and outhouses ..	Well	The well is situated about 53 metres from the rest house.
6	Subordinate quarters	Village draw well ..	Fairly good water is available throughout the year. The water is good in the village draw well and never failing.
	Gerhatti :		
7	Inspection shed and out houses ..	Stepwell	Water is unwholesome and unfit for drinking.
		Draw well	Water is good and fit for drinking and available throughout the year.
	Ootamalai :		
8	Forest Guards quarters.	The Cauvery river ..	Good water is available throughout the year.
	Sulakunta :		
9	Inspection shed and outhouses ..	Step well	The well is just about 200 metres from the inspection shed and situated in the unreserve. Water is available throughout the year and good for drinking, water is unwholesome and liable to be contaminated by villagers.
		Well	Well contains good water.
	DENKANIKOTTA RANGE:		
1	Range Officer quarters and outhouses, Range office (old Deputy Tahsildar's office) Double lock room, Sandalwood storing shed, final cleaning shed and temporary shed.	Draw well	The well is in the final cleaning depot compound. Water is brackish and not for drinking purpose. Drinking water is got from the tank about 1½ furlongs from the office. The well is close to and in front of Research Garden within the research garden compound. Water is good and unfailing.
2	Rest houses and outhouses, old Denkanikotta west Range Officer's quarters and outhouses.	Draw well	The well is close to and in front of Research Garden within the research garden compound. Water is good and unfailing

APPENDIX XXXIII—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Station.*	*Source of water supply.*	*Remarks.*
(7)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Aiyur :		
3	Rest house and its outhouses, Sandalwood godown.	Draw	The well is close to the rest house compound and it contains good drinking water and never failing. Not in use.
4	Combined Foresters' quarters ..	Draw well	Rest house well is being utilised. Not in use.
	Gulhatti :		
5	Inspection shed and its outhouses	Draw well	The well is about half a furlong from the inspection shed. Water is good. Not in use.
	Sivanapalli :		
6	Sandalwood godown	Village draw well ..	The well is with in one furlong of the Sandalwood godown. Good water is available throughout the year. Not in use.
	Gonumarkanapalli :		
7	Forest Guard's quarters	Village draw well ..	The well is within one furlong. Good water is available throughout the year.
	Kodakarai :		
8	Inspection shed	Village and step draw well.	Bothare abouta furlong from the inspection shed and water is good. Not in use
	Kundukotta :		
9	Forest Guard's and Watcher's quarters.	Village drawwell ..	The well is within two furlongs. Water is good and available throughout the year
	HOSUR RANGE :		
	Javalagiri :		
1	Rest house and out houses Sandalwood godown, Forester's quarters.	Draw well	The well is 93 metres from the rest house. The water is good and unfailing Not in use.
	Devarbetta :		
2	Sandalwood godown, Inspection well, shed and out houses	Village tank ..	The tank is about 205 metres from the inspection shed. The source is unfailing
	Mathigiri :		
3	District Forest Office staffs quarters at Hosur Cattle Farm.	Bore well	The bore well is 80 metres depth.
	KRISHNAGIRI RANGE :		
	Krishnagiri :		
1	Range Office, Range Officer's quarters and out houses.	Draw well	Good water is available throught the year
	Medugampalli :		
2	Rest house and out houses ..	Village well	Water suppluy is unfailing and good.
	Maharajagadai :		
3	Forester's quarters (old inspection shed and out house.)	Village well ..	Water supply is satisfactory.
	Nandibanda :		
4	Forest Guard's and Watcher's quarters	Draw well	Water is good. The souree is unfailing

LIST OF BUILDINGS MAINTAINED

Serial number.	*Name of Building.*	*Year of construction.*	*Capital cost.*	*By whom used.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Anchetty Range			
1	Range Officer's quarters at Anchetty ..	1915	2,910.00	Dismantled.
1A.	Kitchen attached to Range Officer's quarters	1903	60.00	Do.
1B.	Stables and syee's room at Range Officer's quarters at Anchetty.	1903	40.00	Do.
2	Range Office at Anchetty	1915	2,142.75	Range Officer.
	A. Compound wall portion	1903	915.00	
	reconstructed during 1957-58 ..	1957	909.00	
	B. Do.	1958	1,430.00	
	C. Do.	1959	1,441.43	
	D. Gate construction	1966	556.71	
3	Rest House 'B' class at Anchetty ..	1913	3,087.31	Touring Officers.
	A. Kitchen and Servant's quarters attached to Rest House.	1913	756.00	Do.
	B. Stable and Syee's room attached to Rest House.	1913	734.00	Do.
	C. Latrine attached to the Rest House at Anchetty.	1937	69.00	Do.
4	Sandalwood godown at Anchetty ..	1915	2,541.00	Residence of Range Clerk and Forest Guard.
5	Rest House at Natrapalayam ..	1899	1,250.00	Dismantled.
	A. Kitchen attached to Rest House at Natrapalayam.	1915	630.00	Do.
	B. Stables and Latrine in Natrapalayam Rest House.	1915	409.00	Do.
6	Kitchen and stables at Biligundlu ..	1916	515.00	Touring Officers (Vacant).
7	Rest House at Urigam	1903	745.00	Do.
	A. Out houses consisting of a kitchen, Servant room attached to the rest house at Urigam.	1903	550.00	Do.
	B. Latrine attached to the rest house ..	1938	74.00	Do.
8	Subordinate quarters at Urigam ..	1926	182.00	Dismantled.

XXXIV.

IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Nature of the building.			Cost of annual repairs.			
Wall.	*Roof.*	*Floor.*	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	*Remarks.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Burnt bricks in Chunnam.	Country tiles over flat tiles.	Square bricks with cement pointings.				
The book value of Rs. 60.00 has been written off in Conservator's S.O. No. 15/74-75, dated 29th July 1974.						
The book value of Rs. 40.00 has been written off in Conservator's S.O. No. 15/74-75, dated 29th July 1974.						
Burnt bricks in mortar.	Country tiles.	Square bricks.	..	189.60	56.00	Electrified during 1967-68
Sundried burnt bricks in clay and plastered with cement mortar.						
Burnt bricks in mud.	Mangalore tiles over ceiling tiles.	Cement plastered.	26.30	2,984.80	136.00	Electrified.
Do.	Country tiles.	Square bricks.	..	142.00	..	Do
Do.	Do.	Mud square bricks in Syee's room.				
Sundried bricks in mud.	Pot tiles over bamboo reepers and mat.	Concrete broken stone in Chunnam and rubbed with cement.				
Burnt bricks in mud pointed with chunnam.	Country tiles.	Concrete broken stone in lime mortar and cement plastered.				
The book value of Rs. 1,250.00 has been written off in District Forest Officer's miscellaneous S.O. No. 44/74-75, dated 23rd August 1974.						
The book value of Rs. 630.00 has been written off in District Forest Officer's miscellaneous S.O. No. 44/74-75, dated 23rd August 1974.						
The book value of Rs. 409.00 has been written off in District Forest Officer's miscellaneous S.O. No. 44/74-75, dated 23rd August 1974.						
Burnt bricks.	Thatched.	Mud.				
Do.	Country tiles.	Cement.	..	..	..	'C' class.
Sundried bricks in mud	Do.	Square bricks and mud for stables.	..	988.00	..	..
Do.	Do.	Concrete in chunnam.	..	..	..	..
The book value of Rs. 832.00 has been written off in Conservator's S.O. No. 140/70-71, dated 23rd December 1971						

APPENDIX

LIST OF BUILDINGS MAINTAINED

Serial number.	*Name of Building.*	*Years of construction.*	*Capital cost.*	*By whom used.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9	Inspection shed at Sulakunta	1925	717.00	Touring Officers.
	A. Out house attached to inspection shed.	1925	100.00	Do.
10	Inspection shed at Gerhatti	1929	1,108.00	Do.
	A. Motor garage and inspection shed at Gerhatti.	1945	160.00	Do.
	B. Out house for inspection shed ..	1928	270.00	Do.
	C. Latrine for inspection shed ..	1938	71.00	Do.
11	Forest Guard s quarters at Ootamalai ..	1937	678.00	Forest Guard (Woodapatti)
12	Range Officer's quarters at Anchetty ..	1966	14,894.84	Range Officer Anchetty.
13	Combined quarters for Forester and Junior Assistant at Anchetty.	1978 and 1979	31,064.00	Forester and Junior Assistant.
	Denkanikotta Range.—			
14	Range Officer's quarters at Denkanikotta.	1898	2,764.78	Vacant.
14A	Latrine attached to Range Officer's quarters at Denkanikotta.	1898	50.00	Not in use.
15	Double lock godown at Denkanikotta (Originally kitchen attached to the Range Officers quarters).	1898	850.00	Dismantled.
	A. Double lock room at Denkanikotta.	1911	460.00	Dismantled.
	B. Sandalwood godown at Denkanikotta.	1906	1,214.00	Sandalwood godown.
	C. Sandalwood storing shed at Denkanikotta, (originally stable for Range Officers quarters).	1902	452.00	Godown for sandalwood
	D. Sandalwood storing shed at Denkanikotta (Originally bullock shed for Range Officer's quarters).	19	260.00	Storing shed R C wood.

XXXIV.
IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Nature of the building. Wall. (6)	Roof. (7)	Floor. (8)	Cost of annual repairs. 1078–70 (9)	1979–80 (10)	1980–81 (11)	Remarks. (12)
Sundried bricks in mud	Country tiles.	Concrete in chunnam.	..	..	..	..
Do.	Thatched.	Mud.	..	..	..	..
Burnt bricks in clay.	Mangalore tiles.	Concrete in chunnam.	..	..	..	..
Do.	Thatched.	Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	Mangalore tiles.	Do.	..	..	..	..
Sundried bricks in clay.	Country tiles.	Cement.	..	..	..	..
Burnt bricks in clay.	Pot tiles over teak reepers.	Do.	..	..	..	..
Bricks in lime mortar.	R.C.C. roofing in front and mangalore tiles over flat tiles.	Concrete broken stone in lime mortar and plastering with cement mortar.	480.00	190.00	..	Electrified.
R.R. Masonry in C.M.1:5, brick wall, in C.M. 1:5	R.C.C. roof.	Cement concrete.	..	..	..	Electrified.
Mud	Country tiles.	Square bricks.	..	..	..	Rear verandah of this building has been written off in C.C.F's ref. D. Dis. 74104/76 D, dated 6th January 1977. Dismantled materials were sold for Rs. 55 D.F.Os. No. 11043/75D)
(Proposed for dismantling) (Conservator of Forests Salem ref. No. 23025/81 D1).						
Random Rubble in clay.	Open.	Stone slab.	..	..	..	Proposed for dismantling in C.F.'s No. 2302/81 D
Burnt bricks in mud.	Country pot tiles.	Chunnam concrete.	..	..	..	Originally kitchen converted into Double lock goown with effect from 22nd January 1940 has been written off in Conservator's Roc. No. 19146/74 D, dated 29th July 1974. Dismantled materials were sold for Rs. 92.00 F.O's No. 13294/73 D)
Originally East Range Office. Converted into double lock room from 1st June 1941 has been written off in Conservator's Roc. No. 19146/74 D, dated 29th July 1974.						
Rough stone in mud.	Country pot tiles.	Stone slab and concrete Chunnam.	67.15	68.00	135.00	Two rooms.
Burnt bricks in mud.	Country pot tiles.	Concrete Chunnam.	..	..	..	..
Rough stone and burnt bricks in mud.	Do.	Mud.	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

LIST OF BUILDINGS MAINTAINED

Serial number. (1)	*Name of Building.* (2)	*Yeats of Construction.* (3)	*Capital cost.* (4)	*By whom used.* (5)
16	Final cleaning shed at Denkanikotta.	1918 1931	1,455.00	Final cleaning sandalwood shed.
17	Temporary final cleaning shed at Denkanikotta.	1937	358.00	Do.
18	Compound wall around final cleaning depot at Denkanikotta.	1901	3,862.45	Compound wall.
19	Range Office at Denkanikotta (originally Tahsildar office building consists sub-jail, latrine and kitchen).	Transferred from Revenue Dept. on 18th January 941.	5,129.87	Range Office and double lock room.
20	Forest Rest House at Denkanikotta ..	1924	5,479.06	Touring Officers.
	A. Additional suit to the Rest House.	1981	Under construction.	
21	Out-houses attached to the guest House at Denkanikotta.	1927	2,543.55	Touring Officers.
22	Latrine attached to Rest House at Denkanikotta.	1953	114.00	Do.
23	Forest Rest House at Aiyur 'C' Class bungalow.	1908	1,200.00	Do.
24	Out Houses Kitchen, Servants room 2' stables, syees room attached to the rest house at Aiyur.	1909 1927	460.00	Do.
25	Latrine attached to rest house at Aiyur ..	1926	40.00	Do.
26	Sandalwood godown at Aiyur, Two rooms.	1918	1,328.00	Storing Rough cleaned wood.
27	Inspection shed at Gulhatti "C" Class Bungalow.	1926	1,187.72	Touring Officers.
28	Out Houses attached to the Inspection shed at Gulhatti.	1926	120.00	Do.
29	Latrine attached to Inspection shed at Gulhatti.	1938	69.00	Do.
30	Sandalwood godown at Sivanapalli ..	1922	2,155.00	Storing Sandal Wood.
31	Forest shed at Gonumarkanapalli ..	1928	3,078.85	Residence of Forest Guard.
32	Forest Guards quarters at Gulhatti ..	1939	758.31	Do.

XXXIV.
IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Name of the building. Wall. (6)	Roof (7)	Floor. (8)	Cost of annual repairs. 1978–79 (9)	1979–80 (10)	1980–81 (11)	Remarks. (12)
Expanded metal.	Country pot tiles.	Stone slab.	24.65	25.00	55.00	....
Rough stone in mortar one side long wall in compound and not built for this shed.	Zinc sheet.	Mud.	..	..	..	....
Rough stone in mud.	....	....	..	..	..	Wire fenced.
Brick in mud.	Country tiles.	Square brikcs concrete and plaster.	Nil.	65.00	90.00	Special repairs done during 1976-77 costing Rs. 6,410. A portion of this building has been remodelled in which the range Office is functioning. Other portions of this building namely sub-jail, latrine and kitchen have been written off in Conservator's No. 22038/80-D2, dated 21st February 1981.
Burnt bricks in mud.	Country tiles.	Square bricks.	96.15	..	144.00	Electrified during 1961-62 'B' class Bungalow.
Burnt bricks in mud.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	Electrified during 1961-62.
Mud.	Do.	Concrete Chunnam.	..	..	..	....
Burnt bricks in mud.	Do.	Square bricks.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Burnt bricks in mud.	Country tiles.	Concrete in chunnam.	..	..	..	Do.
Sundried bricks in mud.	Zinc sheet.	Mud	..	..	..	Do.
Burnt bricks in mud.	Country tiles.	Stone slabs.	..	..	..	Do.
Sun dried bricks in mud.	Do.	Concrete in cement.	..	..	..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	Do.
Burnt bricks in clay.	Do.	Concrete lime and plastered with cement.	..	..	..	Do.
Burnt bricks in mud.	Do.	Stone slab.	..	..	..	No godown in the field.
Mud.	Do.	Mud.	..	1,960.00	70.00	Special repairs done during 1969-70 costing Rs. 2866.855
Burnt bricks in clay on R.R. in mortar foundation.	Tiled roofing over flat tiles with lime mortor border.	1.2 metre of concrete in lime morter and rubbed over with cement.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Burnt bricks in mud.	Country tiles.	Cement.	..	..	..	Not in use.

APPENDIX

LIST OF BUILDINGS MAINTAINED

Serial number.	Name of Building.	Years of Construction.	Capital cost.	By whom used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
33	Inspection shed at Kodagarai "C" Class Bungalow.	1927	1,042.00	Touring Officers.
34	Out house attached to Inspection shed at Kodagarai.	1927	125.00	Do.
35	Latrine attached to Inspection shed at Kodagarai.	1938	56.00	Do.
36	Double Foresters' quarters at Aiyur ..	1966 } 1967 }	15,838.06	Foresters, Aiyur and Tholuvabetta sections.
37	Subordinates' quarters at Kundukotta ..	1961 } 1962 }	6,888.80	Pane East beat Forest Guard and Reserve watcher.
38	Range Officer's quarters in Denkanikotta F.C.D. compound.	1976	35,210.35	Ranger.
39	Range Officer's quarters at Denkanikotta in Research Garden.	1927	2,347.00	Ranger bamboo plantations.
A.	Latrine attached to Ranger quarters ..	1930	62.75	Do.
40	Weigh Bridge at Denkanikotta	1980-81	..	....
41	Twin Foresters quarters at Denkanikotta		Under construction.	
42	Twin Forest Guards quarters at Denkanikotta.		Under construction.	
43	Single Forester's quarters at Denkanikotta.		Under construction.	
44	Single Forest Guard's quarters at Denkanikotta.		Under construction.	
45	Combined quarters for Forest Guard and Forest Watcher at Denkanikotta.		Under construction.	
	Hosur Range.			
46	Rest House at Javalagiri	1914	1,540.00	Touring Officers.
A.	Kitchen attached to Javalagiri rest house.	1914	300.00	Do.
B.	Servants' quarters attached to Javalagiri rest house.	1914	460.00	Do.
47	Forester's quarters at Javalagiri ..	1927	308.00	Forester.
48	Inspection shed at Devarbetta	1929	716.00	Touring Officers.

XXXIV.
IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Name of the building.			*Cost of annual repairs.*			*Remarks.*
Wall. (6)	*Roof.* (7)	*Floor.* (8)	1978–79 (9)	1979–80 (10)	1980 81 (11)	(12)
Mud.	Thatch.	Mud.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Sundried brick in mud.	Country tiles.	Concrete.	..	..	..	Not in use
Bricks in L.M. 1 : 2.	Mangalore tiles.	Cement.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Do.	Do.	Do.	480.00	190.00	..	Electrified.
Country bricks in cement mortar 1 :4.	R.C.C. slab.	Cement concrete 1 : 4 : 8, using 40 mm HGBSte with plastering in Cement morter 1:4, 20mm thick for a depth of 10 C.M.	....	80.00	115.00	
Sundried brick in clay.	Mangalore tiles.	Square brickes	175.70	..	..	Transferred from State Silviculturist Division Madurai (Conservators No. 6796/80 F1, dated 30th May 1981.
Burnt brick in clay plastered with chunnam mortar.	Nil.	Concrete in Chunnam rubbled.	..	..	..	Do.
Details not available (Completion report awaited from the Ranger.)						
Burnt brick in mortar.	Pan tiles over flat tiles.	Concrete.	..	50.00	..	Not in use.
Burnt brick in mud.	Country tiles.	Concrete Chunnam.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Sundried brick in mud.	Do.	Mud.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Sundried brick in clay.	Mangalore tiles over ceiling tiles.	Concrete Chunnam.	..	..	..	Not in use.

APPENDIX

LIST OF BUILDINGS MAINTAINED

Serial number.	Name of Building.	Year of construction.	Capital cost.	By whom used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
48	A. Kitchen attached to Devarbetta inspection shed.	1929	211.00	Touring Officers.
	B. Servants quarters and garage attached to inspection shed at Devarbetta.	1929	465.00	Do.
	C. Laterine attached to Inspection shed at Devarbetta.	1937	92.00	Do.
49	Sandalwood godown at Devarbetta ..	1922	1,751.00	One room as godown and two rooms as Foresters residence.
50	Single clerks quarters at Hosur Cattle Farm.	1969-71	9,750.53	Clerk.
51	Temporary shed for Jeep at Hosur Cattle Farm.	1970	1,004.24	Jeep shed.
52	Two twin Junior Assistants at Hosur Cattle Farm.	1971-73	44,153.53	Junior Assistants of D.F.Os. office.
53	Head Clerks' and Accountant's quarters at Hosur Cattle Farm.	1972-75.	46,643.87	Head Clerk and Accountant.
54	Twin Junior Assistants quarters at Hosur Cattle Farm.	1973-76	28,411.19	Junior Assistants, D.F.Os. office.
55	Tool-*cum*-Mazdoor shed at Amudakondapalli R.F.	1977	6,595.00	Tools.
56	Assistants quarters at Hosur Cattle Farm.	1976	20,094.00	Assistant.
57	Twin quarters for Draughtsman at Hosur Cattle Farm.	1976	24,504.23	Draugtsman and Typist.
58	Seed storage shed in Hosur Cattle Farm.	1978	27,000.00	Forest Range Officer, Hosur.
Krishnagiri Range.—				
59	Range Officer's quarters at Krishnagiri.	1899	2,060.00	Ranger.
60	Stables and Servants quarters attached to the Range Officer's quarters.	1910	469.00	Servants of Ranger Krishnagiri.
61	Range Office at Krishnagiri	1923	2,340.00	Range Office.
62	Rest House at Medugampalli	1912	2,529.00	Touring Officers.
63	Out house attached to the rest house at Medugampalli.	1912	498.00	Do.
64	Inspection shed at Maharajagadai ..	1893	1,150.00	Residence of Forester, Maharajagadai section.
65	Kitchen attached to Maharajagadai inspection shed.	1898	Dismantled.	....

XXXIV.

IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Walls. (6)	Roof. (7)	Floor. (8)	1978–79 (9)	1979–80 (10)	1980–81 (11)	Remarks. (12)
	Nature of the building.			*Cost of annual repairs*		
Sundried brick in clay.	Mangalore tiles over ceiling tiles.	Mud.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Do.	Country tiles.	Concrete in Chunnam.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Cut stone in mud.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Burnt brick in mortar.	Do.	Stone slab.	..	..	..	Not in use.
Brick work.	R.C.C.	Concrete broken stone.	84.00	449.00	549.00	....
....	....	....	..	..	..	....
Country brick works.	R.C.C.	Concrete broken stone.	356.00	2,407.00	2,345.00	....
Do.	Do.	Do.	289.00	220.00	2,124.00	....
Do.	Do.	Do.	261.00	289.00	1,194.00	....
Country brick work.	A.C. sheet.	Cement stone concrete.	..	..	..	....
Do.	R.C.C.	Concrete broken stone.	..	90.00	205.00	....
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	120.00	1,208.00	....
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	....
Burnt bricks in Chunnam.	Mangalore tiles.	Cement.	..	..	..	Transferred from Vellore West Division from 1st June 1933. Retransferres from Vellore Weste Division from 1st Apr l 1939.
Do.	Country tiles.	Stables mud rooms (Chunnam plastered).	..	..	..	....
Burnt brick in mud.	Mangalore tiles.	Cement.	1,999.40	1,999.00	..	Special repairs during 1979-80 and 1980-81.
Burnt brick in chunnam.	Mangalore tiles.	Cement.	10,174.00	15,732.00	5,990.00	Cost of annual repairs for the last three years has been incurred for the improvement of the rest house.
Burnt brick in mud.	Do.	Do.	.	..	..	Cost of annual repairs included in the mani building.
Do.	Country tiles.	Square brick.	..	..	..	....
....	....	....	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

LIST OF BUILDINGS MAINTAINED

Serial number.	Name of Building.	Year of construction.	Capital cost.	By whom used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
66	Stables and servants quarters attached to Maharajagadai inspection shed.	1898	Dismantled.	....
67	Compound wall around the Ranger's quarters.	1957	230.19	Compound wall.
68	Subordinate's quarters at Nandibanda.	1960	6,076.31	Forest Guard and watcher.
69	Compound around the Ranger s quarters.	1959	2,436.00	Compound wall.
70	Latrine attached to the Ranger's quarters.	1968	700.00	Ranger.
71	Seed storage shed in Krishnagiri Range office compound.	1978	24,779.00	Seed storage shed.
72	Forest Guard's and Reserve Watcer's quarters at Maharajagadai.		Under construction.	..
73	Junior Assistant's and Forester's quarters at Krishnagiri Range office compound.		Under construction.	..
74	Forester's quarters at Bargur	..	Under construction.	..
75	Combined quarters for Forest Guard and Reserve Watcher at Bargur.		Under construction.	..

XXXIV.

IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Nature of the building.			Cost of annual repairs.			Remarks.
Walls. (6)	Roof. (7)	Floor. (8)	1978-79 (9)	1979-80 (10)	1980-81 (11)	(12)
....	....	....	..			
Brick clay Plastering with lime mortar.	....	....	..			
Brick with lime mortar.	Mangalore tiles.	Cement.	..			
Brick in clay plastering in lime mortar.	....	....	..			
Brick with cement mortar.	Asbestos sheet.	Cement.	..	..	..	..
Brick work in 1 :5.	R.C.C. roof.	Cement.	..	.	..	..
....	....	....	.	..	..	..
....	...		..	..	..	...
....	....	....	.	..	..	
....	....	...	–	–	..	...

APPENDIX XXXIV(a).

Statement Showing the list of Building to be Constructed during the Plan Period.

1. Construction of the following quarters for Foresters.
   (i) Woddapatti section at Oottamalai.
   (ii) Kodagarai section at Kodagarai.
   (iii) Tholuvabetta section at Bottamugulalam.
   (iv) Devarbetta section at Thalli.
   (v) Karuballa section at Berigai.
   (vi) Shoolagiri section at Shoolagiri.
   (vii) Veppanapalli section at Veppanapalli.
   (viii) Thogarapalli section at Thogarapalli.
   (ix) Maharajagadai section at Maharajagadai.
2. Construction of combined quarters for Forest Guards and Reserve Watchers at the following centres

Beat.	*Location.*
(i) Tholuvabetta.	Bettamugulalam.
(ii) Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri.
(iii) Kotasadanapalli,	Berigai.
(iv) Veppanapalli.	Veppanapalli.
(v) Thogarapalli.	Thogarapalli.

3. Construction of quarters for Basic servants.
   (i) Anchetty range.
   (ii) Hosur range.
   (iii) Krishnagiri range.

APPENDIX

LIST OF WELLS MAINTAINED BY THE

Serial number.	*Location of the Well.*	*Year of construction.*	*Capital Cost*	*Height of the parapet wall in metres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anchetty Range :—				
1	S. No. 37/2 Anchetty Village	permitted by the land owners.	281.19	0.914
2	Well attached to Urigam rest house	1903	253.81	0.762
3	Well attached to Natrapalayam rest house	1905	200.25	1.219
4	Well attached to Gerhatti inspection shed	Not known	3[illegible]1.00	Nil.
5	Well near 15/1 Mile in Anchetty-Anaibiddahalla road ..	1936	536.37	1.067
6	Well near Kalamaduvupen in Biligundlupen	1936—38	386.31	0.864
7	Well at Natrapalayam rest house compound ..	1937—38	260.00	0.839
8	Gundalam pen in Urbani R.F.	1937	348.38	0.941
9	Well attached to the range Officer's Quarters at Anchetty	1937—39	540.75	0.914
10	Well attached to the inspection shed at Gerhatti (New well)	1939	288.50	0.990
11	Well at Salakunta Rest House Compound	1941	500.37	0.914
12	Stream bed well in gollamathi pen in Anchetty R.F. ..	1941	48.00	..
13	Stream bed Well near 16/0 Mile of Anchetty Anaibiddahalla road.	1943	25.00	..
14	Streamshed well in Doddahalla bank in Taggatti R.F. (For wataring facility in Grazing ground).	1944	90.50	..
15	Stream bed well on mile 21/5 on Anchetty Anaibiddahalla Road.	1944	96.25	..
16	Tholakuttai Tank (Gerhatti err in Anchetty R.F.) ..	Acquired at the time of Settlement.	200.00	2.44
17	Kakkal eri in Anchetty R.F	Do.	200.00	3.04
Denkanikotta Range :—				
18	Well at Range Officers Compound at Denkanikotta ..	1900	350.00	0.75
19	Well at Aiyur Rest House	1927	540.00	0.90
20	Well at Gulhatti inspection shed	1935	944.56	0.75
21	Well at Nallammandoddi (Cattlepen in Kempakarai R.F.)	1939	542.00	0.90
22	Well at Elandamaram pen in Tholuvabetta R.F.	1939—40 1940—41	336.56	0.90
23	Well near Siddapuram Inspection shed	1937	297.75	0.90
24	Well near Manchi Inspection shed	1937	222.00	0.90
25	Well at Thirumalapinam Bhavi in Gulhati R.F.	1946	350.00	Nil.
26	Well at Karikuttai Near Aiyur R.F.	1946	253.00	..
27	Bajaranjan Eri in Pane R.F. at Mile 11/4 to 11/[illegible] of Kundukotta Anchetty Road.	1946	100.00	Nil.
		19[illegible]9	1,410.00	..

XXXV.

FOREST DEPARTMENT IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Diameter of the well in meters.	Nature and depth of lining.	Depth of Well in Meters.	Cost of annul repairs. 1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	Remarks.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.905X 1.372	2.058 Burnt Brick in Mortar ..	8.639	..			
1.803 X 1.295	2.439 Burnt Brick in Mortar ..	11.583	..	..	..	
2.134 X 2.134	1.829 Burnt Brick in Mortar ..	7.391				
9.754 X 9.754	Rough stone dry masonry	15.240				
2.134 X 2.525	1.982 Rough stone in lime	10.363				
2.743 X 2.439	1.525 random 9.144 rubble in lim	9.144				
1.982 X 1.371 upto 10 ft and 1.829 X 1279 for subsequent depth.	Random rubble in ilime mortar	9.144				
1.524 X 1.524	1.829 coarse rubble in lime mortar	10.363	..	..	..	
2.592 X 2.287	5.486 coarse rubble in lime mortar including parapet.	4.268		..		
2.134	2.439 coarse rubble in lime mortar	9.221	..	..	..	
2.134	R.R. in lime mortar with cement pointing upto 3.353 from ground level.	11,887	..	..	..	
2.439 X 2.439	Dry stone masonry	3,430	..	..	..	..
2.92 X 2.592	Rough stone staining and covered with planks 2.134 metras depth.	1.932	..	..	..	..
..	Rough stone staining and covered with planks 2.134 metres depth.	..				..
..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	....	..	..	..	..	..
1.5	2.4 Chunnam plastared	18.30	..	.	70.00	..
1.35 X 1.35	3.00 Chunnam plastered	27.60	..	..	Not in use	..
1.725	Burnt Brick in lime mortar ..	19.05	..	..	Do.	..
2.275	Random rubble in lime pointed with cement to a depth of 3 metres from ground level.	9.60	.	..	..	..
2.775	Do.	8.85	..	..	..	..
1.875	Burnt Brick in lime mortar upto 11.80 metres below the ground level.	8.15	..	..	..	Not in use
1.725	Burnt brick in lime mortar upto 0.70 mts. below the ground level.	5.05	..	..	..	Not in use
1.725	Dry stone Masonry 6.09 metres ..	2.43	..	..	..	..
2.03X 2.41	Only a Kunta	..	..	..	..	Used for cattl .
2.28 X 0 76	..	..	..	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX

LIST OF WELLS MAINTAINED BY THE

Serial number.	Location of the Well.	Year of construction.	Capital Cost	Height of the parapet wall in metres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
28	Tank in Sameri R.F.	1969	3,630.00	Stone bund with rough stone revetment inner-side.
29	Sinking Well in Noganur R.F.	1977 and 1978.	15,549.00	..
Hosur Range :—				
30	Experimental area in Javalagiri Reserved Forest	1926	250.00	..
31	Well attached to Rest house compound at Javalagiri ..	1910	190.00	0.762
32	Well attached to the Rest house at Devarbetta	1934	295.56	0.914
33	Well attached to the Jamasandiram in Javagiri (For Kumridars)	1942	215.12	..
34	Well at Amadagondapalli R.F.	1977	5,915.00	..
35	Well at Sanamavu R.F	1977	6,278.00	..
36	Well at Thorappalli F. & P. Plot	1978	8,835.00	..
37	Well at Kamandoddi F. & P. Plot	1978	12,522.00	..
38	Well at Ulagam	1978	9,680.00	..
39	Amudakondapalli R. F.	1978	3,288.00	..
40	Parandapalli	1976	1,121.00	..
41	Over head tank with borewell at Hosur Cattle Farm ..	1972–76	31,584.38	..
Krishnagiri Range :—				
42	Well at Bangallapalli village near Range Office, Krishnagiri	1911–12	271.00	0.75
43	Well near Medugampalli Rest Hosur	Not available	317.00	0.75
44	Nagappaneri tank in Maharajagadai R. F.	1939–40	50.00	0.70
45	Periavuthu well in Maharajagadai R.F.	1939–40	150.00	
46	Moolaikinar in Nandibanda R. F.	1942–43	92.50	..
47	Well at Nalliammankuttai in Maharajagadai R. F. ..	1944–45	31.75	
48	Well at Nandibanda Suboridjnates quarters	1961–62	351.15	1.20

XXXV.

FOREST DEPARTMENT IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Diameter of the well in meters.	*Nature and depth of lining.*	*Depth of Well in Meters.*	*Cost of annual repairs.* 1978–79	1979—80	1980—81	*Remarks.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rectangular 19.30 × 6.35	Stone bund with rough stone ..	..	..	..	..	Do.
8 Metres	..	8 Meters.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.048	Rough stone revetment ..	6,076	..	..	..	
1.982 × 1.143	Rough stone in mortar ..	13.716	..	..	..	
5.486	Burnt Brick in lime	6.249	..	..	..	
3.248	Rough stone revetment ..	6.096	..	..	..	
10.0 × 10.0	Cement and stone	6.0	1,181.00	8,851.00	2,950.00	
8.0 × 8.0	Do.	10.00	..	..	491.00	
8.0 × 8.0	Do.	6.0	..	..	..	
8.0 × 8.0	Do.	7.0	..	..	..	
8.0 × 8.0	Do.	..	..	..	..	
10.0	Do.	6.0	..	..	2,750.00	
6.0	Do.	5.0	..	..	..	
5.52 Mtr.²	..	80.0	..	8,388.00	130.00	
1.50	Burnt brick in lime mortar up to 4.05 Mts.	14.40	5,630.75	Nil.	Nil.	Expenditure incurred for constructing overhead tank for this well during 1978-79 for Nursery purpose.
1.50	Burnt brick in lime mortar up to 4.05 Mts.	7.50	Nil.	64.00	Nil.	The owner of the well has given consent for use and upkeep.
..	Dry rubble 3.60 Mts. wide and 5.70 Mts. depth.	Not available.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Square well 7.30 × 7.30	Dry rubble masonry .45 Mts. ..	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Square well 7.20 × 7.20	Dry rubble masonry to a depth .45 Cms.	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Do.	Do.	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
1.80	Burnt brick in cement mortar to 4.20 Mts.	9.37	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

APPENDIX

LIST OF WELLS MAINTAINED BY THE

Serial number.	Location of the Well.	Year of construction.	Capital Cost	Height of the parapet wall in metres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49	Well at Tnogarapalli 1968 bamboo plot	1967–68	740.89	..
50	Well at Kodipalli Fodder and pasture plot	1978–79	2,791.46	..
51	Well at Bargur R.F.	1978–79	4,884.00	..

XXXV.

FOREST DEPARTMENT IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Diameter of the well in meters.	*Nature and depth of lining.*	*Depth of Well in Meters.*	*Cost of annual repairs.* 1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	*Remarks.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7 Mts. to a depth of 2 Mts. and 5 Mts. to a depth of 8 Mts.	Dry rubble masonry to a depth of 2 Mts.	10.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
10.00	....	6.00	Nil.	Nil. 15,442.50	..	Expenditure incurred for construction of rough stone dry packing staining wall to the well.
9.6×7.6 Mt.	....	8.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

APPENDIX XXXVI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ROADS MAINTAINED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number and name of Road.	Year of formation.	Capital cost.	Length. With in the reserved forest.	Length. Outside the reserved forest.	Length. Total length.	Average width of the road in.	Whether metalled or not.	Cost of annual repairs. 1978-79.	Cost of annual repairs. 1979-80.	Cost of annual repairs. 1980-81.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS. P.	Km.M.	Km. M.	Km. M.	Metre.				
Anchetty Range :										
1 Hoganakkal—Billigundlu road	1914	3,040.00	10.058	..	10.058	3.658 to 4.268	Not	2,160.00	3,742.00	Nil
2 Anchetty—Anaibidahalla road	1910	18,320.00	16.898	5.633	23.531	3.658	Mettalled in bits.	Nil.	3,742.00	Nil
3 Branch road to Gerhatti inspection shed from Anchetty—Anaibidahalla road.	1927	451.00	1.006	0.201	1.207	3.658	Not	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
4 Anchetty—Taggatti road	1927	1,741.00	5,230	7.041	12.271	3.658	Not	7,724.00	3,739.50	[illegible]
5 Taggatti—Urigam road Section I	1961	48,586.29	3.205	0.314	6.677	3.658	Not	1,590.00	1,859.57	2,16[illegible]
Section II	Not available		..	3.158						
6 Anchetty—Natrapalayam road	1971–72	50,430.00	13.606	..	13,606	..	Not	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
7 Hoganakkal—Rasimanal road	1971–72	32,875.00	3.600	..	3.600	..	Metalled	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Denkanikotta Range :										
1 Denkanikotta—Aiyur road	1904	4,144.00	0.2	13.9	14.1	4.20	10.4 mettalled.	Maintained by Highways Dept.		
2 Aiyur—Gulhatti road	1928	2,091.50	4.8	2.4	7.2	4.20	Metalled	6,953.35	..	..
3 Aiyur—Sameri road	1927	99.00	4.6	1.2	5.8	3.60	Not metalled.	Nil.	Nil.	N[illegible]
4 Gulbatti—Manchi road upto Poomarathukoyil	1938	1,327.87	4.6	..	4.6	2.40 to 2.70	Not metalled.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5 Kundukotta—Anchetty road	1893	12,738.00	7.8	2.8	10.6	2.40	Metalled maintained by highways dept.			
6 Aiyur—Tholuvabetta Anaibiddahalla road	1961–62	3,33,441.03	24.5	..	24.5	4.2	Gravel road.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
7 Sameri—Siddapuram road	1964	58,208.28	6.0	1.6	7.6	2.7	Not metalled.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
8 Approach road to F.C.D. Denkanikotta Conversion of extraction path into road under D.P.A.P. Scheme.	Not known	..	..	0.08	0.08	3.00	Metalled	Nil.	Nil.	N[illegible]
9 Kovai—Kempakarai road in Tholuvabetta R.F.	1971 to 1972	43,297.80	12.0	..	12.0	..	Metalled	Nil.	Nil	Nil.
10 Tholuvabetta village road in Tholuvabetta R. F. from Aiyur to Anaibiddahalla.	1971	5,743.40	3.9	..	3.9	..	Not	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
11 Arosajur—Mookankovai road in Aiyur R.F.	1971 to 1972	914,446.8	7.0	..	7.0	..	Not	Nil.	Nil	N[illegible]

12 Bellatti—Doddamanchi road in Manchi R. F. and and Tholuvabetta R. F.	1971 to 1972	10,502.35	4.0	..	4.0	..	Metalled	Nil.	Nil.	N
13 Kitchilimarathupallam to Pane F. C.	1971 to 1972	18,897.57	6.0	..	6.0	..	Metalled	Nil	Nil.	il.
14 Inspection path to Noganur plantation	1971 to 1972	5,905.00	3.0	..	3.0	..	Metalled	Nil.	Nil	il.
15 Koochivadi road in Aiyur Extension R.F. ..	1972	612.70	1.1	..	1.1	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	il.
16 Gulhatti—Sivanapalli road	1972	2,070.86	2.0	..	2.0	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
17 Approach road of 4 metres width from 1972 Bamboo plot to 1975 Eucalyptus plot to a length of 150 m. in Noganur R. F. with construction of pipe culvert (6.00 X 4.30 X 0.80) M^3 to 1975 (25.63 ha.) Eucalyptus hybrid plot.	1975	6,099.50	150 metres.	..	0.150	4.000	..	Nil.	Nil	il.
Hosur Range :										
1 Deverbetta to Gobaspandiram road	1927	709.00	..	3.823	3.823	3.048 to 4.572	metalled	Nil.	Nil	il.
2 Approch road to Javalagiri rest house from Thalli-Javalagiri road.	1929	150.00	..	1,207	1,207	2.743	Not metalled	Ni.	Ni.	[illegible]
Krishnagiri Range :										
1 Inspection path at Nandibanda R. F.	1972–73	3,134.75	3.000	..	3,000	..	Metalled	Nil.	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Inspection path at Bargur R. F.	1972–73	2,506.25	2.000	..	2.000	..	Metalled	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Fair weather road at Maharajakadai R. F. ..	1976–77	576.00	3.200	..	3.200	..	Earthern road.	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX XXXVII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ROADS WHICH ARE USED IN THE TRANSPORT OF FOREST PRODUCE IN HOSUR DIVISION.

Serial number	*Name of the road or cart track.*	*Authority maintaining the road or cart track.*	*Area served.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Anchetty Range.		
1	Anchetty-Taggatti road ..	Forest Department ..	Taggatti, Ubrani, Bilikal, Urigam, and Hulibanda.	..
2	Anchetty-Anaibiddahalla-Pennagaram road.	Do. ..	Reserves of Anchetty range ..	..
3	Hogenakkal-Billigundlu road.	Do. ..	Woddapatti and Biligundlu reserves	..
4	Taggatti-Urigam road ..	Do. ..	Taggatti, Urigam, Kestur reserves ..	..
		Denkanikotta Range.		
1	Denkanikotta-Aiyur road	Highways ..	Aiyur, Tholuvabetta, Sameri, Manchi, Kempakarai, Gulhatti and N.S. Agraharam R.Fs.	..
2	Aiyur-Gulhatti road ..	Forest Department ..	Aiyur, Gulhatti, Manchi, Kempakarai and Tholuvabetta R.Fs.	..
3	Aiyur-Sameri road ..	Do. ..	Aiyur, Sameri and Tholuvabetta R.Fs.	..
4	Gulhatti-Poomarathukoil road.	Do. ..	Gulhatti, Manchi and Tholuvabetta R.Fs.	..
5	Aiyur-Tholuvabetta-Anaibiddahalla road.	Do. ..	Aiyur and Tholuvabetta R.Fs.	..
6	Sameri-Siddapuram road	Do. ..	Sameri, N.S. Agraharam and Tholuvabetta R.Fs.	..
7	Aiyur-Kempakarai road	Do. ..	Aiyur, Gulhatti, Manchi, Kempakarai and Tholuvabetta R.Fs.	..
8	Aiyur-Mookkenakarai road.	Do. ..	Aiyur and Kempakarai R.Fs. ..	Convert in to road under D.P.A. scheme during 1971-72 and 1972-73.
9	Aiyur-Kachuvadi road ..	Do. ..	Aiyur R.F.	..
10	Aiyur-Kudiyur road ..	Do. ..	Tholuvabetta, Manchi and Gulhatti R.F.	..
11	Aiyur-Manchi road ..	Do.	Do.	..
12	Pane-Kovai road ..	Do. ..	Pane R.F.	..
13	Pane-Kandumaduvu road	Do.	Pane, R.F.	..
14	Kundukotta-Anchetty road	Highways ..	Anchetty and Pane R.Fs.	..
15	Denkanikotta-Kundukotta road.	Do. ..	Denkanikotta, Noganur and Pane R.Fs.	..
16	Denkanikotta-Kelamangalam road.	Do. ..	Denkanikotta R.F. and its extension	
		Hosur Range.		
1	Hosur-Krishnagiri road	Highways ..	Sanamavu Reserve and Shoolagiri, Chennapalli, Thekkalpalli, Errandapalli, Melumalai, Kariyanapalli Block II R.Ls.	..
2	Hosur Rayakotta road ..	Do. .	Sanamavu Reserve and Rayakotta I, Rayakotta II, Rayakotta III, Rayakotta IV, Sengoda Chinnahalli, Pilleri Agraharam, Sulagunta, Sulagunta Extension R.Ls.	..

Serial number. (1)	Name of the road or cart track. (2)	Authority maintaining the road or cart track. (3)	Area served. (4)	Remarks. (5)
		Hosur Range—cont.		
3	Shoolagiri-Berikal road	Highways	Shoolagiri Block, Settipalli Block, Athimugam Block I, Athimugam Block II, Berikai Block, Berikai extension Block.	..
4	Devarbetta-Gopasandiram road.	Forest Department	Thalli Reserved Forest	..
5	Thalli-Javalagiri	Thalli Panchayat union	Javalagiri, Hulibanda and Pane reserves	..
6	Sulagunta-Javalagiri cart track.	Forest Department	Do.	..
7	Thalli-Bangalore road	Highways and Mysore State.	Pane, Hulibanda, Javalaviri and Thalli reserves.	..
8	Denkanikotta-Hosur Bangalore road.	Do.	All reserves in Anchetty, Hosur and Denkanikotta ranges.	..
9	Kelamangalam-Hosur road.	Highways	Sanamavu and Hudedurgam reserves	..
10	Kelamangalam–Hosur road	Do.	Sanamavu reserve	..
11	Thalli–Hosur road	Do.	Pane, Hulibanda, Javalagiri and Thalli reserves.	..
12	Thalli–Denkanikotta road	Do.	Do.	..
		Krishnagiri Range.		
1	Krishnagiri–Thiruvannamalai road.	Highways Department	Thogarapalli, Thattakallu reserved forests.	..
2	Krishnagiri–Rayakotta road.	Do.	Alapatti and other R.Ls.	..
3	Krishnagiri–Vellore road (via Bargur, Vaniyambadi).	Do.	Bargur, Nandibanda.	..
4	Krishnagiri–Kuppam road	Do.	Maharajagadai and Neralapalli reserved forests.	..
5	Krishnagiri–Veppanapalli road.	Do.	Veppanapalli and other R.Ls.	..
6	Krishnagiri–Salem road	Do.	All reserves in Krishnagiri range.	..

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF FOOTPATHS TO BE CLEARED ANNUALLY.

Serial number. (1)	*Reserved forest.* (2)	*Name of foot path.* (3)	*Length in Km.M.* (4)
		Anchetty Range.	
1	Anchetty R.F.	Thamsanapalli–Gerhatti	7.040
2	Ubrani and Taggati	Natrapalayam–Gundalam, Taggatti foot path	11.065
3	Do.	Gundalam–Anchetty	5.635
4	Do.	Natrapalayam–Samugalbetta, Mellahalli	11.870
5	Natrapalayam	Natrapalayam–Padigattai	6.840
6	Do.	Natrapalayam–Doddahalli	6.235
7	Mallahalli	Mallahalli–Bekuppa	7,240
8	Do.	Mallahalli–Udupatti	6,435
9	Do.	Mallahalli–Anaguli	5.230
10	Do.	Vantur–Uganiam upto Baddakerhalla	3.420
11	Bilikal	Kuchuvadi–Biyalapatti	5.230
12	Do.	Bilikal–Mysore frontier	1,810
13	Do.	Binnahalli–Thabguli	6.640
14	Kestur	Manchikondapalli–Thabguli	3.425
15	Do.	Kestur–Thabguli	4.025
16	Urigam	Taggatti–Athinatham	2.415
17	Do.	Athinatham–Jinnatham	2,415
18	Do.	Urigam–Bilikal	1,205
19	Do.	Urigam-Udupurani	2.815
20	Do.	Athinatham-Udupurani	6.235
21	Biligundlu	Natrapalayam-Nallumaduvu and thence to the R.F. line	5,635
22	Do.	Kallumaduvu-Chickamanchi	7.645
23	Taggati	Taggati-Devarmatti-Bakuppa on the Cauery	14.825
24	Hulibanda	Sulkunta-Mukandagam	2.415
25	Do.	Belahalla-Mysore frontier	2.815
26	Do.	Sulakunta-Hunlibanda	2.415
27	Do.	Arulnatham-Hulibanda	2,010
28	Woodapatty and Biligundlu	Anaibiddamaduvu-Bennatti-Arunainaddai Doddi-Hoganekkal.	9.255
		Total	154.300

APPENDIX XXXVIII—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Reserved forest.*	*Name of foot path.*	*Length in Km. M.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Denkanikotta Range.	
29	Denkanikotta	Toppasandiram-Denkanikotta	4,830
30	Aiyur R.F.	Aiyur-Mookankere	4.425
31	Do. ..	Doddur to Aiyur-Mookankere	2.815
32	Aiyur and Aiyur extension R.F.	Katchuvadi to Pullahalli	4.425
33	Gulhatti	Gulhatti to Tottikuppam . . .	2.815
34	Gulhatti and Sameri	Gulhatti to Siddapuram	6.440
35	Gulhatti and Tholuvabetta	Gulhatti to Tholuvabetta	2.415
36	Tholuvabetta	Tholuvabetta to Aiyur	1,005
37	Do. ..	Tholuvabetta-Kempakarai	5.635
38	Do.	From the above foot path to Manchi	2.415
39	Kempakarai	Kempakarai, Manchi	2.185
40	Do.	Kempakarai, Kodagarai	3.620
41	Sameri	Aiyur, Siddapuram	2.010
42	Do.	Kodagarai, Siddapuram (Part)	1.205
43	Pane	Madakkallu, Kumbaladur	3.620
44	Do.	Madakkallu, Padiganalam, Hosadoddi	4.025
45	Do.	Madakkallu, Gundumaduhalli	3.825
46	Do.	Pane-Karumarapalli	5.030
47	Do.	Allyalam, Thamsanapalli	4.830
48	Do.	Gonimaranahalli, Melimaduvahalla	3.020
49	Do.	Kundukotta, Anchetty (old bridle path)	1.610
50	Noganur	Tavarakarai, Metikarai	2,010
51	Do.	Mattikerai, Neganur	1.410
[illegible]	Do.	Aalasandiram, Alahalli	0.605
		Total ..	76.855
		Hosur Range.	
53	Thalli extension	Belakarai, Thimmanaickanhalli (in Mysore frontier)	2.415
54	Thalli	Ganganahalli, Belakarai	4.025
55	Do.	Belakarai, Devarbetta	2.815
56	Do.	Devarbetta, Mysore frontier (via) Muthunatham cheruvu)	3.220
57	Thalli	Achubal, Mysore frontier	2.010
58	Do.	Belalu, Mysore frontier	3.620
59	Javalagiri	Odrapalayam, Kempathipalli	2.415

APPENDIX XXXVIII—*cont.*

Serial number (1)	*Reserved st.* (2)	*Name of foot path.* (3)	*Length in Km. M.* (4)
60	Do.	Gurumanahalli to the above footpath	1.005
61	Do.	Gurubahahalli, Mysore frontier	1,005
62	Do.	Gopasandiram, Mysore frontier	3.620
63	Do.	Cart-track from Javalagiri to sennamalam ..	4.830
64	Do.	Javalagiri, Mysore frontier	2.216
65	Do.	Cart track from Javalagiri to Sulakunta upto Nandi-mangalam.	4.425
6	Do.	From Burnahalli to the cart track from Javalagiri to Salakunta.	1.610
		Total ..	39.230

APPENDIX XXXIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FIRE LINES TO BE CLEARED AND BURNT EVERY YEAR.

Serial number.	Description.	Length Km. M.	Width M.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Anchetty Range.		
1	The Mysore frontier boundary adjoining Kestur and it's extension R.Fs. ..	10.460	9·144
2	The Mysore frontier boundary adjoining Bilikkal R.F.	4·830	9·144
3	The Mysore frontier boundary adjoining Urigan R.F.	4·830	9·144
4	The Mysore frontier boundary adjoining Hulibanda R.F.	5·730	9·144
5	All round the bamboo plantations raised from 1968 to 1991 in Anchetty and Ubrani R.F., and the sandalwood plantation to be raised from 1982 to 1991 in Anchetty R.F.	11·265	4.572
	Denkanikotta Range.		
6	Cart track from Arasaiyar to Nilkundi	2.010	4.572
7	Boundary lines between Aiyur and Aiyur extension R.F. (track to Katchuvadi)	2.415	4.572
8	The periphery of the Whole of Gulhatti R.F.	23.335	9.144
9	Foot path from Omandapalli to Gulhatti	3.620	4.572
10	The track along Tholuvabetta Valley upto Anaibiddahalla	19.310	4.572
	Hosur Range.		
11	The Mysore frontier line adjoining Thalli reserved forest	21.525	9.144
12	The Mysore frontier line adjoining Javalagiri reserved forest	12.875	9.144
13	Footpath from Devarbetta to Mysore boundary, that divided Thalli R.F. .. into 2 boats.	3.220	4.57
14	Cart track from Javalagiri to Sennamangalam	4.830	4.572

APPENDIX XL.

BOTANICAL LIST.

Arranged alphabetically according to genera.

Serial number. (1)	*Botanical Name.* (2)	*Tamil Name.* (3)	*Natural Order* (4)
1	*Acacia nilotica*	Karuvela maram	Leguminosae.
2	*Acacia ferruginea*	Paramba maram	Do.
3	*Acacia leucophlocea*	Vel-Vela maram	Do.
4	*Acacia lenticularis*	..	Do.
5	*Acacia pennata*	Kattusikai maram	Do.
6	*Acacia senegal*	..	Do.
7	*Acacia suma*	Celai maram	Do.
8	*Acacia sundra*	Karungali maram	Do.
9	*Adina cordifolia*	Manjakadambai maram	Rubiaceae
10	*Aegle marmelos*	Vilva maram	Rutaceae
11	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Pee maram	Simarubaceae
12	*Alangium lamarckii*	Alingi maram	Alangiaceae
13	*Albizzia amara*	Thuringi maram	Leguminosae
14	*Albizzia lebbeck*	Kattu-vagai maram	Do.
15	*Albizzia odoratissima*	Karuvagai maram	Do.
16	*Albizzia procera*	Velvagai maram	Do.
17	*Alseodaphne semecarpifolia*	Kaka-nagai maram	Lauraceae
18	*Alstonia scholaris*	Palegaruda maram	Apocynaceae
19	*Anacardium occidentale*	Mundiri paruppu maram	Anacardiaceae
20	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Namai maram	Combretaceae.
21	*Anogeissus latifolia*	Namai maram	Do.
22	*Anona reticulata*	Rama-palam maram	Anonaceae.
23	*Anona squamosa*	Seetha-palam maram	Do.
24	*Artocarpus hetere-phyllus*	..	Do.
25	*Artocarpus integrifolia*	Pala maram	Moraceae.
26	*Azadirachta indica*	Veppam maram	Meliaceae.
27	*Alangium salvifolium*	Alingi maram	Alangiaceae.
28	*Balanites roxburghii*	Nanchunda maram	Simarubaceae.
29	*Balsamodendran berryi*	Mulkiluvai maram	Burseraceae
30	*Bassia latifolia*	Illupai maram	Sapotaceae
31	*Barringtonia acutangula*	Kaddappay maram	Lecythidaceae
32	*Bauhinia racemosa*	Athimaram	Leguminosae
33	*Bombox malabaricum*	Elava maram	Malvaceae.
34	*Borassus flabellifer*	Panai maram	Palmaceae
35	*Boswellia serrata*	Dhupam maram	Burseraceae
36	*Bridelia montana*	Mul-vengai maram	Euphorbiaceae
37	*Bridelia retusa*	Do.	Do.
38	*Buchanania latifolia*	Sarai paruppu maram	Anacardiaceae
39	*Buchanania lanceolata*	Mudumali maram	Do.
40	*Butea frondosa*	Elaiporasu maram	Leguminosae
41	*Butea monosperma*	..	..
42	*Canthium didymum*	Nekkinimaram	Rubiaceae
43	*Careya arborea*	Kalkambi maram	Lecythidaceae
44	*Carypta urens*	Kundal panai maram	Palmaceae
45	*Casearia tomentosa*	..	Samydaceae
46	*Cassia fistula*	Konnai maram	Leguminosae.
47	*Cassia siamea*	Pon-avarai maram	Do.
48	*Cassia montana*	Malaiyavaram maram	Do.
49	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	Savakku maram	Casuarinaceae.
50	*Chloraxylon Swietenia*	Porasu maram	Rutaceae
51	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Agil maram	Meliaceae
52	*Citrus medica*	Klumicha maram	Rutaceae.
53	*Cleistanthus collinus*	Oduvan maram	Ruphorbiaceae
54	*Cochlospermum gossypium*	Odiya maram	Bixaceae
55	*Crataeva religiosa*	Mavalingai maram	Capparidaceae
56	*Cedrela toona*	Malavembu maram	Meliaceae
57	*Commiphora caudata*	Pachakiluvai maram	Burseraceae.
58	*Dalbergia lanceolata*	Patchalai maram	Leguminosae
59	*Dalbergia latifolia*	Itti maram	Do.
60	*Dalbergia paniculata*	Porappatchalai maram	Do.
61	*Dalbargia sissoidas*	Sissoo maram	Do.
62	*Delonix elata*	Vadamudukki maram	Do.
63	*Dichrostachys cinerea*	Vadathalam maram	Do.
64	*Diospyros chloroxylon*	Karuvakkanai maram	Ebenaceae.
65	*Diospyros melanoxylon*	Karuvakkanai maram	Do.
66	*Diospyros montana*	Vakkanai maram	Do.
67	*Diosopyros ovalifolia*	Vedukanari maram	Do.
68	*Dolichandrone crispa*	Pumpadri maram	Bignoniaceae
69	*Dolichandrane falcata*	Klarvalattu maram	Do.
70	*Ehretia ovalifolia*	Aduthinnapalai maram	Boraginaceae.
71	*Elaeodendron glaucum*	Keeri maram	Celastraceae.
72	*Enterolobium saman*	Thungumunji maram	Leguminosae.
73	*Eriodendran anfractuosum*	Ilavam maram	Malvaceae.

Serial number.	Botanical Name.	Tamil name.	Natural order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
74	*Erythrina indica*	Murukku maram	Leguminosae
75	*Erythrina suberosa*	Mulmurukku maram	Do.
76	*Erythroxylon monogynum*	Sembulichan maram	Linaceae
77	*Eugenia jambolana*	Nagai maram	Myrtaceae
78	*Euphorbia trigona*	Palkalli maram	Suphorbiaceae
79	*Feronia elephanum*	Vila maram	Rutaceae
80	*Ficus* bengalensis	Alamaram	Moraceae
81	*Ficus arnottiana*	Kodi arasu maram	Moraceae
82	*Ficus gibbosa*	..	Do.
83	*Ficus glomerata*	Alrananji	Do.
84	*Ficus hispida*	Chonathi maram	Do.
85	*Ficus religiosa*	Arasu maram	Do.
86	*Ficus retusa*	Kalluichi maram	Do.
87	*Gardenia gummifera*	Kambili maram	Rubiaceae
88	*Gardenia latifolia*	Kottumarikalam maram	Do.
89	*Garuga pinnata*	Karuvembu maram	Burseraceae
90	*Givotia rottleriformis*	Velthadi maram	Euphorbiaceae
91	*Gmelina arborea*	Kammalam maram	Verbenaceae
92	*Growia tilliaefolia*	Thadasu maram	Tiliaceae
93	*Gyrocarpus jacquini*	Thanaku maram	Hernandiaceae
94	*Grewia disperma*	Anaikattimaram	Tilaceae
95	*Hardwickia binata*	Acha maram	Leguminosae
96	*Holarrhena antidy senterica*	Karupalai maram	Apocynaceae
97	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	Thavasi maram	Ulmaceae
98	*Hymenodictyon excelsum*	Nirkadambu maram	Rubiaceae.
99	*Ixora parviflora*	Sulundu maram	Do.
100	*Kydia calycina*	Pula maram	Malvaceae
101	*Legerstroemia lanceolata*	Venthekku maram	Lythraceae
102	*Lagerstroemia parviflora*	Peikadukkai maram	Do.
103	*Lannea grandis*	Odiyan maram	Anacardiaceae.
104	*Limonia acidissima*	Narivela maram	Rutaceae
105	*Limonia crenulata*	Naval maram	Do.
106	*Linociera intermedia*	Do.	Oleaceae
107	*Litsea chinensis*	Pisinpatty maram	Lauraceae
108	*Litsea deccanensis*	Perum bandali	Do.
109	*Maba buxifolia*	Irumbali maram	Ebenaceae
110	*Mallotus phillippinensis*	Kamala maram	Euphorbiaceae
111	*Mangifera indica*	Mamaram	Anacardiaceae
112	*Mundulea suborosa*	Pil avaram maram	Luguminosae
113	*Melia composita*	..	Meliaceae
114	*Melia dubia*	Malai vembu maram	Do.
115	*Memicylon edule*	Kasan maram	Melastomaceae
116	*Millingtonia hortensis*	Mara malli maram	Bignoniaceae
117	*Mimusops elengi*	Magadam maram	Sapotaceae
118	*Mimusops hexendra*	Palai maram	Do.
119	*Mitragyna parvifolia*	Nirkadambai maram	Rubiaceae
120	*Morinda citrifolia*	Nona maram	Do.
121	*Morinda tinctoria*	Manjanathi maram	Do.
122	*Moringa concanensis*	Kattumurungai maram	Moringaceae
123	*Moringa pterygosperma*	Murungai maram	Do.
124	*Murraya exotica*	Kattukaruveppilai maram	Rutaceae
125	*Murraya konigii*	Karuveppilai maram	Do.
126	*Neolitsea zeylanica*	Shembagapalai maram	Lauraceae
127	*Odina wodier*	Odiya maram	Anacardiaceae
128	*Olea diocia*	Koli maram	Oleaceae
129	*Ougeinia dalbergioides*	Naiponai maram	Leguminosae
130	*Olea glandulifera*	Kattu kallari maram	Oleaceae
131	*Phoanix sylvestris*	Icham maram	Palmaceae.
132	*Phyllnthus emblica*	Nelli maram	Euphorbiaceae
133	*Phyllanthus polyphyllus*	Kilanelli	Do.
134	*Pistacia oleosa*	Kadalmuruchi maram	Anacardiaceae.
135	*Pithecolobium dulce*	Kodukapuli maram	Leguminosae.
136	*Pithecolobium saman*	Thungumunji maram	Do.
137	*Pittospermum floribundum*	Kattusampangi	Pittosporaceae
138	*Pleurostylia wightii*	Karikku vagai	Calastaceae
139	*Plumeria acutifolia*	Navillamaram	Apocynaceae.
140	*Polyalthia cerasoides*	Kothukala maram	Anonaceae.
141	*Pongamia glabra*	Pungamaram	Leguminosae.
142	*Premna tomentosa*	Kolakkattaithekku maram	Verbenaceae.
143	*Protium caudatum*	Pachaikiluvai maram	Burseraceae.
144	*Psidium guajava*	Koyappala maram	Myrtaceae
145	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Vengai maram	Leguminosae.
146	*Pterospermum heyneamum*	Udupai maram	Sterculiaceae.
147	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Chem maram	Leguminosae.
148	*Pterospermum suberifolium*	Muravankai maram	Steculiancea
149	*Randia uliginosa*	Vagatta maram	Rubiaceae
150	*Rhus mysorensis*	Chippa maram	Anacardiaceae.
151	*Santalum album*	Santhana maram	Santalaceae.
152	*painSdus emarginatus*	Puvamkottai maram	Sapindaceae.

Serial number.	Botanical Name.	Tamil name.	Natural order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
153	*Sapindus laufolius*	Puchankottai maram	Sapindaceae
154	*Schleichere trijuga*	Puvathi maram	Do.
155	*Schrebera swietenioides*	Nagalinga maram	Oleaseae.
156	*Semacarpus anacardium*	Serankottai maram	Anacardiaceae
157	*Shorea talura*	Jalari maram	Dipterocarpeaceae
158	*Sterculia villosa*	Kottaithanuku maram	Sterculiaceae.
159	*Sterhulia urens*	Senthanaku maram	Do.
160	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Pen padiri maram	Bignoniaceae.
161	*Stereospermum suaveolens*	Padiri maram	Do.
162	*Schleichra oleosa*	Puvathimaram	Sapindaceae
163	*Sterospermum xylocarpus*	Vedam-kurunai maram	Bignoniaceae.
164	*Streblus asper*	Kuttipilla maram	Moraceae.
165	*Strychnos nux-vomica*	Etti maram	Loganiaceae.
166	*Strychnos potatorum*	Thenthankottai maram	Do.
167	*Tamarindus indica*	Puliamaram	Leguminosae.
168	*Tectona grandis*	Thekku maram	Verbenaceae.
169	*Terminalia arjuna*	Nirmaddi maram	Combretaceae.
170	*Terminalia bellerica*	Thani maram	Do.
171	*Terminalia chebula*	Kadukkai maram	Do.
172	*Terminalia paniculata*	Pillamarudu maram	Do.
173	*Thevetia neriifolia*	Thiruvachipu maram	Apocynaceae.
174	*Terminalia tomentosa*	Karumaruthu maram	Combretaceae.
175	*Thespesia populnea*	Puvarasu maram	Malvaceae
176	*Trema orientalis*	Ampurathi maram	Ulmaceae.
177	*Trewia nudiflora*	Kumbala maram	Euphorbiaceae.
178	*Vitex negundo*	Nochi maram	Verbenaceae.
179	*Wrightia tinctoria*	Palai maram	Apocynaceae.
180	*Wrightia tomentosa*	Veppalai maram	Do.
181	*Zizyphus maurtiana*	Elandai maram	Hippocrateaceae.
182	*Zizyphus zylopyros*	Mulkottai maram	Rhamnaceae.
183	*Zizyphus trinervia*	Karukava maram	Do.

BAMBOO.

1	*Bambusa bamboos*	Peruvarai Moongil	Gramineeae.
2	*Dendrocalamus strictus*	Siruvarai Moongil	Do.

SHRUBS

1	*Acacia lafronum*	Anaimullu	Leguminosae.
2	*Acalypha fruticosa*	Cinni	Suphorbiaceae.
3	*Adhatoda vasica*	Adathodai	Acanthaceae.
4	*Aeschynomeno aspera*	Netti	Leguminosae.
5	*Allophylus cobbe*	Sirusalle	Sapindaceae.
6	*Allophyus serratus*	Perrakudikai	Sapind aceae.
7	*Aloe vera*	Kathali	Liliaceae.
8	*Abrus precatorius*	Kuntumani	Leguminosae.
9	*Atalantia monophylla*	Kattu elimichai	Rutaceae.
10	*Carissa spinarum*	Sirukila	Apocynaceae.
11	*Calrtropis giagantea*	Erukku	Aselepiadaceae
12	*Canthim porviflora*	Sengarai	Ru biaceae
13	*Capparis sepiaria*	Kattukathiri	Capparid aceae.
14	*Carissa carandas*	Kilakkai	Apocynaceae.
15	*Cassia auricu lata*	Avaram	Leguminasae.
16	*Cassia occidentalis*	Pon avarai	Do.
17	*Cassia tora*	Thagarai	Do.
18	*Chomelia asitica*	Therani	Rubiaceae.
19	*Cipadessa fruticosa*	Savattuchedi	Meliaceae.
20	*Clausena indica*	Nana	Rutaceae.
21	*Crotum lawia nus*	Kottaimanakku	Euphorbiaceae.
22	*Derris scandens*	Tekil	Leguminosae.
23	*Datura fastuosa*	Veloomathu	Solanaceae.
24	*Datura stramonium*	Oomathu	Do.
25	*Desmodium pulchellum*		Leguminosae.
26	*Dodena ea viscosa*	Virali	Sapind aceae
27	*Dioscorea oppositifolla*	Kavala kodi	Roxburghiaceae.
28	*Ehretia buxifolia*	Kodikarai	Boraginaceae
29	*Flacourtia ramontchi*	Kothu vela	Bixaceae.
30	Flacourtia sepiaria	Shothu kala	Do.
31	*Fluggea leucophyrus*	Veppula	Euphorbiaceae.
32	*Flemingia chappar*		Leguminosae.
33	*Fluggea microcarpa*	Veppulathi	Euphorbiaceae.
34	*Gmelina asiatica*	Kumil	Verbenaceae.
35	*Helieteres isora*	Valambiri	Sterculiaceae.
36	*Hemicyclia sepiaria*	Virai	Euphorbiaceae.
37	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Nannari	Asclepiedaceae.
38	*Indigofre paucilolia*	Shevanarvembu	Leguminosae.
39	*Jatropha curcas*	Katamanakku	Euphorbiaceae.
40	*Jasminum rigidum*	Usim iligai	Oleaceae.
41	*Lantana indica*	Unni	Verbenaceae.
42	*Lawsenia inermis*	Aivanam	Lythraceae.

Serial number.	Botanical Name.	Tamil name.	Natural order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
43	*Mimosa rubicaulis*	Kattu-sikkai	Leguminosae.
44	*Nuctanthes arbortristis*	Pavelam	Oleaceae.
45	*Ocimum gratissimum*	Thulasi	Labiateae
46	Ocimum sanctum	Karunthulasi	Do.
57	*Opuntia dillonii*	Nagatali	Cactaceae
48	*Pandanus tectorius*	Thazhai	Pandanaceae
49	*Paramighy a monophylla*	Elumicham	Rutuceae.
50	*Pavetta indica*	Pavattai	Rubiaceae.
51	*Pavonia zeylanica*		Malvaceae.
5_	*Phoenix acaulis*	Ichampul	Palmaceae.
53	*Phoenix humilis*	Siru icha	Do.
54	*Pterolobium indicum*	Karuindu	Leguminesae.
55	*Randia dumetorum*	Korai	Rubiaceae.
57	*Rhamus weightii*	Peypullu	Rhamnaceae
58	*Scutia indica*	Kokkimullu	Rhamnaceae.
59	*Strobilanthes barbatus*	Kuringi	Acanthaceae.
60	*Secamone emetica*	Argaravalli	Asclepiadaceae.
61	*Solanum giganteum*	Sambal kiluvai	Solanaceae
62	*So lanum trilobatum*	Sundakai	Malvaceae.
63	*Solanum verbascifolium*	Anaisundakkai	Do.
64	*Solanum Xanthacarpum*	Kandamkathiri	Do.
65	*Tephrosia purpurea*	Kavali	Leguminosae.
66	*Toddalia asiatica*	Kattumilagu	Rutaceae.
67	*Toddalia aculcata*	Kattu milagu	Do.
68	*Webera corymbosa*	Tharani	Rubiaceae.
69	Wendilandia notoniana	Kadamban	Rubiaceae.
70	*Ximenia americana*	Kalai	Olacaceae.
71	*Zin giber casumun ar*	Karrumanjal	Zingiberaceae.
72	*Zizyphus nu mmu lario*	Narielandai	Phamnaceae.
73	*Zizyphus oenoplia*	Churaimullu	Do.
74	*Zizyphus glabrata*	Kottai elandai	Do.

CLIMBERS.

1	*Acacia conc inna*	Siyakayi	Leguminosae.
2	*Acac ia intisia*	Indu mullu	Do.
3	*Ampelocis sus latifo lia*	Kattu kodimindri	Vitaceae.
4	*Abrus precatrorius*	Kundumani	Leguminosae.
5	*Abrus pu lch ellus*	Vellakundumani	Do.
6	*Argyreia speciosa*	Kakkatan	Convolvulaccae.
7	*Asparagu sracemosus*	Thannuttukodi.	Liliaceae.
8	*Bauhinia vahlii*	Kattumandarai	Leguminosae.
9	*Caesalpinia boducella*	Kalachikai	Do.
10	*Celastrus paniculata*	Manjakadi	Celastraceae
11	*Cissus quadrangu laris*	Perandai	Vitaceae.
12	*Cocculus villosus*	Kottukodi	Menisperamaceae
13	*Combretu m ovalifoliu m*	Vennangukotai	Combretaceae.
14	*Derris scandens*	Punali	Leguminosae.
15	*Diocorea pentaphylla*	Kattuvalli.	Dioscoriaceae.
16	*Gloriosa su perba*	Kannovu	Liliaceae.
17	*Hu gonia mustax*	Kodi virai	linaceae
18	*Ichnocarpus frustescens*	Oothalkodi	Apocynaceae.
19	*Jasminu m arborescenscens*	Kattumalligai	Oleaceae.
20	*Lettsomia elliptica*	Onankodi	Convolvulaceae.
21	*Mucu na giganatea*	Kavali	Leguminosae.
22	*Naravelia zeylanica*	Naruvalankodi	Ranunculaceae.
23	*Pergularia extensa*	Sindalkodi	Ascelepiadaceae.
24	*Smilax zeylanica*	Kattukodi	Liliaceae.
25	*Spatholobus roxburghii*	Kattuavarai kodi	Laguminosae.
26	*Uvari naru m*	Puliccan	Anonaceae.
27	Vantilago calyculata	Surul vembadam	Rhamnaceae.
28	*Ventilogo maderaspatana*	Vembadam	Do.

Arrange alphabetically according to Tamil Name.

Serial number.	Tam l Name.	Botanical name.	Natural order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Acha maram	*Hardwickia binata*	Leguminosae
2	Ala maram	*Ficus bengalensis*	Moraceae
3	Alingi maram	*Alangium lamarcki*	Alangiaceae
4	Arasu maram	*Ficus religiosa*	Moraceae
5	Agil maram	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Meliaceae
6	Alrananji maram	*Ficus glomerata*	Moraceae
7	Athi maram	*Bauhinia racemosli*	Leguminosae
8	Anaikkatti maram	*Crewia disperma*	alaaceae
9	Amparuthi maram	*Trema orientalis*	UlmTceae
10	Aduthinnapalai maram	*Ehertia ovalifolia*	Boragnaceae

Serial number	Tamil Name.	Botanical Name.	Natural Order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11	Chem maram	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Leguminosae
12	Celai maram	*Acacia suma*	Do.
13	Chona athi maram	*Ficus hispida*	Moraceae
14	Dhupam maram	*Boswellia serrata*	Burseraceae
15	Elandai maram	*Zizyphus Maurtianna*	Hippocrateaceae
16	Elumicha maram	*Citrus medica*	Rutaceae
17	Etti maram	*Strychnos nux-vomica*	Luganiaceae
18	Eleava maram	*Bombax malabarium*	Malvaceae
19	Elai porasu maram	*Butea frondosa*	Leguminosae
20	Illupai maram	*Bassia latifolia*	Sapotaceae
21	Itti maram	*Dalbergia latifolia*	Leguminosae
22	Ilavam maram	*Eriodendron anfractuosum*	Malvacea
23	Irumbali maram	*Maba buxifolia*	Ebenacea
24	Icham maram	*Phoenix sylvestris*	Palmaccae
25	Jalari maram	*Shorea talura*	Dipterocarpaceae
26	Kadalmurruchi maram	*Pistacia olcosa*	Anacardiaceae
27	Kaddappay maram	*Barringtonia acutangula*	Lecythidaceae
28	Kaddukai maram	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae
29	Kaka-nagai maram	*Alscodaphne semecarpi folia*	Lauraceae
30	Kalkambi maram	*Careya arborea*	Lecythidaceae
31	Karuvagai maram	*Albizzia oderatissima*	Leguminosae
32	Kalluichi maram	*Ficus retusa*	Moraceae
33	Kamala maram	*Mallotus phillippimensis*	Eupharbiaceae
34	Kambili maram	*Gardenia gummifera*	Rubiaceae
35	Karungali maram	*Acacia sundra*	Leguminosae
36	Karuveppilai maram	*Murraya konigli*	Rutaceae
37	Karumaruthu maram	*Terminalia tomentosa*	Combretaceae
38	Karuvakkanai maram	*Diospyros chloroxylon*	Ebenaxceae
39	Karuvela maram	*Acacia nilotica*	Leguminosae
40	Karupalai maram	*Holerrhena antidysenterica*	Apocynaceae
41	Karuvembu maram	*Garuga pinnata*	Burseracea
42	Kasan maram	*Memecylon edule*	Melastemaceae
43	Kattu kallari maram	*Olea glanduli fera*	Ole aceae
44	Kattukaruveppilai maram	*Murraya exotica*	Rutaceae
45	Kattu murungai maram	*Moringa concanesis*	Moringaceae
46	Karuvagai maram	*Albizzia oderatissima*	Leguminosae
47	Keeri maram	*Elacodendron glaucum*	Celastraceae
48	Klarvalattu maram	*Dolichandrone falcats*	Bignoniaceae
49	Kodukapuli maram	*Pithecolobium dulce*	Leguminosae
50	Kolakattai thekku maram	*Premna tomentosa*	Verbenaceae
51	Koli maram	*Olea diocia*	Oleaceae
52	Konnai maram	*Cassia fistula*	Leguminosae
53	Kottumarikalam maram	*Gardenia letifolia*	Rutiaceae
54	Kottaithanuku maram	*Sterculia villosa*	Sterculiaceae
55	Koyappala maram	*Psidium guejava*	Myrtaceae
56	Kothukala maram	*Polyalthia cerasoides*	Anonaceae
57	Kumbala maram	*Trewia nudiflera*	Euphoriaceae
58	Kammalam maram	*Gmelina arborea*	Verbenaceae
59	Kundal panai maram	*Caryota urens*	Palmaceae
60	Kuttipila maram	*Streblus asper*	Moraceae
61	Kattusikkai maram	*Acacia pennata*	Leguminosae
62	Kattuvagai maram	*Albizzia lebleck*	Do.
63	Kodi arasu maram	*Ficus arnottiana*	Moraceae
64	Kilanalli maram	*Phyllanthus polyphyllus*	Euphorbiceae
65	Kattu sampangi maram	*Pittospermum floribundum*	Pittosporaceae
66	Karikku vagai maram	*Pleurostylia wightii*	Celastaceae
67	Karukava maram	*Ziztyphus trineruia*	Rhamnaceae
68	Magadam maram	*Minusops elengi*	Sapotaceae
69	Malai vembu maram	*Melia dubia*	Meliaceae
70	Mamaram	*Mangifere indica*	Anacardiaceae
71	Manjakadambai maram	*Adinaordifolia*	Rubiaceae
72	Maramalli maram	*Millingtonia hortensis*	Bignonaceae
73	Mavalingai maram	*Cratveva religiosa*	Capparidaceae
74	Mamalinga maram	*Schrobera swictenioides*	Oleaceae
75	Mudumalai maram	*Buchanania lancoplata*	Anacardiaceae
76	Mukkiluvai maram	*Balsamo dendran berryi*	Burseraceae
77	Mul-kottai maram	*Zizphds zylopyros*	Rhamnaceae
78	Mul-vengai maram	*Bridelia retusa*	Euphorobiaceae
79	Murukku maram	*Erythrina indica*	Legumin
80	Mundiriparuppu maram	*Anacardium Occidentale*	Anacardieasep
81	Mulmurukku maram	*Erythrina subersa*	Leguminaceae
82	Murungai maram	*Noringa pterygosperma*	Moringaosae
83	Murrvankai maram	*Ptersopemmum suberi folium*	Sterculiceae
84	Malaiyavaram maram	*Cassia montana*	Legumiceae
85	Malavembu maram	*Cedrela toona*	Meliacnosae
86	Manjanathi ma am	*Morinda tinctoria*	Myrtceae

Serial number.	Tamil Name,	Botanical Name.	Natural order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
87	Nagai maram	*Eugenia jambolans*	Legaceae
88	Naiponni maram	*Ougeinia dalbergioides*	Ruminosae
89	Nekkini maram	*Canthium didymum*	Rubiaceae
90	Naval maram	*Anogeiddsses latifolia*	Rutaceae
91	Namai maram	*Limonia acidissima*	Combretaceae
92	Narrivela maram	*Lumeria acutifolia*	Rutaceae
93	Navilla maram	*Plyllanthus omblica*	Apocynanceae
94	Nelli maram	*Phmenoldion exce*	Emphorbiaceae
95	Nirkadambu maram	*Hyrinda ectyolia Isum*	Rubiaceae
96	Nona maram	*Mox neguitrif*	Rubiaceae
97	Nochi maram	*Vitenit ndo*	Verbenaceae
98	Nanchunda maram	*Balamesroxburhgii*	Simarubaceae
99	Nirmaddi maram	*Terinalia arjuna*	Combretaceae
100	Odiya maram	*Cocholospermum gospypium*	Bixaceae
101	Odiyan maram	*Lannea grandis*	Anacardaceae
102	Oduvan maram	*Cleistanthus collinus*	Euphorbiaseae
103	Porapatchlai maram	*Dalbegia paniculata*	Leguminosae
104	Pachaikiluvai maram	*Protium caudatum*	Burseraceae
105	Padiri maram	*Stroeospermum siaceelens*	Bignoniaceae
106	Palai maram	*Mindsops hexandra*	Sapotaceae
107	Palegaruda maram	*Alstonia scholaris*	Apocynamceae
108	Palai maram	*Wrightia tinctoria*	Apocynaceae
109	Palkalli maram	*Euphorbia trigona*	Euphrobiaceae
110	Panai maram	*Boarassus fiabellifer*	Palmaceae
111	Paramba maram	*Acacia ferruginea*	Leguminosea
112	Pee matam	*Ailanthus exdcelsa*	Simarbaceae
113	Pla maram	*Artocarpus integrifolia*	Moraceae
114	Peikadukkai maram	*Larger stromia parviflora*	Lythraceae
115	Pillamoarudu ma	*Ternminalia paniculta*	Combretaceae
116	Pon-avarai mararam	*Cassia siamea*	Leguminosae
117	Puvamkotti maram	*Saindus emarginsatus*	Sapindaceae
118	Porasu mpram	*Chloroxylon switenia*	Rutaceae
119	Ponpadiri maram	*Streospermum chelonoides*	Bignonaceae
120	Pula maram	*Xydia calycinna*	Malvaceae
121	Puvathi maram	*Schilchera trijuga*	Sapindaceae
122	Pulia mararam	*Tamarindus indica*	Leguminosae
133	Punga maram	Pongamia glabra	Do.
124	Puvarasu maram	*Thespesla popyulnea*	Malvaceae
125	Pathchalamaram	*Dalbergia lanceplata*	Leguminosae
126	Pumpadri maram	*Dolichandron cripsa*	Bignoniaceae
127	Pisinpatti maram	*Litsca chinensis*	Lauraceae
312	Perum by maram	*Litsea deccanensis*	Do.
129	Pil avarandali	*Munduloa suberlsa*	Leguminosae
130	Pama-kottai maram	*Sapindus laurifoluis*	Sapindaceae
131	Randapalam maram	*Anona reticulata*	Anonaceae
632	Saraina maram	*Santalum albm*	Santalaceae
133	Seeh paruppu maram	*Buchanania latifolia*	Anacardiaceae
134	Seta palam maram	*Anona squamosa*	Anonaceae
135	Seran-kottai maram	*Semecarpus anacardium*	Anacardiaceae
136	Sissoo maram	*Dalbergia sisoides*	Leguminosae
137	Savakku maram	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae
138	Sembulichan maram	*Erythroxylon monogynum*	Linaceae
139	Sulundu maram	*Ixora parvi flora*	Rubiaceae
140	Shembagapalai maram	*Neolitsea zeylanica*	Lauraceae
141	Senthanuku maram	*Sterculia urens*	Sterculiaceoe
142	Thadasu maram	*Crewia tiliafolia*	Tiliaceae
143	Thani maram	*Terminalia bellerica*	Combretaceae
144	Thavasi maram	*Holoptolea intagrifolia*	Ulmaceae
145	Thekku maram	*Tectona grandis*	Verbenaceae
146	Thethankottai maram	*Strychnos potatorum*	Loganiaceae
147	Thiruvachipur maram	*Thevetia nerlifolia*	Apocynaceae
616	Thungumunji maram	*Enterolobium saman*	Leguminosae
148	Thurinig maram	*Albizzia amara*	Do.
149	Thanaku maram	*Gyrocarpus jacquini*	Hernandiaceae
150	Udupai maram	*Pterospermum heyneanum*	Sterculiaceae
151	Vagatta maram	*Randia uliginosa*	Rubiaceae
152	Vakkanai maram	*Diospyros mentana*	Ebenaceae
153	Vadamudukki maram	*Delonix elata*	Leguminosae
154	Vadath la maram	*Dichrostachiss cinerea*	Do.
155	Vadam kurunai maram	*Stereospermum xylocarpus*	Bignoniaceae
156	Velthadi maram	*Oivotia rottleri formis*	Euphorbiaceae
157	Vel-vela maram	*Acacia leucophloea*	Leguminosae
158	Vengai maram	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Do.
159	Venthekku maram	*Lager stroemia lanceolata*	Lythraceae
1 60	Veppam maram	*Azadirachlta indica*	Meliaceae
161	Veppalai mara	*Wrightia tomentosa*	Apocynaceae
162	Vila maram	*Feronia elephantum*	Rutaceae
163	Vilva maram	*Aegle marmelos*	Rutaceae
164	Velgagai maram	*Albizzia procera*	Leguminosae
165	Vedukanari maram	*Diospyros ovalifolia*	Ebenaceae

Serial number.	Tamil Name.	Botanical name.	Natural order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		BAMBOOS.	
1	Peruvarai moongil ..	.. *Bambusa bamboos* ..	.. Gramineae
2	Siruvarai moongil ..	.. *Dendrecalamus strictus* ..	.. Do.
		SHRUBS.	
1	Adathodai	.. *Adhatoda vasica*	.. Acanthaceae
2	Aivanam	.. *Lawosonia incremis* ..	.. Lythraceae
3	Anaisundakai ..	.. *Solanum verbascifolium* ..	.. Malvaceae
4	Avaram	.. *Cassia auriculata*	.. Leguminosae
5	Anaimullu	.. *Acacia latronum*	.. Leguminosea
6	Cinni	.. *Acalypha furticosa* ..	.. Euphorbiaceae
7	Churaimullu ..	.. *Zizyphus oenoplia*	.. Rhamnaceae
8	Erukku	.. *Calotropis gigantea* ..	.. Asclepiadaceae
9	Elumincham ..	.. *Paramignya monophylla* ..	.. Rutaceae
10	Ichampul	.. *Phoenix acaulis*	.. Palmaceae
11	Kalai	.. *Ximenia americana* ..	.. Olacaceae
12	Kandamkathiri ..	.. *Solanum xanthocarpum* ..	.. Malvaceae
13	Korai	.. *Randia dumetorum* ..	.. Rubiaceae
14	Karunthulasi ..	.. *Ocimum sanctum*	.. Labiateae
15	Kathali	.. *Aloe vera*	.. Liliaceae
16	Kattamanjal ..	.. *Zingiber casumunar* ..	.. Zingiberaceae
17	Kattu milagu ..	.. *Toddalia aculenta*	.. Rutaceae
18	Kattu-sikkai ..	.. *Mimosa rubicaulis* ..	.. Leguminosae
19	Kattukathiri ..	.. *Capparis sepiaria*	.. Capparidaceae
20	Katamanakku ..	.. *Jatropha curcas*	.. Euphorbiaceae
21	Kavali	.. *Tephrosia purpurea* ..	.. Leguminosae
22	Kilakkai	.. *Carissa carandas*	.. Apocynaceae
23	Kokkimullu ..	.. *Scutia indica*	.. Rhamnaceae
24	Kothu vela	.. *Placourtia ramontchi* ..	.. Bixaceae
25	Kottai elandai ..	.. *Zizyphus glabrata*	.. Rhamnaceae
26	Kottaimanakku ..	.. *Croton lawianus*	.. Euphorbiaceae
27	Kuringi	.. *Strobilanthes barbatuse* ..	.. Acanthaceae
28	Kodikarai	.. *Ehretia buxifolia*	.. Boraginaceae
29	Kuntumani	.. *Abrus precatorius* ..	.. Leguminosea
30	Kattuelimichai ..	.. *Atalantia monophylla* ..	.. Rutaceae
31	Kavala-kodi ..	.. *Dioscorea oppositifolia* ..	.. Roxburghiaceae
32	Kumil	.. *Gmelina asiatica*	.. Verbenaceae
33	Kadamban	.. *Wendlandia notoniana* ..	.. Rubiaceae
34	Nana	.. *Clausena indica* ..	.. Rutaceae
35	Nannari	.. *Hemidesmus indicus* ..	.. Asclepiedaceae
36	Narielandal ..	.. *Zizyphus numularia* ..	.. Rhamnaceae
37	Netti	.. *Aeschynomene aspera* ..	.. Leguminosae
38	Nagatalai	.. *Opuntia dillenii*	.. Cactaceae
39	Oomathu	.. *Datura stramonium* ..	.. Solanaceae
40	Pavattai	.. *Pavotta indica*	.. Rubiaceae
41	Pavelam	.. *Nyctanthes arbortristis*	.. Oleaceae
42	Pon avaram	.. *Cassia occidentalis* ..	.. Leguminosae
43	Perrakudikai ..	.. *Allophylus serratus* ..	.. Sapindaceae
44	Peypullu	.. *Rhamnus wightii*	.. Rhamnaceae
45	Sambal kiluvai ..	.. *Solanum giganteum* ..	.. Solanaceae
46	Savattu chedi ..	.. *Cipadessa bacciferra* ..	.. Meliaceae
47	Sengarai	.. *Canthium parvi flora* ..	.. Rubiacea

Serial number.	*Tamil Name.*	*Botanical name.*	*Natural order.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48	Sirusalle	Allophylus cobbe	Sapindaceae
49	Siru icha	Phoenix humilis	Palmaceae
50	Sundakai	Solanum trilobatum	Malvaceae
51	Sirukila	Carissa spinarum	Apocynaceae
52	Shothu kala	Flacourtia sepiaria	Bixaceae
53	Shavanarvembu	Indigofera paucifolia	Leguminosae
54	Thagarai	Cassia tora	Do.
55	Therani	Chomelia asiatica	Rubiaceae
56	Tekil	Derris scandens	Leguminosar
57	Thulasi	Ocimum gratissimum	Labiateae
58	Thazhai	Pandanus tectorius	Pandanaceae
59	Tharani	Webera corymbosa	Rubiaceae
60	Unni	Lantana indica	Verbaenaceae
61	Valambiri	Helicteres isora	Sterculiaceae
62	Velomathu	Datura fastuosa	Solanaceae
63	Veppulathi	Fluggea microcarpa	Eupherbiaceae
64	Virai	Hemicyclia sepiaria	Do.
65	Virali	Dodonsea viscosa	Sapindaceae
66	Veppula	Pluggea leucophyrus	Euphorbiaceae

CLIMBERS

1	Indu mullu	Acacia intsia	Leguminosae
2	Kattukodimindri	Ampelocissus latifolia	Vitaceae
3	Kundumani	Abrus precatorious	Leguminosae
4	Kakkatan	Argyreia speciosa	Convolaceae
5	Kattumandarai	Bauhinia vahlii	Leguminosae
6	Kolachikai	Caesalpinia boducella	Do.
7	Kottu kodi	Cocculus villosus	Memispermaceae
8	Kattu valli	Dioscorea pentaphylla	Dioscoriaceae
9	Kannovu	Gloriosa superba	Liliaceae
10	Kodivirai	Bugonia mystax	Linaceae
11	Kattumalligai	Jasminum arboreascens	Oleaxeae
12	Kavali	Mucuna giganatea	Leguminiousae
13	Karu-indu	Petrolobium indicum	Do.
14	Kattukodi	Smilax zerylanica	Liliaceae
15	Kattu avarai kodi	Spatholabus roxburghii	Leguminosae
16	Manjakadi	Celastrus paniculata	Celastraceae
17	Naruvalankodi	Naravelia Zeylanica	Ranunculaceae
18	Oothalkodi	Ichnocarpus furtescens	Apocynaceae
19	Onankodi	Lettsomia elliptica	Convolaceae
20	Perandai	Cissus quadrangularis	Vitaceae
21	Punali	Derris scandens	Leguminosae
22	Pulcea	Uvaria narum	Aonacese

FAUNA.

Serial number. (1)	Common Name. (2)	Zoological name. (3)
1	Bonnet Macaque	Macaca radiata
2	Barking Deer	Muntiacus muntjak
3	Cobra	Naja tripudians
4	Elephant	Elephas maximus
5	Gaur	Bosgaurus
6	Hare	Lapus nigricollis
7	Junglecat	Felis chaus
8	Jackal	Canis aureus
9	Keeled Viper	Echis carinata
10	Panther	Panthera pardus
11	Spotted Deer	Axis axis
12	Sloth Bear	Melursus ursinus
13	Tiger	Panthera tigris.
14	Wild Dog	Cuon alpinus

AVI FAUNA

1	Ashy Swallow Shrike	Artamus fuscus
2	Ashy Wren Warbler	Prinia socialis
3	Bay Backed Shrike	Lanius vittatus
4	Black Drongo	Dicrurus adsimilis
5	Black Winged Kite	Elanus caerulus
6	Blossom Headed Parakeet	Psittacula cyanocephala
7	Blue Pigoon	Columba livia
8	Blue Jay	Coracias benghalensis
9	Blackheaded oriole	Oriolus xanthornus
10	Common Weaver Bird	Ploceus philippinus
11	Crested Serpent Eagle	Spilornis cheela
12	Chestnut-yeaded	Merops leschenaulti
13	Crow-pheasant	Centropus sinensis
14	Cuckoo-Shrikes	Coracina melanoptera
15	Chestnutbellied Nut-hatch	Sitta castanea
16	Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis
17	Common Hawk	Cuculus varius
18	Cattle Egret	Babulcus ibis
19	Common Peafowl	Pavo cristatus
20	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis
21	Emerald Dove	Chalcophaps indica
22	Finch Lark	Eremopterix grisea
23	Fantail Flycatcher	Rhipidura albogularis
24	Grey Babbler	Turdoides malcolmi

Serial number.	Common Name.	Zoological name.
(1)	(2)	(3)
25	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla caspica
26	Grey Junglefowl	Gallus sonneratii
27	Great Horned Owl	Bubo bubo
28	Grey Tit	Parus major
29	Goldmantled Chloropsis	Chloropsis cochinhinensis
30	Grey Patridge	Francolinus pondicerianus
31	Goldenbacked woodpecker	Dinopium benghalense
32	Pale Harrier	Circus macrourus
33	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus
34	Indian Moorhen	Callinula chloropus
35	Indian Robin	Saxicoloides fulicata
36	Indian Nightjar	Caprimulgus asiaticus
37	Jungle Babbler	Turdoides striatus
38	Jungle Myna	Acridotheres fuscus
39	Jungle Crow	Corvus macrorhynchos
40	Koel	Eudynamys scolopacea
41	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus
42	Large Creen Barbet	Megalaima zeyanica
43	Luggar Falcon	Falco biarmicus jugger
44	Munia	Lonchura Spp.
45	Orange Minivet	Pericrocotus flammeus
46	Pied Bushchat	Saxicola caprata
47	Pied Wagtail	Motacilla maderaspatensis
48	Pitta	Pitta brachyurd
49	Paradise Flycatcher	Terpsiphone Paradisi
50	Pariah Kite	Milnus migrans
51	Pheasant Tailed Jacana	Hydrophasianus Chirurgus
52	Redvented Bulbul	Pycnonotus eafer
53	Red Turtle Dove	Streptopelia transport tranquelarica
54	Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros
55	Roseringed Parrakeet	Psittaculla Krameri.
56	Skylark	Alauda gulgula
57	Stone curlew	Burhinus Sedicnemus
58	Sourfowl	Galloperdix Spadicea
59	Scimitar Babbler	Pomatorhinus schisticeps
60	Stone Died Bush	Sexicolh tarquata
61	Shake-bird	Anhinga rufa
62	Screech Owl	Tyto alba
63	Tailor Bird	Orthotomus sutrius

erial number.	Common Name.	Zoological name.
(1)	(2)	(3)
64	Tree Pie	Dendrocitta Vagabunda
65	Thickbilled Flowerpecker	Diaeum agile
66	Whitebrowed Bulbul	Pycnonotus luteolus
67	White Wagtail	Motacilla alba
68	White eyed Buzzard	Butastur teesa
69	Wood shrike	Tephrodornis Pondicerianus
70	Whistling Thursh	Myiophoneus horsfieldii
71	White Scavenger Vulture	Meophron percnopterus.

APPENDIX—XLI.

Control Journal.

The control journal under the headings of the various working circles and miscellaneous prescriptions shall be maintained by the District Forest Officer. The entires should be brief in narrative form of the entries found in control forms, referring the arrears, amendmends to working plan, deviation, etc., at the close of the year.

1. The Eucalyptus working circle.

A. *Growth*.

Comments on the growth and other factors in the areas converted into plantations and observations on the rate of growth in plantations, on quality, development and density of coppice growth in clearfelled plantations.

B. *Nursery*.

Comments on both the mother bed and container nursery techniquee and suggestions for improvements.

C. *Planting*.

Comments on actual planting including preliminary operations and technique and maintenance operations with results and suggestions for improvements.

D. *Exploitation*.

Comments on method of exploitation of plantations, rotation yield and mortality if any in the plantations to be exploited.

2. The Sandal working circle.

A. *Growing Stock*.

(i) Observations on the spread or disapperance of sandal as compared with stock maps.

(ii) Observtions fire-effect on sandal, incidence in sandal area, etc. on comparative basis.

(iii) Ecological observations.

b. *Influences the crop*.

(i) Observations on spike (fresh appearance, diminution, seasonal, incidence, immunity, effect on distribution of girth classes and suggestions).

(ii) Observation fire-effect on sandal, incidence in sandal area, etc.

(iii) Remarks on grazing-incidence in sandal bearing areas, effect on growing stock, etc.,

(iv) Observations on theft and other forms of direct damages by human agency on the sandal crop.

(v) Observations on parasitism.

C. *Exploitation*.

(i) Remarks on suitability of methods of exploitation prescribed.

(ii) Observation on the felling cycle and size of the coupe.

(iii) Remarks on proportion of sapwood.

(iv) Observations on cost of exploitation and reasons for variations.

(v) Remarks on yield fluctuations.

(vi) Comments on throughness of exploitation.

(vii) Observations on deviations made from the working plan prescriptions and detailed reasons for the same.

D. Plantations.

(i) Observations on suitability of technique and suggestions for improvements.

(ii) Observations on germination and suggestions.

(iii) Suggestions on fencing and other maintenance operations.

(iv) Notes on growth of sandal and secondary host species.

E. Regeneration.

(i) Observations on seeding.

(ii) Remarks on extent of natural regeneration in different localities.

G. Patta sandal.

(i) Notes on the Working of the system of exploitation.

(ii) Notes on mortality, fresh sandal occurrence and protection of existing growing stock.

h. Statistics.

(i) Rate of growth in plantations.

(ii) Outturn averages in each sandal coups and for girth class.

3. Bamboo working circle.

a. Growing stock.

(i) Notes on natural, regeneration, spread or decrease of each of the two species in different series.

b. Influences.

(i) Remarks on effects of natural factors.

(ii) Notes on damages caused by animals and human agencies.

D. *Exploitation.*

(i) Observations on constitution of felling series and coupes.

(ii) Comments on working by contractors with special reference to felling rules and agreement conditions.

(iii) Comments on mill supply and condition of coupes worked by the mill.

(iv) Details of violations by lessees and penalties levied.

d. Statistics.

Statements of yield, revenue, seigniorage, achievement in mill supply, costs of exploitation and comments.

e. Plantations.

(i) Comments on technique, Suggestions for improvements.

(ii) Notes on germination, development in the nursery, adequacy of tending operations and other general observations.

4. The Minor forest produce working circle.

a. Exploitations.

Comments os agency of exploitation for various items, duration of lease period, jurisdiction of lease units, quantity collected and fluctuations therein, departmental exploitation of honey, etc.

b. Markets.

Consuming centres and prevailing market rates rates for different items of minor forest produce.

c. Plantations.

1. *Tamarind.*—Notes on artificial measures, area covered, suitability, protective measures, growth and development and suggetions for improvements.

5. The Reforestation working circle.

a. Growth.

Comments on growth converted and on rate of growth of different species planted. Notes on locality factors and their influence.

b. Plantations.

Observations on planting technique, notes on various species introduced from nursery to planting stage, soil conservation measurer, maintenance operations and protective measures. Suggestions for improvement.

6. Village Forest Working Circle.

a. Exploitation.

(i) Comments on method of exploiting plantations, rotation age, season of felling lease periods, yield and revenue.

(ii) Notes on observance of felling rules and agreement conditions, details of violations and penalties imposed.

b. Growth.

(i) Notes on quality and development of coppice shoots in clear-felled plantations. Notes on rate of growth on different types of soil, period of inundation and their effect on the growth.

c. Plantations.

Observations on planting time, planting technique choice of species, condition and protection of older plantations.

7. Grazing working circle.

(i) Results of implementation of the prescriptions.

(ii) Comments on violations of the grazing in closed area, unlicenced grazing, etc.

(iii) Observations on penning and collection of penning fees.

(iv) Grazing incidence in different localities and comments suggestions.

(v) Observations on improvements to watering facilities penhygiene, immunisation of cattle against diseases, etc.

8. Miscellaneous regulations.

a. Fire protection.

Remarks on implementation of fire protection measures. Suggestions and changes advocated, if any. Amount spent, length fire traced and area burnt in each range.

b. Roads.

(i) Details of new roads constructed.

(ii) Observations on maintenance of roads and extraction paths formed by lessees in the forests.

(iii) Remarks on implementation of prescriptions and comments on the prescriptions.

c. Buildings.

I. Details of buildings constructed, type, cost.

II. Comments on type design, availability of building materials, labour and probable utility value of building.

III. Details of renovations major and maintenance repairs.

d. Teak plantations.

I. Notes on implementation of prescriptions.

II. Nature of thinnings carried out different plantations.

III. Intermediate yield and revenue there from comments.

e. Other plantations.

Quality of protection afforded. Comments on growth and development.

f. Avenue plantations.

(i) Observation on suitability of technique in planting and improvements.

(ii) Comments on the growth, quality, density and development of the plantations.

(iii) Comments on both the mother bed and container nursery.

(iv) Suggestions on fencing and other maintenance operations.

g. Nature reserves.

Remarks on the effect of implementation of the instructions laid down by the Chief Conservator of Forests on the growth.

h. Wild life.

I. Comments and observations on practicability and efficiency of the closure.

II. General observations of interest, with particular reference to the number and nature of wildlife found in different localities of the division.

i. Sandal depot.

(i) Notes on rough cleaning in depot.

(ii) Prices fetched, deficits.

(iii) Construction of new godowns.

8. Selection working circle.

a. Growing stock.

Remarks on the timber, growing stock, height growth, bole length the distribution of age classes, the position regarding recruitment and regeneration.

b. Factors influencing crop.

(i) Grazing incidence and damage.

(ii) Notes on damage due to wildlife and other natural causes.

(iii) Incidence of fire and observations on the adequacy of fire protection measures prescribed.

(iv) Illicit fellings its control and reduction in the timber area.

c. Explanation.

(i) Notes on the suitability of the present division into felling series, blocks and compartments.

(ii) Comments on the methods of exploitation prescribed.

(iii) Notes on felling cycle, exploitable girth and number of exploitable trees prescribed per year.

(iv) Availability of labour and contractors for the work.

(v) Abstract of number of trees marked each year, species war and the yield realised.

(vi) Cost of exploitation including transport charges.

(vii) Full account of deviations made.

(viii) Comment's on thoroughness or otherwise of extraction.

d. Measures of improvement.

(i) Suggestions for improving the quality of conversion of trees into logs.

(ii) The applicability and adequacy of subsidiary silvicultural measures prescribed.

(iii) Remarks on the conduct of fire protection operations and their results.

(iv) Remarks on the degree to which closure is enforced.

(v) Suggestions for the improvement of communications and export routes.

e. Regeneration.

Natural regeneration.—Notes on the extent of regeneration observed in various localities and measures taken to tend and rear them.

Artificial regeneration.—Remarks on artificial work taken up if any.

f. Markets.

(i) Prices for different classes and species in local and Mettupalayam market.

(ii) Total quantity marketed and gross revenue.

(iii) Prevailing cost of transport.

(iv) Comments on price fluctuation, comparative price trends of local sale and Mettupalayam depot sale.

APPENDIX XLII

Control—Forms

1. *The Eucalyptus working circle*

A. Control of Convension fellings

RANGE:

Prescribed.			*Done.*				*Control.*				
Year.	*Name of Series and Coupe No.*	*Locality.*	*Area in hectare.*	*Name of series and coupe No.*	*Locality*	*Area in hactare.*	*Deviation if any.*	*Authority for deviation.*	*Revenue realised.*	***Yield iu cm.***	***Remarks.***
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

1. *Sandal Working Circle*

(*a*) Control of fellings.

Range :

Series :

Year.	*Prescription of plan.*		*Work done.*		*Yield.*		*Revenue realised.*	***Control.***	
	Coupe No.	*Area in hectare .*	*Coupe No.*	*Area in hectare .*	*Tonnes.*	*Kgs.*		*Deviation if any.*	***Authority for deviation.***
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

(*b*) Felling series Journal.

Range :

Series :

Year.	*Coupe number.*	*Number of trees and yield from each 15 cm. girth class.*																				
		0-15 *cm.*			16-30 *cm.*			31-45 *cm.*			46-60 *cm.*			61-75 *cm.*			76-90 *cm.*			**91-105 *cm.***		
		Sapwood.	Complete tree.	Yield.	Sapwood.	Complete tree.	Yield.	Sapwood.	Complete tree.	Yield.	Sapwood.	Complete tree.	Yield.	Sapwood.	Complete tree.	Yield.	Sapwood.	Complete tree.	Yield.	Sapwood.	Complete tree.	**Yield.**

(c) Control of regeneration operation.

Year.	Prrscribed.		Works carried out.		Control.		Remarks.
	Locality.	Area in ha.	Locality.	Area in ha.	Diviation in areas.	Diviation in techniques.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(3)

3. FUEL WORKING CIRCLE.

(a) Control of fellings.

Range :
Series :

Year.	Prescribed.		Year.	Done.		Yield.	Revenue.	Control.		Remarks.
	Coupe No.	Area in ha.		Coupe No.	Area in ha.			Deviation.	Authority for Deviation.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

SELECTION WORKING CIRCLE.

(a) Control of Fellings.

Range :
Series :

Year.	Prescribed.		Work carried out.			Control.	
	Block and compartment No.	Number of trees prescribed.	Year of working.	Block and compartment No.	Number of trees felled.	Deviation if any.	Reasons for the same.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

(b) Felling series journal.

Year.	Coupe No.	Teak.		Rosewood.		Vengai.	
		Number of trees felled.	Volume.	Number of trees felled.	Volume.	Number of trees felled.	Volume.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

(c) CONTROL OF SUB-SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS.
SERIES

Range:

Year.	Prescribed.			Record of works carried out.					Control.	
	Compartment.	Nature of work.	Berief of details of work.	Year.	Compartment covered.	Nature of work.	Details of work.	Cost of operations.	Deviation if any with reasons therefore.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

THE BAMBOO WORKING CIRCLE.

(a) CONTROL OF FELLINGS AND RECORD OF YIELD.

Series.	Prescribed.			Worked.		Yield.				Revenue.	Control.
	Year.	Coupe No.	Area.	Coupe No.	Area in ha.	Weight numbers.					
						B.A.	D.S.	B.A.	D.S.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

(b) CONTROL OF REGENERATION WORKS.

Prescribed.			Salient future of technicque. item wise.	Done.			Control.			Remark
Year.	Locality.	Area in ha.		Year of operation.	Locality.	Area regenerated.	Implementation of technique.	Deviation if any.	Reason and authority.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

(c) CONTROL OF DEPARTMENTAL TENDING AND EXPLOITATION.

Range :

Serial number.	Prescribed.			Done.			Yield.		Control of Deviation	Authority.	Remarks
	Year of plantation.	Tending thinning.	Exploitation.	Year of the plantation.	Tending thinning.	Exploitation.	Tending thinning.	Exploitation.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE WORKING CIRCLE.

1. (a) CONTROL BOOK.

	Prescription.				Record of operation carried out.					Control.	
Year.	*Name of produce.*	*Method of working.*	*Unique lease.*	*Period of lease.*	*Method of working.*	*Unique lease.*	*Period of lease.*	*Yield obtained.*	*Gross revenue.*	*Expenditure incurred.*	*Deviat any*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12

B. RECORD OF REVENUE REALISED.

		Revenue realised (RS) for each year of the plan period.									
Serial number.	*Lease Unit.*	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

CONTROL OF REGENERATION OPERATION.

RANGE :

			Prescribed.			Done.				Control.		
Serial number.	*Year of plantation.*	*Locality.*	*Area in ha.*	*Species.*	*Locality.*	*Area in ha.*	*Species.*	*Reasons for deviation.*	*Authority.*	*Expenditure.*	*Revenue realised by sale of natural growth.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

REFORESTATION WORKING CIRCLE.

A. Control of Conversion fellings.

Range :

Year.	Prescribed.					Implementation.							
	Name of series.	Location.	Area.	Coupe number.	Series.	Location.	Area.	Coupe number.	Detiation.	Authority for deviation.	Revenue realisedbyd. sale of natural growth.	Species planted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

B. Control of regeneration operations.

Year	Prescribed.			Done.			Control.			
	Locality.	Area in ha.	Salient features of techniques item-wise.	Year of operation.	Locality.	Area regenerated.	Implementation technique.	Deviation if any.	Reasons and authority.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

C. Control of Maintenance Operations.

Name of the Plantation.	Replacement of casualities.				Weedings.			
	Date of completion.	Prescribed date.	Deviation.	Reasons.	Date of completion.	Prescribed Date.	Deviation.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

VILLAGE FOREST WORKING CIRCLE.

A. Control of Felling.

Year.	Name of the species.	Prescribed.		Carried out.			Deviation.	Authority for deviation.	Total revenue.	Share of forest department.	Share of Panchayat.	Remarks.
		Coupe.	Area.	Coupe.	Area	Yield.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

B. Control of Plantations.

Year.	Name of the Species.	Plantations raised.			Expenditure incurred.	Remarks.
		Location.	Tank / bed hillock.	Area.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

1. GRAZING WORKING CIRCLE.

Year.	Prescription.	Results.		Central	Remarks.
	Area closed for grazing.	Details of closed.	Grazing Revenue.	Diviation if any.	
			Grazing revenue realised with full particulars.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(1) All fuel and shnubs coupes for 5 years including year of felling.

(2) All sandal, bamboo miscellaneous and minor forest produce plantations raised for 5 years.

(3) Entire area of selection working circle .. ..

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

Fire Protection.

RANGE :

Year.	Prescription.		Done.		Deviation.		Expenditure.		Remarks
	Areas covered fire reward system.	*Areas covered under fire tracing.*	*Amount of fire reward granted.*	*Total area fire traced (in ha.).*	*Reasons.*	*Authority.*	*Reward.*	*Fire tracing.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

FIRE CONTROL.

RANGE :

Year.	*Reserved forest.*	*Month of fire occurrance detected.*	*Area affected in ha.*	*Causes of fire.*	*Steps taken control such recurrence.*	*Value of damages affected by fire.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Roads/Culverts/Bridle paths

Name of the roads/Bridle paths.

Year.	Prescription.			Done.									
	Old roads to be repaired in Kms. Unmettalled.			*Unmettalled roads Kms.*		*Expenditure for roads* RS.		*Expenditure for widening bridle paths.*					
	Widening.	*Metalling.*	*Bridle paths to be developed into jeep tracks Kms.*	*Widening.*	*Metalling.*	*Widening.*	*Metalling.*			*Deviations for both.*	*Name of culvers repaired.*	*Expenditure for culverts.* (RS.)	***Remarks.***
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

Buildings.

Range :

Serial number.	Maintenance and repairs.				New building.				Remarks.
	Year.	Name of buildings.	Nature of repairs.	Cost of repairs. (RS.)	Year.	Number of building proposed.	Form whom constituted.	Cost of building.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Boundaries.

RANGE :

Serial number.	Name of reserved forest.	Prescription.		Done.			Deviation.	Remarks
		Description of boundary to be repaid.	Length in Xms.	Description of boundary repaid.	Length.	Expenditure.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Teck plantation (Thinning.)

KANGE.

Prescription.							Done.		Deriation.			Remarks.
Serial number.	Year of Plantation.	Series.	RF/Locality.	Yeat of thinkink.	Area (ha).	RF/Locality.	Area (ha).	Yield (no) of Poles.	Ravenue released.	Reasons.	Authority.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

Nature reserves.

RANGE

Docation and name	Area in ha.	Rainfall.	Temperature Minimum	Maximum.	Soil.	Flora.	Fauna.	Any special work tender taken with year.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Failure Plantations

RANGE :

Serial number.	Year of plantation.	Prescription. Species planted earlier.	Area ha.	Year of restocking.	Done. Species restocked.	Area in ha.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Failure plantation.

Form for plantation journal common to all plantatios.

a. Introduction

1. Year of plantation and name of RF.
2. Sketch of placted area.
3. Locality.
4. Technique adopted for nursery and planting.
5. Expenditure.

b. Expenditure.

Serial number.	Nursery		Maintenance till planting out.	Clearing of planting size.	Premliminary operatious.					Wesding	Maintenance operations.			Remarks.
	Cost of motor and sowing.	Container nursery.			Burning	Uprootal	Allaining and staking.	Pitting	planning		Soil working.	Replacement.	Feacing.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

Year.		Serial number and deri-at on.	Control form number and page.	Register of Deviation. Paragraph.	Prescription.	Nature of deviation.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	'I	(9)

(Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, 79-E/81, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002, dated 17th May 1985 (Vaikasi 2, Kurothana, Thiruvalluvar Aandu-2016.)

THIRU S. KONDAS, I.F.S.,

Chief Conservator of Forests.

Subject.—Working Plan—Revision of working plan of Hosur Division—Redrafting the working plan incorporating the suggestions made by Thiru J. C. Kala, I.F.S., Submitted—Sanctioned.

Reference.—From the Conservator of Forests, Working Plan Ref. No. D1/3885/83, dated 4th August 1984.

The Working Plan of Hosur divsiion for the year 1982–1992 written by Thiru V. Subbiah, I.F.S., is sanctioned with the following observations :—

1. *Paragraph* 399.—The Working Plan Officer has suggested closure of grees bamboo coupes for working for 6 years from 1982–83. The closure can be extended upto 1990, based on the observations of Chief Conservator of Forests on bamboo regeneration in the Javadis.

2. *Paragraph* 402.—The Working Plan Officer has suggested for sale of bamboo coupes in open auction. This is against Government direction. Hence this provision may be deleted.

3. *Paragraph* 406.—Sub-paragraph 4 needs change. The highest weight recorded either in the Department Weigh Bridge or at the Factory Weigh Bridge should be taken into consideration for arriving at the value.

4. The fire protection measures prescribed in paragraph 376 are not comprehensive and adaquate. Special fire protection measures are essential. An elaborate protection measures under a well drawn but fire protection system should be prescribed and report sent within one month.

(True copy)

S. KONDAS,

Chief Conservator of Forests.

Government Central Press-Madras-600 079.

16 மே 1988